BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF A PARLOR AND Bedroom, to let, with or without private table, at 279 Fourth avenue, house adjoining Calvary church.

1.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without Board, fourth floor, 35 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue; table and attendance first class; terms moderate; references.

1 OR TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SECond floor front, to let, with or without Board; no other boarders; one-half block from Bible House. Apply at 33 Stuyvesant street.

2 NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board; first class, substantial table; all modern conveniences. 68 East Fourth street, near Second avenue.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL FURNISHED, with or without private table; also large, well furnished Room for two, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street. References exchanged.

3D HOUSE EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, 53 ELEVENTH street.—Extra large Extension Room, three windows, elegantly furnished, to let, with first class Board; brown stone house; location unexceptionable.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 70), CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Upper Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; also a front hall Bedroom, with first class Board.

5TH AVENUE, 251, CORNER OF TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—One Suite of three or four Rooms on third floor; private table; also one single Room for a gentleman; French man cook.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, with Board (private table if desired), in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board; Rooms to let with or without Board; Board per day, $1 50; lodgings, 50c.; at Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, suitable for families and single persons at 180 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $12 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, GOOD table, and central location; table board, $5 per week. Apply at 172 Bleecker street, second door west of Sullivan street.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first class Board, at 176 Bleecker street. A free weekly lyceum for the boarders in the house.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN MACdougal street and Sixth avenue.—To let, a fine Suit of Rooms, with first class Board. Location splendid and convenient to cars.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Large, elegantly furnished Room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also Hall Room, with first class Board; references.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second and Parlor Floor, with or without private table; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

10 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, LEROY STREET, NEAR Hudson.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and a pleasant home.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 300 AND 302.—Front double Rooms, handsomely furnished, with enclosed bedsteads, pantries, hot and cold water, to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—ELEgant Rooms to let, with Board; house and location strictly first class and unusually desirable. References.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board, in a social private family, where every home comfort can be had; single and connecting Rooms.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To rent, with Board, a Suit of Rooms on second floor and one Room on fourth floor.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway.—Very pleasant large and single Rooms; table unexceptionable; dinner 1 P. M. Terms reasonable.

24TH STREET (51 WEST).—A SMALL FAMILY WILL let handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with Board; also third story back and hall Room; terms reasonable.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A FEW gentlemen or gentleman and wife can be accommodated, with or without Board, at a reduced price, on second or third floor; references.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back Parlor, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first class Board, at a reasonable price. References exchanged.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A private family, having recently taken this house, have Rooms en suite on third floor and single Rooms on fourth, with Board.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, LARGE and small, with first class Board. References exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; entire floor; private table if desired.

48 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, in a first class private family. Private table if desired. Highest references given and required. Call on Thursday or Friday.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms, single or en suite, second and fourth floors; excellent table; terms reasonable.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER SEVENTEENTH street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor, with Bedroom adjoining, or with two Bedrooms if desired, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—FAMILY ROOMS, SECOND floor, fronting south; also single Rooms, with Board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—SECOND STORY front Room, handsomely furnished and having every convenience; also double Hall Room, suitable for two gentlemen. Table and location first class.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms on second and third floors, and hall Bedroom, with Board for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

100 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER OF Fourth avenue.—A pleasant Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife, and one for single gentlemen; location convenient to cars.

103 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let one or two well furnished Rooms, with or without partial Board, at moderate terms, to respectable persons.

113 THIRD AVENUE.—A LADY, LIVING IN A quiet place and having more room than she requires, will let two neatly furnished square Rooms, to gentlemen and their wives; Board for the ladies only; terms reasonable.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—A private family will let two Suits, three rooms each, with every convenience, and private tables; reference exchanged.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Third story hall Room and fourth floor Room, for two gentlemen, southerly exposure, with first class Board; references exchanged.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, in a French family, where all opportunity is given to learn and practise the French language. References required.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Floor of Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen; references required.

137 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—A handsomely furnished Room, on second floor, to let, with Board, to one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; also a few boarders taken. References.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Pleasant, well furnished Rooms, on third floor, to let, with good Table; unexceptionable references given and required.

145 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife, with Board for lady.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A SECOND Floor to let; also Rooms on third floor, for gentlemen, with or without private table; hot and cold water in rooms; house and table first class.

182 SIXTH AVENUE, RING FIRST BELL.—A young widow lady has a neatly furnished front Parlor to let, to a lady or gentleman, with or without Board, where a pleasant home can be enjoyed. Call for two days.

191 GRAND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Bowery.—A few respectable gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and furnished Rooms; terms moderate.

209 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A SOUTHERN lady and family, occupying their own house, has two well furnished Rooms over parlor; all improvements, large closets, use of parlor and piano, to let, with or without Board; family private; terms $18 for two; board, fire, gas, attendance, &c. References.

213 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family would be pleased to give two gentlemen and their wives a choice of Rooms and Board for the winter on moderate terms; private table if desired; or would accommodate a few single gentlemen.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A large front Room and Bedroom, on second floor, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen.

245 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Room, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house first class; convenient to four lines of cars. Terms moderate.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen; house just changed hands; terms reasonable; reference given.

308 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PARTY of adults or three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board. Terms moderate.

337 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—GOOD BOARD, nicely furnished Rooms, with large closets, a pleasant home for the winter, with private family, on very reasonable terms.

459 SIXTH AVENUE, FIRST FLOOR.—A WIDOW lady will let a neatly furnished front Room to a gentleman and wife or a gentleman; Board, if required; no other boarders; terms moderate.

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEAsant home previous to and during confinement may call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have large Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; house first class. Apply at 28 Lamartine place (357 West Twenty-ninth street).

A SUIT OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHROOM, CLOSETS, &c., to let to a family, with private table; references. Apply at 36 East Twentieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, near Lexington avenue, will let, with Board, a second story front Room; third story, back; all nicely furnished. Address J. A. R., box 120 Herald office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH gas, fire, warm bath and good Board, to let, to two gentlemen, at $6 each, at 58 King street.

A LADY HAS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, all conveniences, to let to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady. 117 East Thirty-first street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND THE COMFORTS of home in the family of a regular physician during confinement. Dr. WILLETT, 34 West Forty-fourth street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

BOARD.—ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, WITH rich walnut furniture; family small and table first class. Apply at 232 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, NICELY FURnished Rooms, from $4 to $10 per week; location near Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, between Ninth and Twentieth streets, Broadway and Sixth avenue. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D., box 3,286 Post office.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—WITH Board, for gentleman, wife and nurse, child two years; private family preferred, in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue; terms not to exceed $36 a week; best references given and required. Address A. B. O., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A ROOM IN a private house, or where there are but few boarders, with full or partial board; location on or near Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty second streets. Address, with full particulars and price, which must be moderate, BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD AND use of parlor, in a strictly private family; a residence combining comfort and elegance will secure a liberal and permanent occupant. Address, stating full particulars, MAJOR GENERAL, box 108 Herald office.
DATED NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST class Board and one or two large well furnished Rooms; location up town; references unexceptionable; terms reasonable. Address box 4,588 Post office.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND EUropean plan; Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty second streets; superior accommodation; the only economical first class hotel for transient parties.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—The cheapest and most comfortable in New York; lodging, 50 cents; Rooms by the week, $2 to $8; restaurant, bar, &c.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms 50 and 75 cents a day; $3 to $5 a week; family Rooms $1 and $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week. With or without Board.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night, $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

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97 NASSAU STREET.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT FORDHAM.—SEVEN MINUTES TO DEpot, forty to city; 20 trains daily, horse cars every five minutes; house modern, heated by furnace; rooms large, with hot and cold water; bath and water closet; good stabling; excellent table. Terms $6 to $7. Inquire at 175 Fifth avenue.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH.—TWO OR THREE PERsons can have comfortable Rooms and good Board; terms $8 to $12 per week; location unexceptionable; four minutes from depot; references. Address M. J. R., 71 West Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE TO LET—ON FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn; an excellent stand for a dry goods store or any business. Address FULTON STREET, box 189 Herald office.

A SHOP TO LET—FOR BUTCHER, BLACKSMITH, carpenter or any business; two doors from Canal street; great thoroughfare. 205 Hudson street.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—STORE, Basement and 5 lofts, each 25x90, will be let together or separately; also No. 200 Canal street, store 25x90, with two Basements, each 50x90. Apply to A. TUSKA, No. 200 Canal street.

LET—STORE AND CELLAR 48 HUDSON STREET, ENtrance from two streets; good advertisement; can paint signs round building to be seen from Greenwich, Duane, Church, Thomas and West Broadway.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE granite Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, fronting East river and rear street, adjoining Hamilton ferry. Would be let for $2,400 or sold together for $26,000. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, A few doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, 90 and 92 White street.

TO LET—STORE, ROOM AND BEDROOMS, WITH FIXtures; 525 West Twenty-seventh street; suitable for liquor store or grocery; rent low. Inquire at 523 West Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—NO. 542 PEARL STREET, FIVE DOORS from Broadway, Store, Basement and Cellar, 100 by 25 feet; also Part of third Loft.
ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

12 ROOM HOUSE—$100 PER MONTH; GOOD FOR boarders; immediate possession; near Broadway and Fourth street; also one in Sixth avenue; immediate possession; good for boarders; 565 Seventh avenue, near Broadway. OWNER.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO RENT—ON FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue, a very desirable four story high stoop brown stone House, fully furnished and in complete order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO LET—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, open 10 to 12, modern improvements, $125; House to let on Bank street, water and gas, $142. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BROWN stone front Building, northeast corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, will be rented for one or more years to a responsible tenant in separate part, or together, viz.:—Basement, extensively vaulted, would make a fine trunk store or barber and bathing establishment; store, with new plate glass front; upper part contains 27 rooms and cellar, each room airy and light. The location being in proximity to the new Central Railroad and Harlem and New York and New Haven Railroad depot, makes it desirable for any business. Owner, on premises.

TO LET—A SMALL FRAME HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, No. 204 West Thirty-seventh street; rent $600. Apply at 202, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LET—A THREE STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, 233 East fifty-fifth street; rent low to a respectable family. JNO FETTRETCH & CO., 454 Third avenue.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A VERY DEsirable Property on Mercer street, between Broome and Spring streets, 25x100 feet, with a three story and basement brick dwelling house thereon. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM to let for $5 per week, with every convenience for housekeeping, or gentlemen, at 419 West Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, would let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen a handsomely furnished front Room and Bedroom; house and every appointment first class; location near Dr. Chapin's church. Address Mrs. R. STERLING, station G, city.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A YOUNG WIDOW HAS A NEATLY FURNISHED Room to let. Apply at 400 Sixth avenue.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET—RENT $30; HOT AND cold water, gas; or will let a front Room and Bedroom furnished or unfurnished; rent $18. 341 Bleecker street, near Tenth street.

A LIGHT FRONT SITTING AND BEDROOM NEATLY furnished; rent low. Mrs. HOWELL, northeast corner Twentieth street and Third avenue. Ring third bell.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED; ALSO Office on parlor floor, suitable for dentist or doctor. No. 22 East Fifteenth street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—BATH, HOT and cold water; terms reasonable. 154 East Thirtieth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, consisting of three rooms, $8 per week, or floors through, six rooms, at $6 per week. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, 451 Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ROOMS, without board, for single gentlemen, in a French private family, 44 West Eleventh street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom; also single Room for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A BACK PARLOR AND EXtension; also a small Bedroom; family private. Apply at 62 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; rent moderate; handy to all west side cars. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

$7.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath; stationary tubs and every comfort. 223 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

10TH STREET, NO. 82, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Two Suits, handsomely furnished, suitable and only for one or two gentlemen each; small private family. References exchanged.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Two gentlemen can find superior Accommodations for the winter; no meals. 13 Bond street, only six doors from Broadway.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to rent, without board. References.

71 ELEVENTH STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Fifth avenue.—Gentlemen may find neatly furnished Rooms, without board, in private family; bath, gas, &c. References exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN PRIvate house 222 West Thirteenth street; bath and gas; rent $30 per month.

FIRST CLASS APARTMENTS TO LET.—A FAMILY about to vacate a very desirable Suit of Apartments desire to rent the same. For particulars apply at the drug store, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue.

FLOOR TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE 222 EAST Twenty-third street, near Third avenue.—Three Rooms, with bathroom, gas and water; good location; rent low to a small family.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET.—ALSO A SUIT of Rooms on the front; rent moderate. 811 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward; new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c.; a Store and Part of a House, 508 Canal street; Part of a House in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 603 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR IN EAST FORTIETH street; rent low. Apply to C. R. TOWNSEND, 191 West street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR; GAS AND WATER; PRIvate house; rent $20; to a small family. 254 West Seventeenth street.

TO LET—IN HOUSE WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, A Suit, consisting of three rooms, large closets, water, gas, &c., suitable for light housekeeping. 436 Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street. Rent $40.

104 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A SUIT OF pleasant Rooms, second floor; house and appointments first class. A desirable party will find a pleasant home. B. BARNARD.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BROWN STON House, 239 Eighteenth street, west of Second avenue, for sale cheap; is in first rate order; contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR A BAKERY OR ANY other kind of business, 45 Third avenue, corner Tenth street, a three story store and basement, 23x70, for sale; a good baker's oven is under the sidewalk; rented for $2,400; is a Stuyvesant leasehold. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND 139 East Sixteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue, 40 feet front and 92 deep. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELLing, with all improvements, in Second avenue, near Tenth street and the Baptist church; terms low. Apply to H. G. GORDAN, 86 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

PEARL STREET, NO. 456, 25X120, INCLUDING FOUR Bowling Alleys, Bar and Saloon Fixtures; Lexington avenue, No. 183, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, four story E. b. b. s. House, 20x50x90; Henry street, No. 22, near Catharine street, three story, h. s. b. House, 20x 38x50. Apply to A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

West Side.

ABOUT 40 LOTS AND BULKHEAD, WITH 300 FEET front on North river, below Fourteenth street; also 74 Lots and Bulkhead, near Sixtieth street, for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE HIGH STOOP DWELLING, WITH ALL modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low; between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Ninth street; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY; LOCATION very best; immediate possession. Address ONE-FOURTH CASH, box 131 Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A LARGE NEW FACTORY TO LET—ALL OR IN part, at Greenpoint, one block from ferry, containing 30,000 square feet floors, 100 horse engine, new boiler. Apply to or address F. N. GOVE, No. 98 Noble street, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

IN WILLIAMSBURG—143 SKILLMAN STREET.—A TWO story and basement frame House, 12 rooms, water on each floor; two Lots, each 25x100; 15 minutes from ferries, three minutes from four lines of cars; easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JAMES HENERY, on the premises.

MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, Property, 55 by 100, 198 and 200 Water street, Brooklyn; walls standing from late fire; price $10,000; $8,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN A. LOCKWOOD, 25 Walker street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A 50 ACRE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM AT A bargain, near White Plains.—Fine location. Price $9,000. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

AT YONKERS.—TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, or will sell furniture, at a bargain, a two story and attic House, with one third of an acre of ground fronting on river; five minutes' walk from depot; possession immediately; will be let low to a desirable tenant. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers; or ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, 215 Church street, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A PLOT OF 30 ACRES, WITH GOOD BUILDINGS, surrounding and including the Kensico depot, Harlem Railroad, 26 miles from New York, three miles from White Plains; exchanged for city property.
G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR EXCHANGING PROperty.—10 well located Brooklyn Houses; 100 Brooklyn Lots, finely situated; 20 Farms, and 1,000 lots and villa plots near the city; also a variety of other Real Estate and some mortgages for exchange; full commissions paid to brokers. Address, stating nature of property and real name, GERMANIA, Herald office.

ONE OF THE FINEST TENEMENT PROPERTIES IN the city, free from encumbrance, to exchange for Lots and some cash; price $25,000.
D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE LOTS IN ONE OF THE most prosperous Southern cities for a cosey Summer Home or small Farm. Address HENRY, 324 Ninth avenue, New York.

WANTED—A SMALL UNENCUMBERED HOUSE, IN a good location in New York or Brooklyn, in exchange for Western Farming Lands and cash. Address BARTER, station G.

WANTED—TWO LOTS OR A SMALL HOUSE, IN EXchange for a very fine black Horse; can trot in 2:40 or better; lots or house from $2,000 to $3,000. Also new Road Wagon and top Wagon, used but once, and one used for a short time, Robes, &c. Address S. WHITEHORN, box 151 Herald office.

WOULD EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property.—One hundred acres Land, without buildings, just south of Peekskill, overlooking delightful section of Hudson river; desirable for country seat. Address H. B. CROSSETT, 383 West street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PRIVATE HOUSES WANTED TO BUY, WHERE PART payment would be taken in French window glass, at 38 Warren street.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE LOTS, FRONTING MORNingside Park. Parties wishing to sell cheap will find a purchaser by applying to G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine st.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to the members of Tammany Hall General Committee to assemble this evening, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Tammany Hall.
Punctual attendance is requested.
By order
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
JOHN HOUGHTALIN, } Secretaries.
WM. HITCHMAN, }

15TH WARD WILLIAM M. TWEED ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 4 East Ninth street.
MARCUS HANLON, President.
ALFRED EVANS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
This evening will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs.
8:35—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Pauline Markham's beautiful song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Marrietta Bonfanti and the full Corps de Ballet.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace, with the Grand Candelabra Ballet.
9:58—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Follie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:8—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.
Saturday—THIRD BLACK CROOK MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
DOORS OPEN at 7½; COMMENCE at 8 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING (THURSDAY),
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
of
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S NEW
GRAND PANTOMIME
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
Decidedly the best entertainment
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, afterwards Clown. } ....MR. GEO. L. FOX
Pantaloon................................Mr. Geo. Beane
Harlequin................................Mr. R. Honeywood
Columbine................................Miss Fanny Beane
and the charming
LITTLE BLONDE, JENNY YEAMANS. EVERY EVENING, and WED'Y and SAT'Y MATINEES at 2.
Seats should be secured considerably in advance, as
CROWDS ARE UNABLE
TO OBTAIN SEATS AT THE DOOR.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. XMAS WEEK.
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GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
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NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
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OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. A
MORNING WITH
MORNING WITH
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
JOSH HART..................as..................WM. F. HOWE
G. L. STOUTE................as..................JUDGE DOWLING
Concluding every evening with the new piece, entitled
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JOHN HART..................as..................Jim Crow
ADD RYMAN..................as..................Snuff and Tobacco
MASTER BARNEY,
MASTER BARNEY,
in his Dutch Songs, and Mrs. O'Harris.
HARRIGAN and RICKEY.
WILSON BROTHERS, JENNIE BENSON,
J. H. MILBURN.
COSTA'S GRAND BALLET—FIFTY YOUNG LADIES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
The last great sensation,
FERNANDE.
With Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and a great cast.

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NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST.,
23D ST. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST.,
MERRY CHRISTMAS. HOLIDAY WEEK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	23D ST.,	DAN BRYANT,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	23D ST.,	J. W. McANDREWS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	23D ST.,	NELSE SEYMOUR,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	23D ST.,	DAVE REED,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	23D ST.,	TOMMY SULLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	23D ST.,	LITTLE MAC as the
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	23D ST.,	Monkey and Frog.

Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Alberte, Foster, Carter and Warren's
BRYANT'S BLACK BRIGANDS,
with the laughing, whispering and carbineers' choruses.
DAN BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET. DAN BRYANT'S.
On Saturday, Dec. 31, special Matinee at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. BRYANT'S

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Miss JULIA ESMOND will sing "Killarney."
BRYAN O'LYNN in his great Songs and Dances.
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
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A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FIRST CLASS Pianos, at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Call before you decide elsewhere.

A STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A seven octave rosewood, four round corners, overstrung bass Piano for $150 cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $200; an elegant rosewood, overstrung bass, carved legs, &c., at a sacrifice; a handsome holiday present.
PEEK & SON, 146 Bleecker street.

A BARGAIN.—SEVEN OCTAVE HAINES BROS.' Piano, elegantly carved and all the late improvements, price $225, at 47 University place, corner West Eleventh street. N. P. B. CURTISS.

A LADY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL DISpose of her magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, in use six months, cost $700, for $250; stool and cover; complete assortment of Household Furniture in lots to suit. Call at residence, 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale; property family leaving city; made order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed; used 5 months; cost $650, for $250; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; Silverware; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of Instruments from other first class makers. STEINWAY & SONS,
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BARGAINS FOR CASH, $125.—FULL SIZE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, celebrated maker, including stool, modern style and improvements; also magnificent carved 7 octave Pianoforte, cost $525, for $200. 26 Fourth avenue.

HOW TO BUY A PIANO.—GO TO CHRISTIE'S FACtory, 426 Nineteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and buy one of his unrivalled Grand Square Pianos 25 per cent less than at any other place.

MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $155; has carved legs, pearl keys, with latest improvements; greatest bargain; examine before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES GORDON,
196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS FOR THE holidays, of different makers, including a Steinway Grand, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SELLING OFF—REMOVAL.—A seven octave rosewood Piano, nearly new, fine tone, $200; Pianos from first class makers for sale or rent low; Prince & Co.'s Organs, new styles, prices reduced; Flutes, Violins, Guitars; Flutinas and Concertinas, 20 keys each, for $1; Melodeons for $35; Organs for $45.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

$175.—FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE, A ROUND corner rosewood Piano, good tone, with Cover and Stool. Call at 157 East Thirtieth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Or will be rented for $5 per month.

$275 WILL BUY A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE PIANO, having carved legs and all the modern improvements; cost six months ago $650. Inquire at 79 Fourth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

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AN ORGANIST OF EXPERIENCE IS OPEN TO AN engagement in this city or Brooklyn. Address MOZART, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

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AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

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Proprietor and Manager.....MR. LESTER WALLACK
In compliance with the many applications at the box office for a few more representations of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
Mr. Wallack begs to announce the following programme:—
Thursday, Dec. 29—Last time this season, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Friday, Dec. 30—Last time this season—THE HEIR AT LAW.
Saturday night, Dec. 31—Last time this season, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Monday, Jan. 2—Last time—THE RIVALS.
The above arrangement must be strictly adhered to, in consequence of the approaching production of a series of
NEW PLAYS,
commencing with Mr. F. W. Robertson's
WAR.

WALLACK'S.
In consequence of the necessary rehearsals of Mr. F. W. Robertson's play, "WAR," the USUAL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, will not take place.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
135th to 142d time.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer' historical play of
"RICHELIEU."

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY FESTIVAL WEEK.
GRAND CARNIVAL OF FUN. DELIGHTED THOUSANDS.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY
in their brilliant and varied performances.
THE DARKIES' JUBILEE.
JOLLY SANTA CLAUS, OR THE
FAIRY OF THE MISTLETOE.
A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON, THE LIVELY MOKES.
THE LONDON COMIQUE, SIDNEY FRANKS.
MISS EMMA GRATTAN and MISS EMMA ALFORD.
WM. ARLINGTON.
SEE SMALL BILLS. 100 ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY.
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¾ o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance. Special Matinees Saturday and Monday.

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CARNIVAL WEEK. MAMMOTH BILL.
Mr. Charles Foster's great drama of the
NEW YORK BURGLARS;
Or, A
MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT.
Engagement for the Holidays with the celebrated
CHALLENGE AMERICAN FLYING GYMNASTS,
BLANCHE
AND
GEORGE LEOPOLD,
who will appear in their grand, unequalled act of
AERIAL VOLITATION
from the third tier of boxes, a height of clear fifty feet, a parallel distance of 100 feet, to a single trapeze in the proscenium.
With Watts Phillips' new and splendid drama of
NOBODY'S CHILD.
FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF MR. E. T. STETSON.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
GLORIOUS HOLIDAY SPECTACLE.
CINDERELLA;
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BRILLIANT PARAPHERNALIA.
FAIRY CHARIOT DRAWN BY A TEAM OF TINY PONIES.
DARING BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC
FEATS OF SKILL AND WONDER
by the
LEADING ARTISTS OF THE ARENA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. THE NEW PANTOMIME.
BA BA. BLACK SHEEP.
Grand and Glorious Tricks, Manifestations, Songs, Dances, Tableaux, &c. THE GREAT IRISH VOCALIST—EGAN.
THE WONDERFUL MIACO BROTHERS. J. W. EGAN.
TONY PASTOR'S CHRISTMAS CAROLS. LITTLE JOSIE.
Wild, Kearns, Carton, Cumings, Murray, Riggs, Seabert, Graver, &c. BA BA, BLACK SHEEP Matinee SATURDAY.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, do. to and from Brest and Havre; also trip to St. Louis and return; trip to San Francisco; from thence by Pacific Mail Steamship to China, to Japan, Yokohama, &c., and return; good for one year; to be raffled for, in aid of the sufferers by the war in France, at $2 per chance. Apply to JOHN R. COFFEY, Esq., room No. 5, 50 Broad street, New York, and at 1,527 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION.
The Academy will re-open on Friday morning, 30th inst., with important additions, comprising 150 Modern Paintings by the first masters, just brought from Europe by Mr. H. W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.
Open every day and every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
THE FIRST
GRAND CONCERT
of the new
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
will take place on
SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.
This magnificent band numbers over
ONE HUNDRED
FIRST CLASS MUSICIANS
under the direction of
SIG. CARLO PATTI.
For programme see small bills.

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618	The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of	618
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618	one visit.	618

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A.—DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
81 Fourth avenue,
first block above A. T. Stewart & Co.,
are now opening an entire new stock of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
Bedding, Spring Beds, &c.,
which will be sold at
greatly reduced prices.

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Housekeepers supplied with the above
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Payments weekly or monthly.
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Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

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Every evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2,
TWO GLORIOUS BURLESQUES.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD AND FRA DIAVOLO.
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Full of splendid Music, new and gorgeous Scenery, elegant Costumes, and the
BEST COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S AFTERNOON.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
West Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8.
"THE COMIC SENSATION OF 1870."—HERALD.
"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, slipped gradually into cachinatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to positive roars of laughter."—Daily Times.
SARATOGA.
EVERY
NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE,
THE
NEW
LOCAL
COMEDY
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.
SARATOGA.
Superb Local Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, Great Comedy Cast.
SPECIAL MATINEE OF SARATOGA NEW YEAR'S DAY. | SARATOGA will be acted every night till further notice; and seats may be secured 12 days in advance. The production of Mr. Boucicault's new Drama is postponed for the present.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
Reappearance of Mlle. AIMEE,
THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA (her original role)..............Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO..............Mlle. PERSINI
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 30 and 31, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2,
BARBE BLEUE.
BOULOTTE..............Mlle. AIMEE
BARBE BLEUE..............M. GAUSINS
GRAND NEW YEAR MATINEE, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Seats now ready at the box office and at the branch ticket offices, G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie office, corner Twenty-third and Fifth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Eleventh week of the successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF PARIS.
Every evening during this week and Saturday Matinee,
PARIS. PARIS. PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
First appearance of the protean artist,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the new sensational drama entitled
ON HAND; or, TRUE TO THE LAST.
MONDAY, JAN. 2 (by special request),
for one week only, the beautiful burlesque of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
MONDAY, JAN. 9, the new burlesque,
produced on a grand scale, entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON;
Or, THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.

STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, WILLIAM TELL.
Reserved seats at the Box office.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
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IMMENSE HIT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
THE BURLESQUE OPERA OF
DON'T FAIL LES BRIGANDS. TO SEE IT.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
THE LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
DUEL ON HORSEBACK.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. REAL FUN.
The Opera received with screams of laughter.
Get your seats. They are secured six days in advance.

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Willis Cobb's Troupe of Dogs, Goats and Monkeys.
"CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY"—Christmas Pantomime.
THE SHIPPING BOYS AND LIVELY POLICEMAN.
Christmas and New Year's Matinees Dec. 26 and Jan. 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA BOUFFE SEASON.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
Thursday, December 29,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE..............Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Friday and Saturday, December 30 and 31,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA..............Mlle. LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO..............Mlle. ELISE PERSINI
Saturday, Matinee at 2,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE..............Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Box Office open from 8 to 5.

LAST WEEK.—WONDERFUL MAGICAL FANTOCCINI. Admission 25 cents.

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LAST WEEK.—THE CELEBRATED JUGGLER BENTONIO EVERY AFTERNOON. No extra charge.

AUCTION EVERY NIGHT OF TOYS, CANDIES AND Fancy Goods. Admission 25 cents.

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LAST WEEK.—NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS AT WHOLEsale prices. Admission 25 cents.

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"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic,
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

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T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
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NOW OPEN FOR THE SKATING SEASON.
Sheltered from the snow and rain, the ice is always in good condition.
MUSIC AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS BY THE
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Admission—Ladies and children under 12, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.
Season tickets—Ladies, $5; gentlemen, $8.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE PAVILION, 688 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—This popular place of amusement will give Vocal and Instrumental Concerts every night. Admission free. L. A. STEIN.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

THEATRICAL CHARACTER DRESSES CAN BE HAD at the shortest notice by applying at room No. 8 Gibson's Building, New York, or at 196 Willow street, Hoboken, N. J.

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WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
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97 Nassau street,
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THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. FRANK B. FOSTER WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Women's Institute (Physiological and Sanitary), at the Mott Memorial Rooms, 64 Madison avenue, on Thursday, December 29, at 3½ P. M. Subject—"The Dietetic Management of Children." Mothers specially invited.
DR. ANNA DENSMORE, President.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY COURSE
OF
HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR LADIES,
ON
THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.
The Rev. JOHN LORD, LL.D., author of the "Old Roman World," proposes to deliver, in Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, a course of twenty-five Lectures on the Men and Women who, for the last five hundred years, are most identified with the progress of society, commencing on Thursday, January 5, at 11½ A. M., and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour.
Terms—$15, in advance, for the course; $1 single lecture. Tickets to be had at Putnam's book store, Association Building, with reserved seats without extra charge.
We, the undersigned, in view of Dr. Lord's proposed course of lectures, would express our cordial and hearty sympathy for this effort to enlarge the circle of historical knowledge in our community; and we cannot but hope that the opportunity thus presented of studying, under a master, the progress of society for the last three hundred years, will be embraced by a large class of both ladies and gentlemen who have the leisure and the desire to cultivate their minds amid so many absorbing frivolities. The lecturer is well known for his eloquent delineation of characters, his able grouping of events, and his broad and catholic spirit; and we wish him a continuation of the success he has so fairly earned by his enthusiasm in this noble field of labor for thirty years.

WM. C. BRYANT,	E. A. WASHBURN,
WM. M. EVARTS,	S. I. PRIME,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,	H. C. POTTER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,	JAMES O. MURRAY,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,	ROBERT R. BOOTH,

and others.

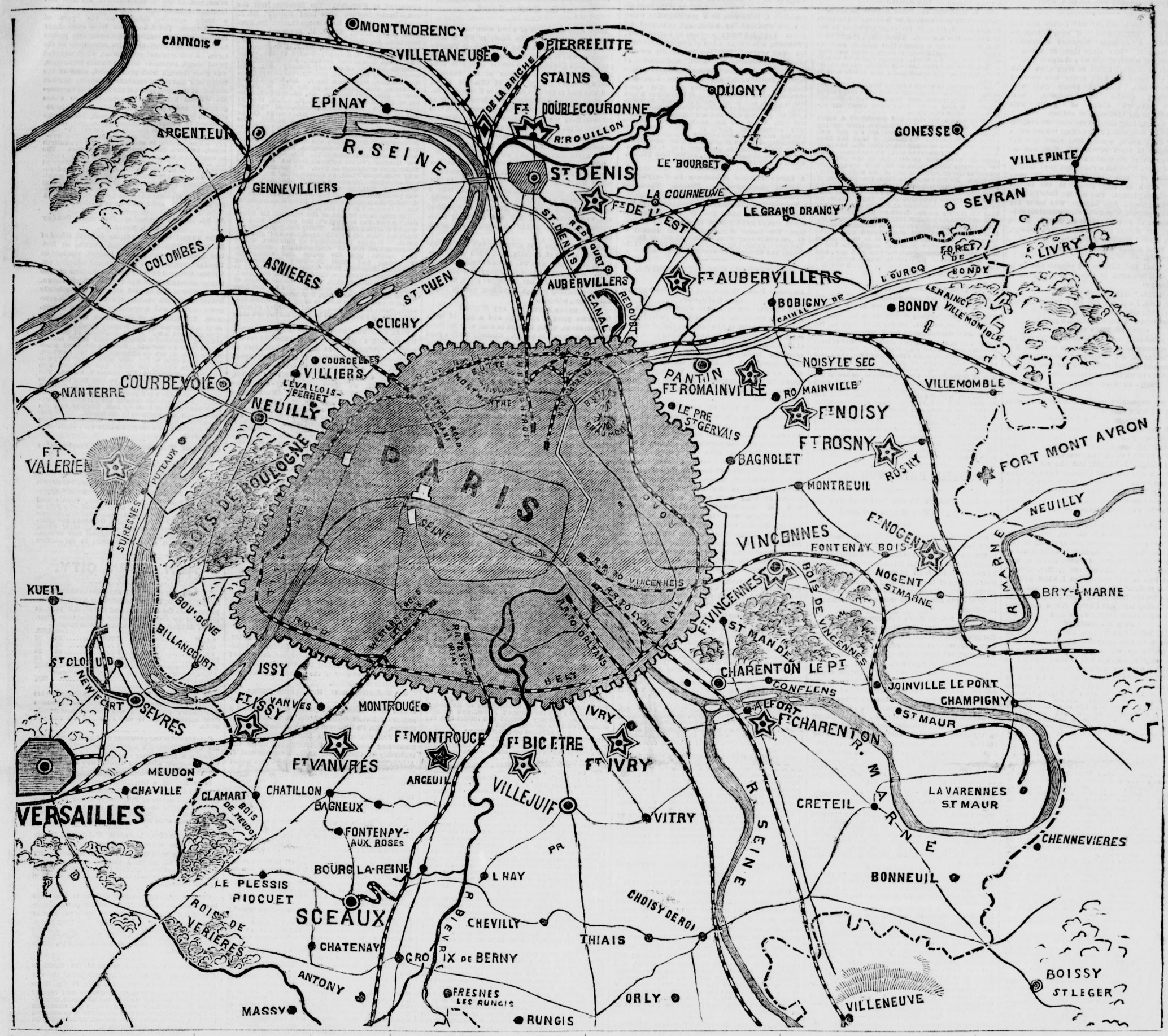
DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East 13th street and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th street.
Private lessons at any hour day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence, 237 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
MR. TRENOR'S classes meet on Tuesdays and Fridays, AFTERNOON at 4 and EVENING at 8 o'clock.
A MATINEE DANSANTE will be given on
FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., from 7 to 11 o'clock.
Open to former pupils and their friends.

THE LAST GRAND SORTIE FROM PARIS.

Advance of the French from North and East of the City---Situations of Bobigny, Bondy, Sevran and Le Grand Drancy---Location of Fort Mont Avron.



We publish above a map showing the fortifications of Paris and the surrounding country, in which are included the points assailed by the French forces in their last grand sortie. Imposing as was the demonstration, our correspondent on the ground states that it was weakly executed and was foiled in its object with but little effort on the part of the Germans. Indeed, the entire movement seems to have been made by General Trochu either as King William's despatch says, under the erroneous impression that an army of relief was approaching from the North to co-operate with the besieged forces, or with the idea of compelling the Prussians to concentrate on the east side of Paris and thus give Chauzy a chance to advance from the West. We are rather inclined to the opinion that it was intended to co-operate with General Faidherbe, who was supposed to be advancing towards Paris from the direction of Amiens.

As will be seen in the map the principal point aimed at was Sevran, a small town on the railroad to Rheims, situated a few miles northeast of Paris. The possession of that place would have enabled the French to virtually gain possession of the entire right bank of the Seine, because having once broken the investing line at that point, the Prussians would have been compelled to cross the river to the left bank or fall back in the direction of Beauvais to prevent their being hemmed in and forced to surrender by a movement of the French gunboats from Paris in the direction of St. Germain. It is singular in this connection that nothing of an important character has been attempted by these gunboats. They are all of the Fazy pattern, and are said to be impervious to the shells of any guns but those of the largest calibre. It is true that the sinuosities of the Seine make them a target from almost any point of the river. But the Seine is not more sinuous than are many of our rivers in the South, which were penetrated by our gunboats during the war and the batteries erected on their banks successfully run. And our gunboats, it must be borne in mind, were hurriedly constructed affairs, in many respects inferior to the Fazy boat, which the inventor was confident could safely run batteries mounting sixty-four pounder guns.

The only part the French boats seem to have taken in the last sortie was to run down to the town of Epinay, on the right bank of the curve of the river, near St. Denis, and open fire on the Prussians. What assistance they could give the infantry forces in the capture of Sevran we are at a loss to imagine, as Epinay is a further distance from the town than either Forts Double, Couronne or De l'Est. General Trochu's movement, then, from the Seine must have been so wretchedly feeble as not to have given the Prussians a moment's uneasiness. If his object was to create a diversion by threatening to sever the German connection across the river it was equally impotent, because it was unaccompanied by a sortie from the direction of Fort Mont Valérien.

But it is evident from the points covered by the French forces that the intention was to force the Prussian lines solely on the northeast of Paris. Our correspondent writes that the French right wing rested on Bondy and the left on Bobigny. These places are quite near to each other—so close, in fact, that it is difficult to see how one hundred thousand men could have been manœuvred between them. This part of the country before Paris is intersected by several small streams, and the Pont Iblon referred to, from whence the Prussian batteries inflicted such severe damage upon the French, must be near Le Bourget. The country here is also comparatively open—in fact, from the forest of Bondy to Montmorency there is very little ground over which an attacking force can advance to an assault without running the risk of encountering a murderous fire from an enemy's artillery. Besides Sevran, being further north than Le Grand Drancy, the possession of the latter place by the Germans would have completely neutralized the capture of Sevran, unless the French had also stormed Le Bourget, in which event the Germans would have been compelled to evacuate Le Grand Drancy.

Without claiming to any special military knowledge, we are convinced that there is less chance for the French to break through the German lines at the points which they assailed on the 21st than at any other points, excepting always the heights of Meudon, near Versailles, on the south. Of course, with a relieving army near by the prospect of success is more favorable; but those persons who are familiar with the neighborhood of Paris will perceive at a glance the difficulties which must attend an advance upon an enemy's works over so open a country. In the sortie of the 21st the Prussian batteries opened fire at a distance of 1,400 yards, and did such damage to the French line that it soon wavered and fell back. Although this distance is not extraordinarily great, it is much greater than usual for field batteries to do any serious damage from. That the range of shells over a length of four-fifths of a mile was so accurate and their effect so decisive as to accomplish the defeat of the attacking line before it had got close enough to open an effective musketry fire, is sufficient evidence of the ill adaptation of the ground to a sortie.

Our correspondent says nothing of an attack on Gagny, although the French claim to have captured that place. It is situated some miles south of Sevran, at the lower end of the forest of Bondy, and is directly east of Paris. It cannot be far distant from the new fort, Mont Avron, of the bombardment of which mention is made in the HERALD despatches of yesterday. This fort is located on the map. It is situated some distance in advance of Forts Rosny and Nogent, and was doubtless fortified by the French because it commanded both those forts. It ought to be of great strength. Our experience during the rebellion proved the superiority of earthworks over brick or stone fortifications. Mont Avron is naturally very strong, and if the guns mounted on it be well manned they ought to silence the Saxon batteries, as they command everything within range.

On the whole, we are not inclined to give Trochu much credit for his last sortie from Paris, while at the same time we doubt if the French soldiers are to be blamed for breaking and falling back when they did. The fault was undoubtedly on their commander in seeking to force a passage through the Prussian lines at almost its strongest point. If ever the siege of Paris is raised by the garrison, we venture to say it will be either from the southeast and south, between, say Bry-sur-Marne and Sceaux, or from Mont Valérien in the direction of St. Germain, but we doubt if the French will ever succeed from the north.

FRANCE.

Belligerent Batteries Pounding Away at Each Other Before Paris.

Fort Mont Avron and the Saxon Siege Guns in a Spirited Duel.

Berlin in Ecstacies Over the Bombardment.

Bourbaki Reported Advancing on Von Werder.

Faidherbe's Army of the North at Arras.

Chauzy Protests Against Prussian Inhumanity.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment of Fort Avron Continued—Berlin in Ecstacies.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

A telegram from Versailles dated to-day states that the bombardment of Fort Avron continues. The French reply with vigor, but their fire is ineffective.

BERLIN DELIGHTED.

A Berlin telegram of to-day's date states that the news of the opening of fire on the fortifications of Paris was received there with public rejoicings.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST AND NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bourbaki Advancing on Von Werder—The Army of the North at Arras.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

It is said that General Bourbaki is moving with his army to the eastern portion of France, to operate against General Werder.

The French Army of the North has concentrated around Arras. The health of the troops is excellent.

FRENCH REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Cold Weather in France—Faidherbe's Army Near Arras—Protest of Chauzy Against Prussian Atrocities.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28, 1870.

The weather in southern France is intensely cold. General Faidherbe, in a despatch to the Minister of War, announces that owing to the intense coldness of the weather he will encamp his troops near Arras and await the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and deliverance of France.

PROTEST OF CHAUZY AGAINST PRUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

The Prussians cannonaded the town of St. Calais on the 25th and then entered the place, where they committed many disorders. General Chauzy sent a formal protest to the Prussian General and subsequently issued an order of the day to his troops, in which he says:—"I have warned the Prussians against the further perpetration of such horrible actions as they have committed against unarmed places and people who merit better treatment from the enemy, because of their extreme humanity to the Prussian sick and wounded." The General adds that it is evident that France is not combatting loyal enemies, but devastating hordes; but she will continue the struggle to preserve her honor and independence.

BATTLE OF ST. ROMAIN.

Herald Special Report of a Sharp Engagement near Havre.

The French on the Offensive—Counter Advance of the Prussians—Splendid Handling of the French Artillery—Three Cavalry Charges Repulsed—Attempt to Flank the French—They Retire to Harfleur.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Havre, writing under date of December 26, gives the following particulars of an engagement fought near that city between the French and Prussian forces. Your correspondent writes:—

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR HAVRE.

Since last Saturday evening the city has been intensely excited over the first important struggle which has taken place between the French troops in this department and the German forces advancing upon Havre. The engagement took place on Saturday morning, commencing at daybreak. For several days previous we were expecting a fight. It has come at last, and although without decisive results it is regarded as valuable in proving the efficiency of the French artillery and the ability of the Gardes Mobiles and Francs-tireurs to successfully encounter the regular troops of the German army in the open field.

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.

After a number of petty engagements and skirmishes with the uhlans and the Saxon troops the people of Havre became clamorous for a grand sortie upon the advancing army. The military authorities yielded to the popular demand, and accordingly on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the present month a column of French troops, estimated at five thou-

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

SHOPLIFTING.

THE RECENT ARRESTS AT MACY'S.

What the Storekeepers Think of the "Kleptomania" Business—The Danger of Leaving Goods Exposed As at a Fair.

The shopkeepers of this gay and festive city are just now in a "terrible stew," if such a term be pardonable. A question discussed everywhere among them is, "Was Macy right or wrong in having several ladies arrested on a charge of theft?"

A HERALD reporter called at Macy's, on Sixth avenue, and found the store pretty well crowded with customers. Lots of pretty girls were in waiting behind the counters, and on the counters heaps of goods were spread out for the edification of visitors.

After walking back through the store the reporter discovered a desk with a high railing, behind which a pretty and graceful woman, with black eyes and hair, habited in black velvet, sat. This was the superintendent of the establishment, Mrs. Laforge. Within six feet of her sat a young and good looking gentleman of that peculiarly blonde complexion which is only found in the middle district of Long Island. This was Mr. Laforge, husband to the graceful Mrs. Laforge, who holds the responsible position of general superintendent outside of the store and attends to all Custom House business. On stating his business to Mrs. Laforge, that lady desired him very politely to

TAKE A SEAT WITHIN THE RAILING,

which he did.

"Now," said Mrs. Laforge, "I suppose you are in search of information in regard to the arrest of Mrs. Phelps?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the reporter.

"Well, then, I will tell you all I know," replied the lady. "I suppose we have lost as much as ten thousand dollars' worth of goods in a year by

THIS NEFARIOUS BUSINESS.

Some of the most respectable ladies in the city, as far as appearance goes, have been caught in this store while in the act of carrying away Mr. Macy's property, and for two years past we have let them off; but the evil became too glaring, and in the case of Mrs. Phelps we were compelled to make the arrest.

One very respectable looking lady had on her person one day when caught

FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS' WORTH

of black thread lace. Mrs. Phelps when arrested had a package of candy valued at twenty-two cents, and it was large enough to have obviated any mistake on her part, I think. She was stopped by the girl and brought to this desk, and she sat down in this very chair. I asked her address, which she gave to me, and I found it correct in the Directory. The young lady, Miss Grotty, stated blankly that she saw her take the package and conceal it on her person. Mrs. Phelps was then taken below stairs and searched.

SHE DID NOT AT ANY TIME DENY

taking the candy, you will observe, not even in court. She answered my question by saying to Miss Grotty, 'Oh, my child, there must be some mistake,' and in court she answered Judge Dowling, who asked her, 'Did you take the candy, Mrs. Phelps?' 'To the best of my recollection I know nothing about the matter.' This, of course, was not a denial. Before the trial young Miss Phelps brought Horace Greeley here, and I never saw a man who wanted to get out of a thing worse than

POOR MR. GREELEY

did out of that business. They are always getting the poor man into scrapes. Miss Phelps had a paper drawn up which she wanted Mr. Macy to sign, in which Mrs. Phelps was to be exonerated of the charge. Mr. Macy blankly refused Mr. Greeley. He would not on any account break his honor in that fashion. There has been a great deal of trouble made about this case in the newspapers, because, I suppose, Mrs. Phelps knows a lot of literary people, and she has sent her friends to all the newspapers to get statements in. Beside she is, I believe, a member of the 'Sorosis' club, and that influence has been, no doubt, brought to bear. One of the ladies, a member of this 'Sorosis' club, who, I think, was a president or some high dignitary in the association at one time—I think it was 'Jennie June,' formerly

WROTE FASHION ARTICLES

about our store in the *Sunday Courier*.

"Miss Grotty and Miss Bowyer, the two young ladies who made the charges, are still retained in our employment, and instead of censuring them for attending to their duties in this matter, we think that they deserve honor and credit for their fidelity. I had no alternative, as superintendent, but to make the charge. Justice Dowling told me that justice should always be tempered with mercy. Mrs. Phelps had David Dudley Field engaged, and the case came on at ten o'clock in the morning, while the subpœna was only served on myself and Mr. Macy at twenty minutes to ten, and David Dudley Field was

HAMMERING AWAY AT MISS GROTTY

when we reached the court; he cross-examined her, but he could not shake her an inch. It would have been a great triumph to have had Mr. Macy and myself arrive late at the court, after the prisoner had been discharged by reason of the non-appearance of the complainant, to whom only twenty minutes' notice was given on the morning of the trial."

"Where does your detective come from, Mrs. Laforge?" asked the reporter.

"Mr. Macy applied at the police headquarters for a detective to stop the thieving, and he was sent to our store from the special service squad, and he stays in the store, being detailed, and a policeman's salary is paid to him by Mr. Macy, just as if he were attached to the force in uniform. There was

A VERY BRUTAL ARTICLE—

it was full of brutality, besides being untrue and illogical—in the Sunday edition of a daily paper last Sunday. Great efforts have been made to hush up and misrepresent the case of Mrs. Phelps, I believe. If Mrs. Phelps is not guilty why should all this trouble be taken in her behalf? I know what kleptomania is; it is a disease of the brain, and I think that there are many very respectable ladies in this city afflicted with the disease. But I knew a lady who came in here and was apprehended picking pockets, also very respectable. Now, she was not a kleptomaniac. She was

MORALLY, NOT MENTALLY, WRONG.

"A well known firm in this city wrote to Mr. Macy before the trial of Mrs. Phelps desiring to have us ascertain if she was the same Mrs. Phelps who had before been arrested for shoplifting and who had stolen a velvet cloak from their store, and if so they were desirous of assisting in prosecuting her. Our girls here are truthful and honest, and if they were not we would not keep them in the store. Mr. Macy has done everything in his power to have this matter sifted."

At this juncture a Mr. Bryant, who is in the law book business, and whose wife was arrested some time since at Macy's, entered the store. Mr. Bryant resides in Fifteenth street, and while in the store he

INTERVIEWED THE DETECTIVE,

Lewis Hill, in a very excited manner.

The reporter next paid a visit to the house of Arnold & Constable, in Broadway, being desirous of knowing whether large drygoods stores were much infested by female thieves. He asked a beautiful looking clerk, whose hair was parted in the middle, if Mr. Robert Johnson, the superintendent of the establishment, could be seen. The beautiful young man pointed to a gentleman whose head was slightly bald and said, "That's him."

The reporter approached this personage, who was in conversation, and said to him, "Are you Mr. Johnson?" to which he answered, "I am; but I am not Mr. Johnson, the superintendent. He is out to dinner," and then the other Mr. Johnson ran away, after pointing to a counter where he told the reporter he might stand until the second Mr. Johnson came in. Soon the superintendent, a tall, magnificent-looking man with

COLDSTREAM GUARD'S WHISKERS,

came in and in answer to the reporter's inquiries spoke as follows:—

"We are not troubled with thieves here, sir. Arnold & Constable's people know all their old customers, and when we see any strange or suspicious person in the store we quietly inform them to walk out. We are our own detectives and know all the suspicious persons much better than the detectives themselves. Besides, we do not allow our goods to lie on the counters, as in a fair or bazaar. We have 'stock boys' especially to place the goods back on the shelves as soon as they have been inspected. Leaving goods spread out loose on the counter is

OFFERING TEMPTATIONS

to those who are only partially dishonest. It is possible that there are some so-called 'respectable ladies' who are in the habit of stealing in stores. If so, we don't have them here, and Arnold & Constable do not know them. 'Good evening, sir.'"

The next place visited was the store of Lord & Taylor, one block above Arnold & Constable's. The reporter found Mr. Warrin, the assistant superintendent, whose courtesy was very marked to the HERALD reporter. Mr. Warrin said:—

"I have been in the detective business, and was of the detective firm of Warrin & Whipple.

I KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON,

and none of those shoplifters can come in here without I know them. I don't think there are any virtuous ladies in the shoplifting line, but there are women who come in here wearing moire antique and camel's hair shawls, but they never get a chance to

'WORK' THE COUNTERS.

"I saw a little woman come in one day, nicely dressed, and ask for some cloth. I went up to her and I said, 'You don't want any cloth—get out.' It was little Annie Tayler, an old thief. She got right out, I tell you. Another woman came in and tried to work the hosiery and silk counters, but I piped her off and she had to travel. Its nonsense to have clerks attend to their own business and watch thieves. A regular professional, as soon as she sees a clerk 'gawking' at her, will drop to it right away. I let them work and then work them. Its

HOW TO KNOW ALL THE THIEVES,

and even the best men at the Central Office are sometimes at fault with the new faces all the time coming up. Then how can clerks be expected to know the honest from the dishonest person? Here we have no trouble. Ladies come here like a family and walk around the store and up stairs and look at everything just as if they were at home."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. R. H. Macy, the Sixth avenue storekeeper, makes a very lame apology for the recent outrageous arrests at his store in his communication to the HERALD of this morning. These cases, judged upon their merits, show a system that puts in peril the rights and personal liberty of every person who may enter his store. A detective system that is no clearer in its perceptions than the one shown would not be tolerated in the State, and much less should it be in a shop.

But the point to which I desire to direct attention is that Mr. Macy's clerks have long been committing offences of incivility and wrong towards his customers. A case of this kind came under my observation some time since.

A lady went to the store and purchased a small infant's brush, and a few moments after leaving discovered that the one wrapped up for her was soiled and worthless. On taking it back the shop girl pertly denied that any brush that she had sold was soiled, and refused to make an exchange. The language used was impertinent in the extreme. Subsequently the husband of the lady brought the matter to the attention of one of the male superintendents. He too seemed to doubt the statement of the lady, and stated that explicit reliance might be placed on the word of the shop girl. Finding that he was likely to have trouble he finally made an exchange. Now this case and many others prove that Mr. Macy's female clerks are by no means the civil and reliable persons that he states them to be.

His rule seems to be a reverse of the maxim of law that a person is innocent until proved guilty. For the sake of the public generally it is to be hoped that his recent experience will suggest to him a little more reliance in sound wisdom and law, and not so much in the pert young females behind his counters. TRUTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As a lady and an occasional shopper, will you permit me to express my indignation at the outrage which has been recently committed by Mr. Macy, of Sixth avenue, and his employes, in causing the arrest and imprisonment, for a supposed theft of candy valued at twenty-two cents, of a lady of position and well known respectability of character residing in Twenty-third street; and later, the arrest of two other ladies of similar antecedents upon equally trifling suppositions? Because one person may be found whose kleptomaniac propensities are disguised in the refinements of dress and good breeding is it a fair suggestion that all who wear the garb of wealth and social distinction are also to be distrusted as having the same dishonest intentions? For myself, and others who are cognizant of the over zealous watchfulness of Mr. Macy and assistants, it is our determination never again to enter his store, feeling not only that the good name of every lady who approaches his counters is at stake, but that should she desire to examine an article before purchasing, in so doing she lays herself open to the accusation of kleptomania. E. S. C.

MODERN PHILANTHROPY.

Mr. John Hecker's Theory for Reclaiming the Young—A New Mission Dedicated.

Mr. John Hecker is a gentleman whose heart has often softened at the appearance of the ragged poor in the streets. Fourteen years ago he established the mission school at No. 256 Madison street, and yearly he has expended from $8,000 to $10,000 upon the poor children of the ward, many of whom, it is believed, through his bounty have been led to a knowledge of Jesus and rescued from a life of crime and indolence.

MR. HECKER'S LAST EFFORT

is the establishment of a mission school at No. 58 Rutgers street, where it is intended all the poor children of the ward shall be gathered from the highways, garrets and cellars, educated, fed and clothed, and directed in the right way.

Yesterday morning the new mission school at No. 58 Rutgers street was dedicated to the service of God, in the presence of about 300 children and many ladies and gentlemen of the ward who take an interest in the welfare of the youth of the neighborhood. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, pastor, who delivered an impressive sermon, in which he referred to the noble charity of Mr. Hecker, and invited all the children to come and partake of the hospitalities of the mission. The musical selections were of a superior order, and were under the direction of Mr. Thomas and a surplus choir from the Protestant Episcopal church. The school is known as the

CATHOLIC MISSION,

and is conducted in the Pusevite form of worship. In the afternoon the children were invited to

A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL,

when Christmas trees and a collation were provided by the pastor. The services were very impressive, and the youngsters left with smiling faces and hearts overflowing with gratitude to the philanthropic gentlemen whose bounty had made their happiness complete—for one day at least. It is the intention of the founder and pastor of this mission to make it

AN INVITING RESORT

for the poor of the ward. In addition to the religious services, which will be held twice a day and three times on Wednesdays and Fridays, it is Mr. Hecker's intention to set apart the upper floors of the mission as

A SCHOOL AND HOME.

for all who choose to come in and partake of the hospitalities provided. But free education and spiritual knowledge are not the only things to be provided. The founder of the mission contemplates at an early day to provide sleeping apartments, a dining room and clothing, where all deserving children of both sexes can be fed, clothed and lodged. The best feature of the mission is that its privileges are not restricted to any particular sect or creed. There all can congregate on one common level and enjoy the temporal and spiritual blessings so generously provided.

The following extract from a letter published in the HERALD of Tuesday will more fully explain Mr. Hecker's idea of what constitutes

TRUE BENEVOLENCE:—

We deal with the matured fruit; we ignore the germ. We punish the man; we neglect the child. Take from the infectious neighborhood this candidate for the penitentiary, anticipate his wants, clothe him, feed him, sympathize with him, take from him the brand of caste, educate him, make him a peer among peers. The deadly atmosphere breathed by his parents will be oppressive to him; he will seek the pure air of the school. A mother's love will follow him there; it will expand; it will receive new life; it will be purified. Reform will have commenced. There is a mawkish sentimentality abroad—a condolence with misery, but a shrinking from contact with squalor. We would believe, but delicacy forbids that we touch; we minister to the evil when we would apply the remedy.

Some years ago I purchased the Rutgers Mansion and twenty lots, intending to set the whole apart as a free school, in which the children were to be educated in accordance with the scheme here proposed. General prostration of business rendered the undertaking impracticable. I have, however, decided to carry out the idea on a more limited scale at 58 Rutgers street. Here a school of 250 children will be cared for as above stated. My views on education will be utilized, my theory of reform tested. Chief among the instrumentalities will be provision for the moral and religious development, simultaneously with the physical and intellectual training. A chapel is now in preparation, and will be ready for divine service on Wednesday, 28th inst.—Holy Innocents' Day—at half-past ten, morning. Here children of all creeds and nationalities are united. Here will be found true catholicity.

Should the Board of Commissioners wish to strengthen my hands by their co-operation the Rutgers property is at their disposal. Let them put the grounds in order, and appoint teachers whose training for the peculiar work shall be under my direction, together with a supervisionary power over the establishment. Reform—social, political and educational—will soon give evidence that my most sanguine anticipations are based upon reality. The poor, the deserted, the unwashed, the uneducated, those children of penury for some inscrutable purpose of Providence, those victims of crime by the austerities of society and the weakness of their own fallen nature, ask of us bread and we give them a stone, they ask our sympathy and we mete out to them the severities of the law. Their necessities pressing upon them, and society holding them under a ban, they array themselves against their oppressor in a war of opposition. Made to feel that there are no ties in common between them and the favored sons of wealth, they question the sincerity of all direct efforts at reconciliation. By indirect means we must reach them. Love for their children is as strong as that which sways the heart of the noble. Gain the love of the child and every throb in the parent's bosom will be a plea for the sympathizer. That plea will draw together the conflicting elements in the harmony of reform.

BOSTON SMUGGLERS.

Trial of the Boston Smuggling Cases—Novel Method of Defrauding the Revenue—New England Deluged with Nova Scotia Whiskey.

BOSTON, Dec. 28, 1870.

In the trial of Dexter T. Mills *et als*, charged with smuggling, before the United States Court to-day, Assistant District Attorney Dickinson opened the case for the government, briefly stating the *modus operandi* of the defendants in getting liquors from Nova Scotia, where, he alleged, they arranged with parties to ship the goods by one vessel and transfer them to a coaster at sea, which landed them at Boston and New York without suspicion of fraud, the latter vessel not coming under the entry rules of vessels engaged in trade with foreign ports upon landing. It was further alleged that the British customs marks were erased and United States revenue stamps supplied, and the goods transported, concealed and offered for sale by the defendants, who, as owners, agents, warehousemen, teamsters, &c., have their several parts in the business. The amount claimed as lost to the government by the several transactions alleged is $150,000. Collector Russell and other officers of the Customs in Boston were placed upon the stand and examined at some length. The case is likely to last for several days.

CARNIVAL OF FIRE,

FIRES IN THIS CITY.

A Large Printing and Publishing House Damaged—Loss Thirty-five Thousand Dollars.

At six o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 107 Fulton street, the origin of which is as yet unknown. The first and second floors are vacant, with the exception of the room occupied by A. Henderson as a printing office, which is much damaged by water, and is insured for $5,000. The third floor is occupied by Farrell & Co., publishers, who sustain a loss of nearly $12,000 from fire and water. This loss is partially covered by an insurance of $5,000, distributed as follows:—Phenix and Queen Insurance Companies, $2,000 each, and Exchange Insurance Company, $1,000. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by Joseph Laing, lithographer, whose loss is $5,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The basements were occupied as store-rooms by F. W. Devoe & Co., and were filled with paints and oils. These are not much injured, and are fully insured for $3,000 in Buffalo companies. The top story was a leather bag manufactory, and was damaged to the amount of $2,500; insured for $800. The building is the property of A. C. Downing, and the damage will be not less than $12,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A Large Private Residence in Forty-ninth Street Burned—Loss Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the four story brown stone house No. 120 West Forty-ninth street, owned and occupied by Sigismund Stethelmer. The house is damaged to the amount of $10,000 and the furniture to the extent of $5,000. The loss is covered by an insurance of $25,000 in the Pacific and Excelsior Insurance companies.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEWBURG.

Immense Boiler Works and Plant Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

On Tuesday evening, as was stated in brief in the HERALD'S special despatch published yesterday, the little Highland city of Newburg was visited with one of the most destructive fires ever known there. One of the buildings burned was Alderman Cauldwell's extensive boiler works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, and was formerly part of the Washington Iron Works, which gave employment to 1,500 men during the war. This building was of wood, covered a large area and

BURNED SO RAPIDLY

and with such an intense heat that nothing could be removed from it. The other building destroyed was the paper machinery works formerly owned by John L. Seaverns, who was murdered in August last while sitting at the tea table by Robert Buffum. Mr. Seaverns had only a few months before the tragic event removed from Worcester, Mass., to Newburg, bringing with him the costly patterns used in his business—the accumulations of some forty years' toil in the business of manufacturing paper machinery. These patterns were valued by Mr. Seaverns during his life time, and were insured for the sum of $65,000. The property, however, passed into other hands since his death, and the insurance was reduced to the figure paid for it. The works have not been in operation for some weeks past, and were about to be sold to close the estate of Mr. Seaverns.

THE PATTERNS, MACHINERY, &C.,

were totally consumed with the building, and the space covered by the establishments destroyed, something over an acre, is covered with blackened ruins.

At the wharf, near the boiler works, were lying when the fire broke out two steamers—the M. Martin and the City of Newburg. They were quickly

COVERED WITH BURNING CINDERS,

and it was feared they would be destroyed; but fortunately the latter vessel had steam up and both were soon removed from the scene of danger. The progress of the flames was so rapid that two firemen on the roof of the boiler works narrowly escaped

BEING BURNED TO DEATH.

A ladder brought just in the nick of time was the means of rescuing them.

THE LOSSES

and insurance, so far as ascertained, are as follows:—Homer Ramsdell loses on buildings, of which he was the owner, $30,000; on heavy tools, engines, &c., in boiler works, $75,000; on patterns, &c., in paper machinery works, about $30,000—total, $165,000. Of this amount only $66,000 is covered by the insurance.

Alexander Cauldwell, on machinery, stock, manufactured work, boilers, among which were a large boiler for the propeller City of Newburg, &c., about $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. Whitehill, Wood & Co., lose about $5,000 on cotton press, boiler, &c., in the boiler works. Not insured. George L. Monell, brass finisher, occupied a shop in the boiler works. He loses tools, stock, machinery, &c., to the extent of $5,000. Partially insured.

Other losses will swell the amount of damage by this fire to over $250,000. The fire is supposed to have originated—as stated yesterday—in one of the rivet forges in the southeastern part of the boiler works. About 100 men are thrown out of employment by this conflagration.

The United States Hotel at Valatie Destroyed by Fire.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1870.

At four o'clock this morning fire broke out in the United States Hotel, in Valatie, owned by William E. Trafford. The weather being dry the flames swept through the large wooden structure, and it was soon completely enveloped. The flames communicated to the stables and outbuildings connected with the hotel, and thence to the adjoining buildings, occupied by Mr. Hewitt as a dwelling and saloon; Van Alstyne's dwelling and saloon, and the barns of Messrs. Paton, Sharp and Hewitt, which were all totally destroyed. Three valuable horses, belonging to Mr. Hewitt, were burned to death. The loss will exceed $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $11,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Burning of the Memphis Varieties Theatre.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1870.

Broom's Varieties, on Jefferson street, was burned early this morning. The building, wardrobe, scenery, &c., were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Large Fire in Fort Smith, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1870.

Advices from Fort Smith, Ark., state that the brick block in that city known as the officers' quarters was burned on the 20th inst. The buildings were occupied by Major Thibout, commandant of the post, with his family, and the families of several other officers. The loss is $50,000.

Three Buildings Burned in Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 28, 1870.

A fire occurred here at midnight, destroying three frame buildings. The sufferers are:—Mrs. Holschfield, dry goods; Mrs. A. Boyd, confectionery, and M. H. Lobby, cigars. The losses are estimated at $15,000.

Dwelling House in Glastonbury, Conn., Burned.

HARTFORD, Dec. 28, 1870.

The dwelling of Walter House, in Glastonbury, was burned, with all its contents, about three o'clock this morning. The family only escaped in their night clothes. Loss $8,000.

Fire in North Attleborough, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 28, 1870.

The jewelry manufactory of Ira Richards & Co., in North Attleborough, Mass., was damaged by fire this morning.

A Private House in Brooklyn Damaged by Fire—Loss $2,000.

An alarm of fire was given about half-past seven o'clock last evening, as flames were discovered issuing from the servants' department, on the third story of the brown stone front four story dwelling house, 318 Greene avenue. Before the fire was extinguished the furniture was damaged to the amount of $1,000. The house, which is owned by Anthony F. Campbell, is occupied by Mr. J. H. Whitney. The latter has an insurance of $2,000, but the name of the company could not be learned. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and was not insured. The origin of the conflagration was accidental.

The Rutherfurd Park Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As there seems to be a well grounded suspicion of incendiarism in connection with the burning of the Rutherfurd Park Hotel, do me the justice of saying through your journal that I had no interest whatever in the property, having disposed of the same to Mr. Knapp in October last. J. S. McPHERSON.

The body of James Doran, thirty years of age and born in Ireland, was yesterday found floating in the water and sent to the Morgue. Deceased fell into the dock at pier No. 11 North river Monday evening.

"DOCTOR" EVANS' BAIL.

The Story of Kennedy's Death and Evans' Wealth.

Charged with Murder, but Never Tried—Developments of the Devilities of the Human Hound.

There lives in the rear of a two story brick house, painted a yellowish white color, at No. 36 Rose street, in this city, an honest man named Timothy Kennedy, who is a patrolman in the Fourth precinct police. Said Kennedy is a second cousin to John Kennedy, who was a partner of the infamous Lookup-Evans-Ward, of No. 94 Chatham street, and who died in the then premises of Evans-Lookup-Ward, at 116 Chatham street. As this bad man is, at the present time "moving heaven and Earth" to get loose from the punishment which is his due, a reporter of the HERALD called upon officer Kennedy at his residence, No. 36 Rose street, for the purpose of obtaining some information in regard to the

ANTECEDENTS OF THE MONSTER EVANS.

Officer Kennedy was just coming home as the reporter entered, and on stating his business the officer hospitably welcomed the reporter to his humble, but decent abode, and bade him take a chair. Officer Kennedy is a hale, hearty, ruddy-faced and broad-shouldered fellow, of fifty years of age, with a very honest look and a tearing voice. His story was brief and to the point, and is as follows:—

This man Evans was always known as Ward until after the 12th of January, 1868, when John Kennedy, his partner, who was a second cousin of mine, died. Ward was married to Kennedy's sister, or at least he lived with her for twelve years, and they lived comfortably enough when they were in Lispenard street, although

EVANS NEVER HAD ANY CLOTHES

but three pairs of stockings and a pair of India rubber shoes, which he used to wear over the three pairs of stockings in winter. Kennedy made a good deal of money in business, such as it was, with Evans. But let us come to the 12th of January, 1868. I was sent for by Kennedy that day, as he was very sick, and I never would go to their place in Chatham street, as I was afraid people would think I was going there for something else. When I got there Kennedy was in bed, suffering badly. There was a demijohn under the bed, and

OULD EVANS WAS RUBBING HIS HANDS TOGETHER

over the fire.

"Tim," says Kennedy from the bed, "I want to leave you a little piece of ground."

"Oh, don't be thinking of such things, man dear," sez I; "settle yer affairs, for I don't think ye have long to live. I have got enough meself to live, and I don't want ye to lave me any ground."

"What's he sayin?" sez the ould docther, rubbin' his hands.

"None of yer bizness," says

THE DYIN MAN;

"go out of the room," and so he did, and then he came back and took a dish of warm milk from the stove and he held a table knife over the milk and began shakin a white powder into it."

"What kind of a powder was it?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, I can't tell, excepting that it was fine grains and white. Evans gave it to him and I sez to him, 'What are ye givin that to the man for? sure he doesn't want such medicine as that.' Well he gave it to him and as soon as he swallowed it

POOR KENNEDY DOUBLED HIMSELF UP

and drew his shoulders up and stretched out his arms full length as if it was burnin' his innards. 'That's bad stuff,' says I to Evans, and then the ould docther gave him some liquor from the demijohn from under the bed and that cooled him. I left him then about eight o'clock in the night, and at seven o'clock the next morning I called and

POOR KENNEDY WAS STONE DEAD

and cold. He left no will and I knew he had houses and lots. I called day after day to go to the funeral and there was no funeral at all. Evans kept his body eight days, and there was no flesh on his body, as the man was all gone to nothing, although he was not over thirty-one years of age when he died. You see Evans could not get a certificate of Kennedy's death until I told the Coroner, Flynn, and he held an inquest. The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from

THE EFFECTS OF SLOW POISON

administered by Dr. Evans-Ward; so you see it was pretty strong; but the trial never came off; for the mortyal villain got bail, and the trial was never heard of. Kennedy left three houses and lots; one at No. 191 Stanton street, in this city; one at 153 Adams street, and one at No. 100 Ninth street, in Brooklyn, and the whole of these lots and houses were valued at $32,500. Now, Peter Walsh, who used to be making pills for Evans in Chatham street, and Sarah Collins, who lives at 191 Stanton street, and who says she is a sister to Evans, have given

STRAW BAIL FOR $75,000.

for the Docther, and both of them are not worth a thraneen. They never owned an inch of ground in their lives, and this Sarah Collins is a poor ignorant creature, and is no more a sister to Evans than I am. Two weeks before Kennedy died a woman—a decent woman, named White—who lived in a part of the house at 191 Stanton street, went down to 116 Chatham street to ask Kennedy to reduce her rent and missed him at that time. She had receipts—and has them to-day—from Kennedy, who was

THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY,

as her landlord, for the rent she paid him from time to time. She asked Evans if he had anything to do with the property or could he reduce the rent, as she had heard that he was concerned in it some way. Old Evans told her, "I have nothing at all to do with it; its Kennedy's," and Kennedy also bought the property in Brooklyn for a man named Cassidy.

THIS GIRL COLLINS IS NOT MARRIED

at all, but she has a child by a man in Jersey, and it's four years old and never has said a word, although I believe it's beginning to mutther a bit. The nearest relation Kennedy had was a first cousin, named Mrs. Dwyer. She was Ryan before she was married, and she is dead now, and Dwyer and the children are alive and they are the next of kin, and I took out letters of administration in the children's names, and got papers of guardianship for the father, and the property of Kennedy that's gone belongs to the children of Dwyer.

THE BIGGEST SCRAPE THAT EVANS EVER GOT INTO

was seven years ago, when a porter in a Chambers street store treated a young girl badly and sent her to Evans to be confined. The mother lived, but the child died. It cost Evans $3,000 to get out of that scrape. I sued for the personal effects of Kennedy after he died and got them. They were worth fifty-nine dollars; but there was a silver watch and we couldn't value that, so it was thrown out. I have got an action now in the courts for the real estate of Kennedy that Sarah Collins and Peter Walsh, that was only getting

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR MAKING PILLS

for Evans, says belongs to them. There's two girls now in the House of Detention, and Evans is working night and day to get them out on bail, and then, may be, he'll send them off somewhere where they'll never be heard of, as then he'll have no witnesses against himself. Neither Walsh nor the girl Collins have a cent of their own, and Evans has merely transferred his own property and that of Kennedy that's worth $32,500 to both of

HIS CONNIVERS,

and that is what I call straw bail. He can get witnesses that will swear to anything—men and women that never went to church, mass or meeting house. The lawyers and I are goin' to fight Evans and his clan for the property that belongs to Dwyer's children be right.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

General Schenck's Instructions—Preparations for Sailing Completed—Secretary Moran to be Retained.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1870.

The *Journal* publishes the points of a letter written to its editor by General Schenck in reply to one asking for particulars concerning his mission:—

He is entrusted with the discussion of the Alabama claims and all other questions which have been withdrawn from the London mission. They all go back there now. We had never supposed that General Schenck would consent to appear at the English Court as a mere figure-head, or be satisfied with the empty dignity of the position. His letter confirms our opinion that all questions at issue between the governments of the United States and Great Britain are to be placed in his hands for discussion and negotiation, and that such an assurance was given with the tender of the mission.

The General writes that he will present his resignation as the Representative of the Third district on the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, and expects to sail for England on the 18th or 19th of January, though this has not been so definitely settled as to justify him in engaging his passage for either of those days. In regard to the contest General Butler will take charge of that in the absence of General Schenck.

In speaking of the English mission General Schenck says that the present Secretary of Legation, Mr. Moran, who has been connected with the mission for some twelve or fourteen years, is perfectly familiar with all its details and is a gentleman with whom he is well acquainted, will continue to occupy the position. This will serve as an answer to the applications which have been made for this important place. The General speaks of these applications as being "without number."

The General's daughter, Miss Sally, will accompany him. The two other daughters will follow in April.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Heir at Law" was given at this favorite resort of admirers of the sterling old comedies of the English stage on Tuesday evening. It is so full of human nature in general, as well as English nature in particular, that its very *naïvetés*, requiring *naïvetés* in acting to correspond, make it as perpetually delightful in New York as in London. It therefore happily inaugurates the series of old comedies which has been announced at Wallack's. The following was the cast:—Daniel Dowlas, alias Lord Duberly, Mr. J. Gilbert; Dick Dowlas, Mr. George Clarke; Dr. Pangloss, LL.D., A.S.S., Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Henry Moreland, Mr. Charles Rockwell; Steadfast, Mr. M. Lanagan; Zekiel Homespun, Mr. J. C. Williamson; Kenrick, Mr. E. M. Holland; Waiter at the "Blue Boar," Mr. J. Curran; Servant, Mr. W. Quigley; Deborah Dowlas, alias Lady Duberly, Mrs. John Sefton; Cicely Homespun, Mrs. Thomas Barry; Caroline Dormer, Miss Helen Tracy. Mr. Gilbert is, we all know, unapproachable in the *rôle* of Daniel Dowlas, alias Lord Duberly. Mr. Stoddart's rendering of that of Dr. Pangloss, LL.D., A.S.S., showed his thorough study of its traditional "ahems" and other whimsicalities. Mr. George Clarke dressed well and acted fairly as Dick Dowlas, "the Lord's son," who is transformed, but only temporarily, into a heartless dandy. Mr. J. C. Williamson personated to the very life the uncouth but manly and generous Zekiel Homespun, and Mrs. Barry made a good Cicely Homespun. Mrs. Sefton played her familiar *rôle* of Deborah Dowlas, alias Lady Duberly, as amusingly as ever. We cannot imagine why Miss Helen Tracy, as Caroline Dormer, "every one of whose friends is dead," shouldn't wear mourning. But, as a whole, the "Heir at Law" was performed with that careful attention, both to dressing and acting, which we have become accustomed to expect at Wallack's.

The same must be said of the "School for Scandal," which was brought out last evening with its usual unvarying success. Ninety-two years old, "it holds the stage yet with the loveliness and grace of youth." It is the masterpiece of Sheridan, whose unintermitted fire of epigrammatic witticisms, keen insight into the follies and weaknesses of society and great ingenuity in inventing whimsical situations, fully entitle him, according to the unanimous verdict of the critics, to be compared, in respect of literary skill, with the comic writers of Congreve's time. It is announced for the last time for the matinée of Saturday, December 31.

This evening, "The Road to Ruin;" to-morrow evening, "The Heir at Law," and Saturday evening "The Serious Family" will be given for the last time this season.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—To a not very large, but certainly a very appreciative, audience, the renowned "Fernande" was last night presented at this theatre—not the "Fernande" of the Fifth avenue exactly, but a fair representation of it. Mrs. Conway appeared as Countess Clothilde, Mr. Conway as Mons. Pomeral, and Miss Jennie Carroll as Fernande. Mr. Mark Bates made a fair Andre, and Mr. E. Lamb, as the Commander Jarbi, was excellent. The other parts in the piece were well represented. The audience testified its appreciation of the skill of the principal actors by frequent and hearty applause. Mrs. Conway deserves credit for her constant endeavors to afford the Brooklynites an opportunity of witnessing the newest and best plays, and there can be but little doubt that in presenting "Fernande" in the excellent manner in which it was put upon the stage last night it will prove to be a paying venture. The piece will doubtless hold the boards of the Park until after the holidays.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ILLNESS OF MLLE. AIMEE.—This artist was announced to appear for the first time as Fiorella in "Les Brigands" last night, the *rôle* which has been already filled by Miles. Persini, Silly and Montaland. Indisposition, however, interfered and compelled the management to postpone the occasion until this evening, when Mlle. Aimee will certainly appear. Montaland played Fiorella last evening.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Hamlet" will be produced at the Bowery theatre to-morrow (Friday) night, for the first time in a number of years, for the benefit of Mr. E. T. Stetson, who will assume the title *rôle*.

A grand sacred concert will be given on Sunday evening at St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, by the choir, under the direction of the accomplished organist Dr. William Berge, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. An excellent programme is promised.

On Wednesday next Mme. Rose Czillag, Le Franc, Reyna and Susini, forming an association of artists in a managerial capacity, will commence a season of Italian Opera at the Fourteenth street theatre. Mr. De Vivo is in charge of the enterprise.

The first concert of the Ninth regiment band, numbering one hundred musicians, under the leadership of Carlo Patti, D. L. Downing and J. Alexander, takes place at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening next.

Madame Marie Seebach will commence her series of farewell performances in this city on January 10.

The Wallace Sisters' *Opéra Bouffe*, Burlesque and Comedy troupe, under Frank Dobson's management, play three nights this week at Fort Wayne, Ind. The opening piece was "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Corinne D'Estaing will deliver her lecture, "Our Ruling Loves," at Mount Vernon on January 5 for the benefit of the Mission School children.

Theodore Thomas, Miss Anna Mehlig and the Symphony orchestra have returned to this city after a very successful tour in the West.

The "Twelve Temptations" in all their gorgeousness were unfolded to the admiring eyes of the enthusiastic Chicagoans last night.

Walter Montgomery is playing a round of Shakspearian characters at the Boston theatre.

Morlacchi is creating a furor in San Francisco by her dancing in "Monte Cristo."

After "Saratoga," the brilliant American comedy now on the boards of Mr. Daly's boudoir theatre, comes Boucicault's last and, as some say, his most powerful work, "Jezebel." The heroine, as one might judge from the title, is the wickedest woman on the stage, and a bigamist withal. The play is utterly unlike Boucicault, as it does not depend upon sensational efforts for success.

The Hanlon Brothers are at the London Alhambra.

The positive triumph of Christine Nilsson out West is of a character akin to that of her countrywoman, Jenny Lind. Column upon column of unstinted praise is poured forth by the Western critics, and we cull from the Chicago *Tribune* the following graceful and deserved tribute:—"Other singers have been here, in years gone by, who can excel her in some particular detail of vocalization, but this is no test of position; for in one detail, and that the most difficult of all—*pianissimo* of the middle voice—she excels all others. The test of the singer is her general excellence, in the combination of all details into one symmetrical whole. You may say that Parepa-Rosa did this thing better, and Carlotta Patti did that better, but did either of them charm you like Nilsson? Did either of them, or any of the great artists who have been here so charm you that you could not resist the fascination, although you could not explain the subtle cause of the fascination? Have any of them preserved their naturalness through their years of study and culture as she has? Have any of them attained so perfectly the art of concealing their art as to defy you to tell sometimes what is art and what is nature? Have any of them so completely set the critic at defiance who came to cavil and went away to praise, without knowing why he did so? No artist in our recollection, except Jenny Lind, has so thoroughly captivated her hearers as Nilsson, and this, too, in every style of singing—in the madness of the Ophelia scena and the passion of the Traviata, as well as in the seraphic beauty of the Handel aria and the touching pathos of 'Sweet Home.' Richly does she deserve to wear the laurel, for she sways all hearts and reigns triumphantly by the God-given right of song, which appeals alike to high and low. As a refined, benevolent, natural, good woman, she equally claims recognition, because this type is apt to be very scarce in the *genus* artist."

THE TWEED RELIEF FUND.

Mode of Distribution—List of the Articles Issued—Types of the Seventh Ward.

Yesterday afternoon the office appropriated for the distribution of the articles provided by the Tweed Relief Fund was crowded by applicants, whose names were registered by the assistants in the following manner:—

Each individual was required to state his or her residence, whether single or married, and in the latter case the number of the members of the family. No distribution of articles took place yesterday. The ward is divided into three districts, with an inspector for each, whose function it is to visit every party who applies for relief. To every applicant whose statement is found to be correct orders will be issued for fuel, provisions, clothing, medicine and other articles, according to their several necessities. The following articles will be distributed:—Flour, coal, wood, candles, coffee, tea, blankets, shoes, stockings, rice, ham, beef, pork, peas, cabbage and oatmeal. These articles will be issued from the office at 114 East Broadway, with the exception of fuel, which is to be delivered from the several yards.

The greater number of the applicants were women, many of them carrying babies in their arms. There were also mechanics who are out of employment, and many who had no employment, trade or profession whatever, and never meant to have any if they could help it. Here was an old gentleman in

SHABBY GENTEEL

attire, with coat buttoned up to the chin, whom a series of misfortunes and a partiality to strong drink had brought to such a pass that he was a dependant on the public charity; there a poor woman destitute of the most common necessaries because her husband was in the habit of investing his weekly earnings in the dramshop.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.

Sabbath School Children Celebrating the Season.

At the Colgate Mission.

The festival held last evening in the Sunday school of the Colgate Mission was a most delightful affair, and elicited the admiration of the large and fashionable assemblage that congregated to witness a really excellent display on the part of the children. The decorations were exceedingly tasteful, while a tempting Christmas tree proved to be one of the most attractive ornaments in the room. A well arranged programme, which included joyful songs, addresses and humorous recitations, was gone through with great credit, some of the young lady and infant students displaying marked ability. At the termination of the agreeable exercises Mr. William Kemp, the superintendent, to whose generosity and bountiful beneficence the worthy institution is indebted for its existence, invited the audience to partake of refreshments, and distributed a large supply of good things among the children present. Nearly 300 scholars attend the Sunday school, which is situated in East Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues. The arrangements and general preparation of the youthful scholars for the exhibition were entrusted to the care of Miss Byrdsall. As a Christmas festival it was in all respects successful, while the greatest harmony and enjoyment prevailed throughout the evening. Mr. Kemp and a few others were presented with beautiful bouquets by the children, and the proceedings closed with the benediction.

At St. John's Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Brooklyn.

The annual celebration of the Sabbath school of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, on Bedford avenue, in the Eastern District, was held on Tuesday evening. The spacious and beautiful edifice was thronged in every part, as the fame of these annual entertainments has become widely known. The interior of this elegant structure was tastefully festooned with silk banners of every hue, with evergreen and holly and appropriate Scriptural inscriptions. The platform of the church was enlarged so as to accommodate the primary department, and "the upturned faces" of the hundreds of beautiful children furnished a spectacle that never can be erased from the memory. Perhaps the most interesting part of the programme was the choruses, which were sung by the little ones under the guidance of Mrs. Knapp, the gifted and esteemed wife of the Superintendent, Mr. Joseph F. Knapp. The organist, Mr. Fox, performed an inspiring march as the school walked in procession from the Sabbath school hall—which is a gem of beauty—to take their places in the audience room of the church. The exercises consisted of solos by Miss Thursby and the Hess family, and choruses by the school. The entertainment was a grand success, and the children were delighted with the gifts which were distributed at its close.

At Mount Washington Valley Presbyterian Church.

The Christmas festival of the Mount Washington Valley Presbyterian church, at Inwood, was held in the church on Tuesday evening, 27th inst. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes by Messrs. Spinner, Riddle and Johnson. Two large trees were loaded with gifts of various kinds. The exercises consisted of addresses by Professor Merrill and Messrs. Dyckman and Cumming, and singing by the children; after which gifts were distributed to the school and refreshments partaken of by all present, to the number of 200.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	44	37	3 P. M.	52	37
6 A. M.	45	36	6 P. M.	45	37
9 A. M.	48	38	9 P. M.	43	35
12 M.	51	38	12 P. M.	43	33

Average temperature yesterday 36⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 46¾

On New Year's Day Mayor Hall will receive his friends at the Mayor's office. Sheriff-elect Brennan and County Clerk Loew will receive their friends from eleven A. M. to one P. M., in the Sheriff's office.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at No. 250 West Nineteenth street on the body of Thomas Johnson, a man seventy years of age, who was almost instantly killed by falling down a flight of stairs.

Peter Murphy, a bricklayer, yesterday, while at work on a scaffold erected against the fourth story of premises corner of Fifty-fourth street and First avenue, slipped and fell to the pavement, crushing in his skull and causing death soon afterwards. The remains were removed to the Morgue.

Patrick Madden, Lawrence Walsh and Joseph McCabe, who were arrested some time since for breaking the windows of Patrick McCann's dry goods store, No. 564 Third avenue, were yesterday held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court by Justice Bixby. They gave bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday took some testimony in the case of Edward McDermott, who was fatally injured last Saturday evening by being run over by a Third avenue car near the corner of 120th street. While much under the influence of liquor deceased made an attempt to get on the front platform, and falling down, the wheel passed over his legs, crushing them badly.

The majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen got snow-bound in some out of the way place yesterday, and were not able to dig themselves out in time to meet in solemn and regular conclave at the City Hall in the afternoon, according to the intentions they expressed in a resolution last week; so the sprightly members who were on hand adjourned, after issuing a call for a meeting on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock.

Edward McCabe, a laborer, fifty years of age, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. Three weeks ago last Sunday deceased was acting as watchman at the building No. 1 Bond street, then being demolished, when a portion of the wall gave way and crushed his legs. Deceased has left a widow and eight children. He lived in Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

All the deputy marshals and supervisors who have not been paid by the chief deputies in the various Assembly districts will be paid at the United States Marshal's office, in Chambers street, on Thursday, December 29, between eleven A. M. and three P. M., and on Friday, between seven and nine P. M., on presenting proper credentials from the chief deputies of their respective Assembly districts, and surrendering their badges.

Miss Fanny Sears, residing at 54 West Houston street, was arrested at the instance of James White, of 113 Laurens street. The said James White met the seductive Fanny and accompanied her to the house. Miss Fanny, valuing "stamps" more than the society of her victim, "went for him" in the most approved style. Throwing her arms around him, she relieved him of his silver watch, some fifteen dollars in currency, and finding nothing else let him go. Miss Fanny was arrested by officer Henderson, of the Eighth precinct, brought before Judge Shandley and committed for trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Augustus Burkhard, of 125 White street, and John H. Miller, of 24 Elizabeth street, two alleged spurious detectives, and Mrs. Elizabeth Reuter and her daughter, of No. 9 Forsyth street, were held in default of $1,000 bail each to answer on a charge of being jointly concerned in stealing from the store of A. Troll & Co., of 63 Nassau street, on the 22d inst., a quantity of gold chains, of the value of about $1,000. Mrs. Reuter claims that the property was hers, and that Troll was only the ostensible owner of the establishment 63 Nassau street. The particulars of this case, which came up originally at the Tombs, before Justice Dowling, were fully reported in the HERALD.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Accident on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—One Man Killed and Seventeen Wounded.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Atlantic and Great Western mail train, bound west, this morning ran off the track about five miles west of Meadville, near Suttons. The hind car, which was filled with emigrants, was thrown down an embankment of thirty feet, turning over several times. One man, named Hopkins, was killed and two others were badly injured. One of them is not expected to recover. Fifteen others were slightly injured. The train was about two hours behind time, and running very rapidly when the accident occurred. The cause is not known, but it is supposed that it is to be ascribed to a poor rail, as one was found broken, and its ties were entirely broken off. The injured were brought to Meadville.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

Two Sides of a Story, the Whole Making an Adorning Tale, if Not Pointing an Unmistakable Moral.

What a Brother of the Community Says of the Late Newspaper Assault on the Institution—Elder Noyes on the Royce Divorce Case—The Communists' Millennium from Their Standpoint—The Feast of the Pentecost to be Made Perpetual.

There are two sides to almost every story, and, in fact, in these sad, degenerate times, when counter-statements are rather the rule than the exception, a story is considered hardly worth regarding unless there are two sides to it. A few days since a country paper in the central part of the State published the story that the Oneida community had specially interested itself in the Professor Royce divorce case, with a view to the ulterior object of inducing Mrs. Royce and the children to become members of the community. The basis of the statement was that a brother of Mrs. Royce was a member of the institution, and that he had exercised his filial feelings for the accomplishment of this sole purpose, not that the Professor was such a very bad fellow and ingrate husband, but that the wife and children were too good and serviceable material to be lost with a shadow of hope existing of bringing them within the sacred fold of their community. With this as a text, there followed

ONE SIDE OF THE STORY,

which was nothing more or less than the most unsparing abuse of the institution, characterizing it as a "home of free lovers," a "nest of hypocrites," a "den of prostitution," and as if this was not bad enough, reaching the vituperative climax and summing it up as the "hell of the universe, with Elder Noyes as the chief devil, and Sister Noyes as the chief cook and bottle washer," and then, after alleging that "under the cloak of religion they do their hellish work," suggesting, if not altogether the pleasantly mild remedy, at least the effectual one of "taking these propagators by the throat, and either strangle them or put them behind the bars of a prison." All this with much more of the same sort constitutes, as regards the Oneida Community, as we have already stated, one side of the story. Now, having looked on this side of the picture, briefly but energetically drawn in the most approved style of pen and ink sketching, it is only fair to hear the

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Carrying out the representative policy of the HERALD, to always give both sides of a story and then let its readers "hold fast to that which is good" in either of them and let the rest go, a HERALD representative yesterday "interviewed" Mr. E. H. Hamilton, one of the Oneida Community brothers, and one of its leading and most influential members, to hear their side of the case. In the first place, it is well enough to state that the "saintly air" which, in the newspaper article to which reference has been made, is set forth as prominently conspicuous in all the Oneida Community brothers does not particularly reveal itself in Mr. Hamilton.

A SPECIMEN BROTHER.

As possibly his portrait is worth giving, he is a tall, finely formed man, standing at least six feet in his stockings and with a breadth of shoulders, reach of arm and power of muscle that pugilistically cultivated would make the fortune of a prize fighter. He has moreover a ruddy countenance that indicates a thorough appreciation of the materialistic pleasures of the table; thin gray whiskers that impart a respectful though by no means venerable expression to the face; a large square forehead with a growing tendency to the nape of the neck; a physical condition which many attribute to early piety and which may possibly be the case with him, as by his own statement he was in his youth a member of the Presbyterian Church; full lips, but by no means sensual; gray eyes, that twinkle with humor, and altogether a general look and bearing at once prepossessing and gentlemanly. His dress, though not conforming to the extreme modes of fashion, was in no respect *outré*, but wholly plain and sensible. In the street, in a car or omnibus, or anywhere about town, he might be taken for a successful merchant, or a lucky operator in Wall street, or a bank president or a judge, or a fossilated member of the Chamber of Commerce or similar institute, or that species of office-holders by no means defunct, who always manage to be among the "ins" and never among the "outs," or a rather antique policeman on a holiday—anything but an Oneida Community brother, and certainly with no pretentious air of saintliness about him. He was quite talkative and answered quite freely most of the questions asked. The first subject broached was

THAT NEWSPAPER ATTACK

on the Community.

"You, of course, have seen the *Mohawk Valley Democrat's* attack on your Community," we began, shortly after the preliminary of introduction.

"I certainly have seen it," he observed; "and the worst of it is the article was republished in last Sunday's HERALD, and thus has been scattered broadcast everywhere."

"How are the facts as stated about the Royce divorce case?"

"Entirely untrue; so much so that Elder Noyes, on behalf of the Oneida Community, has published

A CARD ON THE SUBJECT,

setting forth the exact facts."

"What does the card set forth?"

"It goes on to say that public notice was given in our paper, the *Circular*, December 30, 1867, that the doors of the Community were closed against all applications for membership; that we have kept a standing notice to that effect in our weekly issues for the last year, and that we have received only one new member since 1867, and that person was a middle aged man, who had applied and received some encouragement before our doors were closed. On this ground alone those who have confidence in our good faith may be sure that we have had no agency or interest in the Royce divorce case. In addition are offered the following facts, and it is asked that they may be verified by any examination that is necessary:—First, that although Mr. Horace R. Perry was a member of the Community when he helped his sister, Mrs. Royce, to procure a divorce, he acted on his own responsibility and with full understanding and notice from us that we would entertain no proposal for bringing the Royce family into the Community; second, that we have received no proposals from Mrs. Royce either before or since the divorce; and she has never visited the Community, except on the occasion of a public picnic from Fulton, where she resides, and third, that Mr. H. R. Perry, by our advice, has withdrawn from us with his family and is no longer a member of the Community."

"The facts in this card you know to be true."

"Most unqualifiedly so," he continued, "and in view of the censure bestowed upon the Community in connection with the story alluded to I would like to add to the foregoing a few words as a witness."

"Shall be glad to hear your entire statement."

"In the spring of 1848," he proceeded, "I removed from Syracuse with my family and joined the Oneida Community, then forming. Since then I have been a member of the Community, and intimately acquainted with Mr. J. H. Noyes and its other leading members. My long acquaintance with them has only confirmed my first impressions and established my confidence—first, in Mr. Noyes, as an honest, christian man, an earnest seeker after truth and uncompromising in his loyalty to its teachings,—second, in his associates, as sincere

BIBLE CHRISTIANS,

ready to follow the truth wherever it leads. During these twenty-two years we have, under Providence of God, made a good home for ourselves and our children; we have become self-supporting; we have established valuable manufacturing businesses, that for the last ten years have given remunerative employment to a large number of persons not connected with the Community, and now distribute among them $50,000 annually; we have secured good facilities for the improvement of our young people, and devote as much time and expense to education and scientific culture as are required by the best standards. We are

FREE FROM INTERNAL DISCORD,

and we have earned the respect of our neighbors and a character for integrity in all outside relations that is beyond question. No one has ever accused us of interfering with the social principles or practices of society around us. With 100 females in our silk factory from the neighboring villages, no charge of immoral conduct on our part towards them has ever been made. No fault in fact is found with us, excepting in relation to this one subject of our internal social principles."

"Undoubtedly so, but with many this point of objection overrules all the rest."

"But considering the good character which the Community sustains in all other respects, I ask, 'Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?' Is it not probable that in reference to their peculiar social customs the Community are actuated by conscientious motives? This I know to be true, and I trustfully hope and expect that society will yet recognize us, not as antagonistic, but honestly working out its best interests, and that the time will finally come when religion and science will approve us as public benefactors."

THE COMMUNISTS' MILLENIUM.

"Do you expect that time will ever come as you look for it?"

"It is bound to come and no one are working harder for it and have more faith in its finally coming than the Oneida Community."

"You have been a long time connected with the Community and ought to understand pretty well its workings?"

"Yes, sir, and the more I have to do with its workings the better I like them. I was a good Bible Presbyterian when I went there, and I am one yet."

"Do all of your Community believe in the Bible?"

"Certainly, and its teachings are what we are trying to carry out."

EVERYTHING IN COMMON.

"Everything is in common, I believe, with you—lands, crops, houses, merchandise, women, children and all?"

"That is the great principle of the Pentecost; the fundamental principle of our faith; the principle for which he live, move and have our being."

"Practically how does it work?"

"It is unnecessary to go into this. We are a successful Community. We are at peace among ourselves."

NUMBER IN THE COMMUNITY.

"How many in your Community?"

"Two hundred and seventy."

"Men, women and children?"

"Altogether."

"How does the number of men compare with the number of women?"

"They are about equal."

"How much land have you?"

"Six hundred and fifty acres at Oneida, but we have

TWO BRANCHES—

one at Wallingford, Conn., and one a mile distant from the Oneida place. At this last place we have a large silk manufactory, where we manufacture $150,000 worth of silk annually, which we sell in this city and elsewhere. We have ten travelling agents and expect next year to largely increase our trade."

In the course of the further conversation Mr. Hamilton gave statistics showing the prosperity in a financial point of view of the Community, which, having been repeatedly published, it is unnecessary to give in detail. He claimed, however, that they were more a church than a community. He was rather inclined to be reticent on the subject of their special religious faith, and to repeated inquiries of the practical operations of the system socially considered would give no more definite answer than that given above. He insisted, however, that they were far ahead of Fourrier, and as for Stephen Pearl Andrews, he had no faith either in the man or his system of Pantarchy. All the material points of the interview are given, however, above, and as such will prove, no doubt, interesting to many people in the Community, where, he says, the HERALD is regularly taken and read, as well as to many outside of its now hermetically closed doors.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Vice Admiral Porter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As much has been said to prejudice the minds of the public against Admiral Porter, we feel it but justice to that meritorious officer to present to the public a few facts which are yet fresh in our memory.

When all hearts and eyes of our country-loving people were turned to the focus where we knew on the ability and valor of our leaders depended so much the fate of our country, how many of us remember the thrilling emotions which filled our hearts with joy at the announcement of our great victories, and how the names of Farragut and Porter were heralded with jubilant voices over our land! and it is not a thing soon to be forgotten by those of us, at least, who served under Porter at this critical time.

We who served with him on the Mississippi river can testify to the zeal and untiring efforts, night and day, with which he worked. Never were a man's energies, discipline, intelligence and skill more brought into requisition, and never were they more dexterously, more valiantly executed. We who witnessed the stupendous work of getting Farragut's fleet over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river (where pilots could not be had) remember the able assistance rendered by Porter, who, after getting his mortar vessels in the river, gave his services to Farragut, and with his masterly skill succeeded in getting over some of the heaviest ships, which at one time seemed almost impossible, and we also witnessed the harmony which existed between these two distinguished officers. We also beheld with admiration the heroic manner in which he stood by Farragut, giving his whole mind and energy to the cause.

In corroboration of the facts we would call the attention of our readers to the official congratulatory letter of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to Admiral Porter upon the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which is as follows:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1862.

SIR—Your despatch of April 30, enclosing the articles of capitulation of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which surrendered on the 28th ult. after a bombardment of 144 consecutive hours by the mortar flotilla, has been received. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the flags taken in the two forts on that occasion, including the original one hoisted on St. Philip when the rebel forces declared the State of Louisiana to have seceded from the Union, which have been sent forward to the department.

The important part which you have borne in the organization of the mortar flotilla and the movement on New Orleans has identified your name with one of the most brilliant naval achievements on record, and to your able assistance with the flotilla is Flag Officer Farragut much indebted for the successful result he has accomplished.

To yourself and the officers and seamen of the mortar flotilla the Department extends its congratulations. I am respectfully, &c. GIDEON WELLES.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, commanding United States Mortar Flotilla, Gulf of Mexico.

And again at Vicksburg these two officers were operating together in the same harmonious manner. These instances we have cited in order to show how false the contrary statements are.

The brilliant record of Porter shows the great ability he displayed in all succeeding battles, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg and Fort Fisher. It is a historical fact that when Admiral Farragut declined, on account of his health, the command of the fleet to attack Fort Fisher, that Admiral Porter was called from his command on the Mississippi river for this purpose, and history tells too plainly the result of his brilliant operations against that stronghold to admit of any doubt on that point.

We who have had the honor to command under this able officer know how to appreciate his worth. Are these noble deeds, which would be the boast for generations in every country but ours, to be so soon forgotten? Let us not have to blush at such ingratitude, and for our future benefit dispense to our gallant leader that seal of our appreciation of his gallantry which he so justly merits. Love of country and love of countrymen inspired him to work. JUSTICE.

The Release of the Fenian Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Permit me to suggest through the medium of your columns to my countrymen, the Irish residents of this city, that in view of the welcome tidings received informing us of the release of our compatriots, the Fenians lately confined in British prisons, a union demonstration for their proper reception should be made by all sympathizing nationalists in this metropolis.

The proper reception of the released Fenians is a matter upon which Irishmen cannot fail to agree, and it therefore furnishes a good opportunity for nationalists of all shades and classes among us to unite in harmony on a common platform, having for its principal planks those of sympathy for the sufferings of our fellows and a resolution to aid them in their wants and comfort them in their tribulations.

To properly carry out this idea it would seem right that some prominent Irishmen, representing the different national organizations in America, should call a meeting to be held—say at the Cooper Institute—at which a programme of action might be adopted and subscriptions received for the purpose of enabling whatever committee might be appointed to present each of the released prisoners with such a sum of money as would suffice to relieve immediate wants, until some honorable employment could be obtained. Very attentively yours, F. M.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The Features of a Quiet Market.

Notwithstanding that the public sales are so few and unimportant, the real estate market cannot be said to have entirely subsided into complete inactivity. Transactions at private sales are quite numerous, and a number of important transfers of single lots have been made during the past few weeks, while plenty of capitalists stand ready to take any desirable property that may offer.

IN BROOKLYN

a similar condition is exhibited in the market, and dealings at private sale continue to exhibit a fair degree of activity in city property. Among the latest transactions was the purchase by Dr. J. W. P. Campbell of a new three story house and lot, 100x200, corner of Stuyvesant avenue and Decatur street, for $21,000.

Mr. James M. Hildreth, of Brooklyn, has purchased seventeen acres of garden land at Great Neck, Long Island, adjoining the country seat of the Worrell sisters, for $10,000.

The following was the only auction sale at the Exchange yesterday, and was under the direction of James Morrogh, referee:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.
Lewis st., house and lot No. 225, 18.5x32.11............$3,075

STARTLING CHARGE AGAINST JOHN H. SURRATT.

[Washington (Dec. 28) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Surratt's reappearance to public notice has brought out a fact concerning him which has never heretofore been published. It is stated on most responsible authority that when Surratt's mother was on trial here Judge Advocate Holt consented to release her if the former would give himself up to trial. Surratt was informed of this by friends who were in communication with him, and, instead of at once complying, thereby securing the release of his mother, he immediately absconded, leaving her to her fate.

ANNEXATION OF MEXICO.—The Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* thinks the United States needs Mexico. It says Mexico is more essential to us this day than was California when we accepted that vast region from the hands of necessity. Necessity again calls loudly upon us, and we must hear her wailing voice. She has a dowry—more wealth than had the mines of ancient Golconda—and with this we propose to pay off our national debt. The silver mines of three States in Mexico will pay off our debt and leave us the richest nation on earth. To her these mines are valueless; to us they are invaluable.

HORSE NOTES.

While on the way to the breeding farm of Mr. John Coffee, on Christmas Day, to look over his thoroughbred stock, we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Gallagher's magnificent stallion Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Princess. Happy Medium was in the stable of his owner at Suffern, Rockland county, N. Y. This fine young stallion is fifteen hands three inches high, most powerfully proportioned, but graceful in all his outlines. He is of a dark bay color, with two white pasterns behind. Mr. Gallagher was offered $20,000 for Happy Medium, a short time since, by a gentleman who formerly owned his dam; but the liberal offer was refused, as the horse is not for sale. Happy Medium has a record of 2:32, when five years old. As the owner has a somewhat confused pedigree of his dam, Princess, we will state what we know about her, the facts coming direct from A. M. Billings, of New Hampshire, the gentleman who bred and raised her. He stated to us that Princess was got by a thoroughbred imported English horse, dam an old Vermont Hambletonian mare, a great granddaughter of imported Messenger. Princess from her birth knew no other gait than the trot, and she was improved in her pace by the aid of a Newfoundland dog, of which she was very fond. The dog would run at the top of his speed, and the filly would follow him and keep up with him on a trot. When she came to be broken to harness the gentleman who bred her taught the dog to run at his fastest rate over a level piece of road, and the filly would keep up with him at a steady trot. In this way of working her she soon developed a high rate of speed, and this being discovered by a speculator in horseflesh a high price was offered for her, which was taken by the breeder, and the filly passed from that section of country. She was then taken to the West and sold to Mr. Gage, of Chicago, where she became famous as a trotter under the name of Topsy. From Illinois she was taken to New Orleans and there sold to A. J. Daniels, by whom she was taken to California, where she showed such surprising time in public and private that she was there purchased by a wealthy New York gentleman then residing there, who matched her two ten mile races against Glencoe Chief, and won nearly $50,000 on the result. The mare's name had in the meantime been changed from Topsy to Princess. James Eoff, the celebrated trainer and driver, then induced the owner of Princess to let him bring her to New York to beat Flora Temple, who was at that time the reigning queen of the trotting turf. She came here, and two trotting races were arranged to take place at the Centreville Course (then called the Eclipse) between Flora and Princess, the first at three mile heats and the second at two mile heats. It was on the 16th of June, 1859, the morning of the day that the first trot was to take place, that we met Mr. Billings, the gentleman who bred and raised Princess, at John I. Snediker's, near the Union Course, and who gave us the pedigree and other information about the mare. This gentleman had journeyed all the way from New Hampshire to see the mare that was such a pet when she was young. In the stable the old man fondled and caressed the mare, and when she was taken out to be led to the track for the race tears trickled down the old man's cheeks. He could not be induced to witness the contest between Princess and Flora, as he was religiously opposed to racing; but he stopped at Snediker's to hear the result of the race. When we returned and told him that Princess had been defeated the tears came in his eyes, and he went sorrowfully away, lamenting that he had ever parted with the mare. If Mr. Billings had stayed on Long Island a week longer he might have gone away better pleased, as Princess, on the 23d of June, beat Flora Temple two mile heats in 5:02—5:05. Some time afterwards Flora and Princess again trotted two mile heats, which Flora won, making the best time on record—4:50½. The two mares then went on a hippodroming tour, at the completion of which Princess was retired from the turf and bred to Hambletonian, and Happy Medium is the result of that union.

THE DIXIE STAKES.

There are eighty-nine entries for the Dixie Stakes for foals of 1869. The race to be run over the course of the Maryland Jockey Club at the fall meeting of 1872, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, M. H. Sanford to add $2,000; the club to give $1,000 to the second horse, the third horse to receive $500 out of the stakes. Closed on December 15, 1870. The following are the sires of the colts and fillies entered. It will be seen that the old blind horse of Woodburn leads the list, his son Asteroid having the second highest number. In fact there is a large majority of the entries direct descendants of the first winner of the English Derby, Diomede, through Sir Archy, Timoleon, Boston and Lexington. This is the stoutest and best blood in the country:—

Lexington has	10	Bowen	1
Asteroid	8	Bonnie Scotland	1
Eclipse	6	Revenue	1
Leamington	5	Young Melbourne	1
Lightning	5	Abdel Kader	1
Daniel Boone	4	Macaroni	1
Planet	4	Lord Clifden	1
Australian	4	Tipperary	1
War Dance	4	Conductor	1
Jack Malone	3	King Lear	1
Eugene	3	Virgil	1
Knight of St. George	3	Vandal	1
Exchequer	3	Camerino	1
Revolver	2	Star Davis	1
Censor or Kentucky	2	Ansel	1
West Roxbury	2	Saunterer	1
Marion	2	King Tom	1
Master Lightfoot	1	Endorser	1
Total			89

The winner of the race will net between $12,000 and $14,000.

Notwithstanding the roads have been as hard as flint and were getting harder every day, a good many drivers were foolishly splitting their horses up and down, as though they had hoofs of iron and legs of steel. We predict a good many sore, single-footed and quarter cracked animals will be the result, and a large number of our roadmen will wonder what the deuce makes their horses skive so in the spring.

Veterinary science now steps in when a valuable horse has a leg broken, and often restores the animal to usefulness. Last month Mr. Van Winkle was unfortunate enough to have a favorite stallion break his leg while on the road, Mr. Bergh's ambulance was brought into requisition, the sufferer carried to his stable in Fiftieth street, Dr. Cattanach, the veterinarian, called in and the leg set in the most approved manner, and now the animal is rapidly progressing towards recovery. Formerly if a horse broke a limb, "shoot him on the spot" at once was the invariable practice. Warwick and Needle Gun broke their legs, and both are going on all fours again as fast as before their accidents.

Mr. Angevine drives a fine sorrel horse to a very neat carryall.

Mr. Purdy is the owner of the very rapid sorrel gelding Dick Tweed. He is one of the good horses on the road.

Mr. Bernstein is driving a good-stepping brown horse.

Mr. Barry recently purchased the black gelding Shoo Fly. He is a rapid road horse and well bred.

Mr. Little's bay mares make a splendid road team and drum out a mile at a fast gait when called on.

Abe Dubois is driving a nice-looking bay and brown team to a top wagon.

Mr. McKinley is driving a fine sorrel roadster.

Mr. Reeder is driving a fine pair of browns to a handsome top wagon.

Lady Thorn has gone into winter quarters in Westchester county, and after all the talk about her did not have to use Bergh's ambulance, but went on all fours, and she made no fuss about it. Her ladyship will receive calls on New Year's day at her new quarters.

John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s fast gray gelding Surprise is wintering at Paterson.

Mr. Saunders is driving Western New York and Belle of Clyde on the road this winter.

Mr. Tust takes his afternoon ride behind a white and brown team.

Gossip says that Mr. Flannigan has recently purchased a very fast young five-year-old gelding from Mr. Hayner, of one of the up river counties. His performances after his arrival in New York caused Mr. Hayner to raise his price from $400 to $16,000—the amount said to have been paid for the animal. Those who have horses with no record to enter in spring purses, please make note of this fellow.

Mr. Ralph Remer is driving a fine black horse, and "goes for" his friend Mr. Phillips whenever he meets him. It is generally "nip and tuck" between them when they come in contact.

Mr. William Black is driving his fine sorrel mare on the road this winter.

Mr. William McCormack is driving Nellie Sprague. She is fast and a good road mare.

Ex-Sheriff Lynch is again on the road, with the fast and game gelding Sam Webster.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Squadron in Chinese Waters.

The flagship Colorado is at Woosung, near the mouth of this river, waiting the return of Admiral Rodgers from Pekin.

The Benicia, Lewis A. Kimberly, commander, has arrived at Nagasaki, from Cheefoo and Tungchow, and was to leave on the 10th inst. for Kobé.

The Idaho, storeship, R. R. Wallace, lieutenant commander, is at Yokohama.

The Monacacy, E. P. McCrea, commander, arrived at Shanghae on the 8th inst., after a very stormy and disagreeable passage over from Japan.

The Monacacy will undergo thorough overhauling and refitting at Shanghae before going into service again.

The Ashuelot, B. B. Taylor, commander, remains for the winter at Tien-tsin, as a guard for the foreigners of that place and Pekin.

The Alaska, Homer C. Blake, commander, now on duty up the Yangtze, is expected at Shanghae.

The following named officers went to Pekin on the staff of Admiral Rodgers:—Captain E. J. Nichols, Lieutenant Commander W. K. Wheeler, Ensign John E. Pillsbury, Captain Marines McLane Tilton; Assistant Surgeon C. S. Cassin; Joseph Fisher, Admiral's secretary.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Important Testimony for the Contestants.

The Genuineness of the Discovered Will the Great Point in Dispute—Who Shall Decide When Doctors Disagree?—Immense Legal Efforts to Unravel the Mystery—Mystery Made More Mysterious—The Grandmother and Granddaughter in a Grand Grapple.

The Taylor will litigation has already assumed the full proportions accredited to *causes célèbres* when the fiat of history has stamped them as something more than usually interesting and important, not only in the times past when the occurrences and acts detailed transpired, but which convey lessons of precedent, or it may be warning, to the immediate present or future.

THE LOCHY OSTROM CASE.

We have had many important will cases of late, transcending in interest the most sensational stories of the day, coming up before Surrogate Hutchings, while from another district appear almost once a week in the HERALD details of the extraordinary life and death of Lochy Ostrom, disclosing the quaint and inner life of actually a century ago and the grasping and inconceivable avarice of the present.

THE ALEXANDER WILL CASE

is of very late date, and all remember with what persistency the daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Burke, who came on from New Orleans here for the purpose, fought her way straight to a complete vindication of her rights, despite of a most plausible and well supported opposition. Then comes

THE FOX WILL CASE,

the American philanthropist *per se*, who thought by the bequest of as much money and property as Stewart or Astor, or any dozen men that might be named in a breath, might give away in this season very "seasonably" and not miss it, that he could wipe out the whole national debt and save the Executive for all time to come and the financial quid nuncs who have been, are and will be to the end of the chapter in trouble upon that troublous question, all trouble thereon in the future. So it seems that will cases will come upon us "willy nilly" and the men who would not, while living, have given the chance of a groat to a lawyer "will" after all that the great bulk, if not all in fact, of their accumulations shall go to the "pestiferous rascals."

THE PRESENT ISSUE.

Surrogate Hutchings seems quite resolved to let this whole matter of the Taylor will case go to the public without reservation or concealment. "Let the galled jade wince," his withers will be unwrung for any favor or affection he will show to either side. The protestants and the contestants have entered the arena, the fight lies between them and them alone. They have appealed to the courts, and that appeal, from a moral standpoint, is an appeal to the whole community. Surrogate Hutchings is but a partial arbiter and cannot rule upon which side the weight of evidence on the facts will preponderate when the whole public are the jury. The case, however he may decide it, will no doubt go to a higher tribunal, but in the meantime as the case progresses, as the parties litigant move in the highest society, as the relationship between them is of the closest character, and the amount involved no "small plum," it is no wonder that public attention is so deeply attracted to the case.

The Surrogate's Court room was crowded yesterday by the principals in the Taylor will case, their relatives and friends, reporters, lawyers and a large delegation of the curious from the regions of upper tendom. His Honor took his seat shortly after twelve o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHNSON.

Mr. Henry W. Johnson, a practising lawyer, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Clinton—I was intimate with Mr. Taylor for ten years previous to his death; was familiar with his way of doing business; he generally kept the drawer of his desk in his office locked; saw him frequently filling checks; know George Duryea; recollect hearing of a will being found: about that time had a conversation with Duryea; asked him if a will had been found; he said no, but it would be an easy matter to find it; would not swear that Duryea remarked that it would be easy to get a will; the last check I gave Mr. Taylor was in February, 1870; am acquainted with his handwriting.

At this point the witness was handed the copy of

THE ALLEGED WILL,

and was asked if the signature to it was that of James B. Taylor. After a brief inspection of it he answered that it was not his signature.

Mr. Andrews then cross-examined—Have frequently seen Mr. Taylor write his name; don't think this signature is Mr. Taylor's from its appearance; it resembles it somewhat, but is short, too crabbed and precise—(another signature was here shown the witness and identified as Mr. Taylor's)—there is more regularity in the signature in the will than in this.

A number of other signatures of deceased were shown the witness for comparison, but counsel for Mrs. Howland objected to that course. The Surrogate sustained the objection on the ground that the witness was not an expert.

Examination continued—The conversation between George Duryea and myself took place in the street; cannot recollect all that was said; my first business with Mr. Taylor was in January, 1860, concerning the West Washington Market affair; afterwards I had to do with the Fort Gansevoort matter; Mr. Clinton requested me to come and testify; having shown me what purported to be a photograph of the will, I made an examination of several signatures in my possession and compared them with the photograph; made up my mind that the latter was lacking in the characteristics of

MR. TAYLOR'S GENUINE SIGNATURE.

Mr. Robert Gillen was the next witness examined by Mr. Clinton, and testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Taylor for six or seven years and had some little business transactions with him; would know his signature, having seen it five or six times; was in his office at least half a dozen times; saw him write his name; my opinion is that the signature to the will here shown is not genuine.

Benjamin F. Mudgett, being sworn and examined by Mr. Clinton, testified that he was a lawyer in practice; knew James B. Taylor very intimately for seven years; usually saw him three times a week; had political, business and personal relations with him up to the last day he was in his office before his death; about four years ago Mr. Taylor spoke to me about making his will; he wanted to know what were the best charities to leave his property to in case his granddaughter Kate should have no issue; the last conversation we had on this subject was in April of this year, when he incidentally mentioned that Mr. Tracy was made an executor in his will;

AFTER KATE'S MARRIAGE

I had a conversation with him about that matter; he seemed much annoyed, but it seemed to me that that feeling was not very deep; on many occasions he spoke of Kate in the most affectionate terms; his heart and soul seemed bound up in her; down to the last time I met him he spoke in the warmest words of affection for Kate; I have known George Duryea for seven or eight years; met him one day after Mr. Taylor's death; he said that a will had been made; when the will was found he said that Kate was going to oppose it on the ground that it was a forgery; Mr. Taylor's habits in business were very methodical and particular about his papers; he invariably filed his letters, whether they were of value or not; never knew him to leave papers of value lying about loose; he kept his papers in his safe; I was one of the persons who searched his office, after his death, for the will; there were a number of others engaged in it; Mr. Edward H. Tracy had the key of the safe; this we searched thoroughly, took out every paper and made a careful examination; we also examined every desk and drawer in the office in the most thorough manner, including the desk of George Duryea; we found no will; I have seen Mr. Taylor write a great number of times, more than a hundred; have seen him write carefully and slowly;

HIS STYLE WAS NERVOUS AND QUICK;

when he wrote slowly he wrote badly; his style was always the same. (The alleged will was here shown the witness.) I have no doubt in my mind about this; the signature is not genuine; it would be impossible for Mr. Taylor to write this signature; he couldn't do it if he took six months to try.

Cross-examined—I am certain that this paper (the alleged will) was not in the safe or desk when we searched; I am as certain of it as I am that the signature under my hand is not genuine; I saw all the papers in Mr. Taylor's office boxed up and sent to the Safe Deposit Company; when Kate was in Europe Mr. Taylor never said anything about a disagreement between her and her grandmother; when Kate got married he said to me that "Kate would not make anything by going off in that way;" that was the severest expression he used towards her; he said nothing about cutting her off in his will; my attention was called to this will by Mr. Clinton about three weeks ago; examined the photograph of the will and compared it with other signatures and made up my mind that it was not Mr. Taylor's will.

Mr. Smith Cliff, examined by Mr. Clinton, said that he was a lawyer, retired from practice, because his practice had retired from him; that he knew James B. Taylor intimately; in conversation with him one day last fall I asked him what he intended to do with his money, and he answered, "Oh, I have a little daughter—or rather a granddaughter;" he wanted me to go and see his house in Madison avenue; I wanted to know what he wanted all these things for, as I believed he had no family; this preceded his remark about his granddaughter; the impression on my mind was that he intended his property for his granddaughter.

Mr. Charles Cooper, of Brooklyn, sworn (examined by Mr. Clinton)—I became acquainted with Mr. Taylor in 1833; I was then master of a vessel; continued intimate with him until his death; I was secretary of a silver mining company of which he was president; I resigned in 1868, but Mr. Taylor would never accept my resignation; he spoke to me four or five times respecting his will, the first time in the fall of 1866; Mr. Taylor said, "I've been talking with Mr. Marsh about my will," and then said how he was going to dispose of his property; he said he was

GOING TO GIVE KATE $25,000

per annum, a plot of ground in Fifty-fourth street and enough of money to cover the plot with a hotel; he often talked of Kate in the most affectionate terms; while Kate was away he gave me to read about ten letters from her, with which he expressed himself greatly pleased; talking of Kate, he said he was getting the house in Madison avenue ready for her, that he was going to give her the house; he said this frequently; I saw Mr. Taylor after Kate's marriage; he expressed himself as much put out; three weeks after this interview I saw him again, and he said that he was entirely reconciled to the marriage, that he thought Mr. Howland a good young man; at the first interview he threatened to tie his property up so that Mr. Howland could not get it; at the second interview, when he said he was satisfied, he stated emphatically that he did not intend to alter his will; I never understood him to say that he had executed a will; referring to Mr. Howland, Mr. Taylor said that he hoped to God he would lose his money; he would be more careful of his (Mr. Taylor's), and that he had

ENOUGH MONEY TO RUN THE WHOLE CONCERN;

he always told me that his property would be left to Kate; on one occasion he said that Mrs. Taylor's manner was peculiar; that she wanted to bring into his house one of her nieces, but that "no one should ever enter that house to supplant Kate;" have often heard Mr. Taylor say that he could not trust George Duryea and had no confidence in him.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

The witness here testified that he was well acquainted with Mr. Taylor's handwriting, and being shown the alleged will stated emphatically that he was very confident that the signature never was made by James B. Taylor. The writing in the body of the will he recognized as that of George Duryea, but was somewhat altered.

Mr. Andrews objected on the ground that the witness was testifying to matters he knew and did not know.

Mr. Vanderpoel, interrupting, insisted on the counsel taking back the insulting expression, on the ground that witnesses had rights in court as well as counsel. This caused quite a breeze, which, however, subsided when his Honor directed the stenographer not to take down the objectionable words.

The case was then adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday—The Expenditures During the Past Year.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bernard Smyth in the chair. Owing to the inclemency of the weather one or two of the members who do not care to face snow storms when they cannot carry a red hot stove along with them were not on hand. Their seats were present, however, but they were turned with their backs toward the benevolent looking Smyth, in token of the sorrow felt by the Board at their absence. At least the few school teachers who lolled about on the lobby benches, and who did not discover the wag who turned the chairs to gratify his own curiosity as to how they would look reversed, thought so.

STANDING OF CLASSES.

Superintendent Kiddle's monthly report was the first thing that loomed up for the consideration of the members. According to it the schools in the Seventh, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards had been officially visited. Sixty-two classes were examined during the visits, thirty of which were grammar classes. Of the 564 classes that were examined altogether, 231 were found excellent, 242 good, 55 fair, 3 indifferent and 33 defective. The general management and discipline of the schools were found to be good in 29 and and fair in 6. There were, on the 1st of the present month, on the register of the several schools 101,187 pupils, with an average attendance, during the previous months, of 88,161, or 2,746 in excess of the average for the month of October.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

A very elaborate report from the President of the Normal College, which covered a sufficient number of pages to have scared the most ambitious typesetter on a daily paper, and which Mr. Kiernan, fortunately for his breathing apparatus, didn't have to read, was the next document disposed of. Twenty-five hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The President, in the report, stated that on the 15th of February there had been admitted to the college 1,068 pupils—all by competitive written examination. Since then thirty-seven had been admitted, having been privately examined on recommendation of the committee of the Board. Ninety-seven graduated last July, leaving 1,008 on the rolls. The registered number now is 854, thus showing that only 154 left during ten months.

THE WHEREWITHAL.

The financial statement of the year 1870 showed the total receipts to have been $2,784,049. The total payments had been $2,733,591, leaving a balance on hand with the City Chamberlain of $50,457. The amount paid out for salaries to teachers of ward schools was $1,679,629; to janitors, including compensation for cleaning the buildings, $103,399; for support of colored schools—salaries, &c., $42,701; for support of evening schools—salaries, &c., $101,201; for support of normal schools—salaries, &c., $68,432.

The Board then adjourned after transacting the regular routine business, forgetting in their hurry to plunge into the storm to pass the usual complimentary resolutions to themselves and everybody else of whom they had an official right to feel kindly about at the close of the year. Nobody need suppose, however, that a special meeting will be called for the purpose.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Parks—The Unpaid Bills and the Employes' Wages.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M., in stated session, the President, Commissioner Sweeny, in the chair. Commissioners Dillon, Fields and Hilton were present.

A considerable amount of routine business was disposed of and several communications received, which were appropriately referred, as follows:—From Platt, Nicholson & Clapp, managers of Central Park carriage service, relative to the erection of temporary shelter for passengers, which was referred, together with the whole subject of the carriage service, to the Treasurer with power; from E. B. Hart, President of Mount Sinai Hospital, relative to the opening of Sixty-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which, together with a resolution relative thereto, was laid over; from John W. Edmonds, relative to the Rotunda building in City Hall Park, which was referred to the Executive Committee with power; from Janes & Kirtland, offering to sell the elevator used in placing the panels in the Terrace ceiling in Central Park, which was referred to the Treasurer to examine and report thereon; from the Empire City Curling Club, desiring permission to use a box in the Curler's house in Central Park, which was referred to the Treasurer with power; from the New York Creosote Works, relative to their mode of treating lumber and timber, which was ordered filed; from William Henry Hurlbut, covering one from William Middleton, of Charleston, S. C., claiming two water cattle at the Central Park, which was referred to the Executive Committee to examine and report thereon.

A resolution was adopted appropriating funds to be applied to the payment of persons employed by the department, and to the payment of such bills and claims against the department as have been or may hereafter be ordered paid by the department.

A report from the Auditing Committee, recommending the payment of bills for tools, materials, &c., was received and approved.

THE PUBLIC DOCKS.

The Bids for the Dock Bonds—Seven Hundred and Twenty-six Thousand Dollars Bid.

The proposals for the Dock bonds were opened yesterday afternoon at the Comptroller's office. The amount asked for was $250,000 and the amount bid was $726,000. This fact may quiet the fears of suburban croakers who amuse themselves at election times in lamentable predictions as to the speedy downfall of the credit of the metropolis. The following were the bids offered:—

Bidders.		*Amount.*	*Price.*
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank		$75,000	102
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank		75,000	102.06
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank		100,000	102.07½
John Pearce		5,000	105.01
W. H. Hoople		10,000	100
Manhattan Insurance Company		50,000	100
William Nelson, Jr.		10,000	103.25
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	100.50
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	101
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	101.50
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	102
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		4,000	102.25
George K. Sistare	whole or none	150,000	102.10
George K. Sistare	whole or none	50,000	102.12½
George K. Sistare	whole or none	50,000	102.25
Thomas P. Salter		2,000	100
Benjamin H. Field (trustee)		5,000	101
Benjamin H. Field (trustee)		10,000	100.50
Benjamin H. Field (trustee)		10,000	100
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102.38
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102.25
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102.12
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102
Total amount of bids		$726,000	

The awards will be made to-day.

THE BUILDING MURDER.

Testimony of Mr. Hale, Owner of the Fallen Building—The Investigation to be Closed To-Day.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Keenan and the jury met by appointment at the dwelling of Mr. Hale, No. 112 West Thirty-fourth street, who owned the building which fell in Thirty-fifth street on the 15th instant, for the purpose of taking his testimony, he being unable to leave the house owing to a sprained ankle, which he received immediately after the occurrence, while assisting in removing the killed and wounded from the ruins. Below will be found a copy of Mr. Hale's testimony:—

JOSEPH P. HALE,

112 West Thirty-fourth street, sworn—I am a manufacturer of pianofortes at 479 Tenth avenue; I was the owner of the building that fell in West Thirty-fifth street; I decided in September last to erect that building, and in October made proposals to Mr. Tyson, a builder, and showed him a book of laws in reference to building and told him what I wanted; I asked him to go to the Building Department and ask them what they required for such a building and give them full particulars and make out the specifications there; he returned with the specifications and said they were all right; Mr. Tyson and others made estimates, and I subsequently engaged Mr. Cochran to do the mason work and gave the carpenter work to Mr. Hamilton; I stated to Mr. Cochran and Mr. Hamilton that all the materials used in the building must be the best in the market and

THE WORK DONE IN THE BEST MANNER;

I reserved the right to reject the material not satisfactory to me; both the mason and the carpenter had their own time to complete the building; they agreed to forward the work as fast as practicable and the weather would permit; they both agreed to go on; I wanted it ready for occupation by the 1st of March; they thought they might finish it by the first of January; they commenced the next day after the contract was closed; Mr. Hamilton had built two factories before for me, and this one was to be on the same plan; the building had cross walls in centre; after I got the contract I found that my papers from the Building Department referred to Mr. Sweeny, the inspector of my district; I saw him and told him that if there was anything unsatisfactory about the building to tell me; this was about the first week after the work was commenced; have seen him since and he

EXPRESSED HIMSELF SATISFIED

with it; Mr. Davie said nothing to me about increasing the thickness of the walls; Mr. Davie made no suggestions to me; no builders made any objection at first about the walls; when the walls were partly up Mr. Hamilton asked if it would not have been better if the walls had been four inches thicker; I said to him if it was necessary I thought the law would have required it; Mr. Hamilton did not say that it was unsafe where we were, on the fifth story; I invited Mr. Armstrong, of the Building Department, to look at it; he seemed pleased with the work, and so expressed himself; I asked the next morning that more men be set to work; Mr. Cochran said he was working

ALL THE MEN IT WAS SAFE TO WORK;

I said then I wished no more men put on; after the building was up six stories I met Mr. Cochran and asked if the building was good and strong, and if not I wished to stop it there; he said he saw no reason, as it stood firm and strong, why he could not carry it up to the contemplated height; he thought it safe to do so the afternoon before the building fell I was through it arranging for warming it; I then noticed that the east walls were wet from the storm of the Monday previous; I was subsequently assured that

THE WALLS WERE GOOD AND STRONG.

I passed the building about nine o'clock on the morning the building fell; the wind was blowing severely then and I did not stop; I went to my office in my factory, commenced writing, and heard a jar, arose to my feet and heard a crash, went out and saw that the building had fallen; I noticed pieces of boards from the roof flying in the air; went immediately to the ruins and assisted in removing the wounded; in doing so I injured my ankle and came home.

To Mr. Fellows—I was the owner of the lot on which that building was erected; it was not contemplated to put machinery in that building; the height of the new building was about seventy-eight feet; the walls were not finished when the building fell; Mr. Cochran thought he could finish the walls by the 1st of January; I had no conversation with Mr. Davie about the building at that or any other time, as far as I can remember; Mr. Sweeny, the inspector, called on me two or three times about the building; he called in reference to a platform to run pianos out to dry; he said that would have to be lowered so as to comply with the law; I have built other factories, the walls being of the same thickness; there was nothing between the building and the river to break the wind; I wished to have everything safe; I superintended the erection of both my other factories;

THE BRACING

in all the factories was nearly alike; there was no written contract with Mr. Cochran about the building, only verbal; I did not anticipate using steam in the building myself, although I intended to have it strong enough to do so; I did not accept the lowest estimate made to erect the building; I paid Mr. Cochran by the week as the work progressed and he did as agreed by me.

Mr. Hale, having finished his testimony, said he would like to make a statement to the jury and permission was granted.

He said some of the newspapers had published articles censuring him severely for the falling building; he knew not where the blame rested, but if it came upon him he must bear the responsibility. Mr. Hale told the jury that since the calamity he had rendered pecuniary aid to such of the sufferers as required, and felt disposed to render them any assistance in his power.

The further investigation of the matter was then adjourned till half-past ten o'clock this morning, at the City Hall. It is expected that Mr. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, some of his deputies and other witnesses will be examined, after which Coroner Keenan will submit the case to the jury for their consideration.

GATLING GUNS ORDERED BY ENGLAND—WORK AT COLT'S FACTORY

[From the Hartford Times, Dec. 27.]

An order from the British war department for sixty batteries of mitrailleuses or Gatling guns, has been sent to the Colt Patent Firearms Company of this city, and the work will at once proceed. The order is for nearly 400 of these compound and very destructive weapons—the French name for which, mitrailleur (male), or mitrailleuse (female), means in English hail-stormer. So it will for awhile make work lively again at the pistol factory. Each of these guns has a bore of 0.42 inch, and weighs 3 cwt., 2 qrs., 12 lbs., the weight of the gun carriage being 4 cwt., 3 qrs., 7 lbs. The lead bullet weighs 380 grains, and the charge of powder 80 grains. Each battery will have a hitting, wounding and killing power among broken infantry on uneven ground, at ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, of 900 a minute; but in close column of infantry a battery would shoot 1,200 men a minute. Within ordinary rifle range, or up to 1,400 yards, the small Gatling was found more effective than field guns; but with longer ranges the field guns had the best of it. The new gun possesses a maximum of destructive power, with a minimum of weight and size, is easy to manœuvre and can be fired with accuracy of aim, without recoil, thousands of times. As they arrive in England they will be brought to Woolwich and will form a new and special branch of the Royal Artillery, these batteries being distinct from those of the field guns.

BOGUS JEWELRY SWINDLERS.

[From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin, Dec. 23.]

J. F. Williams & Co. are New York sharpers and dead beats. They have flooded the West with circulars announcing that they are proprietors of an extensive manufactory of gold and oroide jewelry in the city of Providence, R. I., and of immense sample rooms at 614 Broadway, New York. Claiming to be a very wealthy firm they offer great inducements to agents to engage in the sale of their jewelry, every article of which they warrant as represented. They will send thirty dollars worth of their jewelry for fifteen dollars, on the express condition that the party ordering it shall "shove it" and not tell anybody how cheaply he purchased it.

A short time ago Mr. Otis A. Osborne, of this city, ordered the thirty dollars' worth, and this morning received it, paying into the hands of the express agent the required fifteen dollars. On opening the package Mr. Osborne discovered that he had been sold. There were four or five pieces of worthless brass jewelry in the box, the balance of the space being filled up with wooden blocks enveloped in the programmes for J. H. Surratt's New York lecture.

Mr. Osborne immediately went before Squire Bross, swore that the money had been obtained from him under the false representations of Messrs. Williams & Co. and that the jewelry sent by them is utterly worthless. On this affidavit a writ of garnishee was issued and delivered to officer Arnold, who served it on the express agent here, in whose hands the money was still remaining. By this procedure Mr. Osborne will recover his money, but at a cost of at least four or five dollars.

If there is a single instance where Western men have accepted the extraordinary offers of New Yorkers and escaped without pecuniary loss, we have never heard of it. It is entirely safe to regard all offers from Gotham to give the public the advantage, in any particular, as complete traps and swindles. Don't bite.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Common Council of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon. They have resolved to limit the number of Commissioners of Deeds to 700. Alderman Bergen stated that 650 had already been sworn in. The City Treasurer reported that the interest paid on the coupons of the city bonds due July 1, 1870, was $674,625. The largest items were for the East river bridge and public park loan. It was expected that the Finance Committee of the Board would submit a report upon their investigation into the affairs of the Comptroller's office, but they say it will not be ready in three weeks.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 363

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NEW YORK BURGLARS—NOBODY'S CHILD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 6th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FERNANDE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—JOLLY SANTA CLAUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

APOLLO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 29, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—France: Belligerent Batteries Pounding Away at Each Other Before Paris; Fort Mont Avron and the Saxon Siege Guns in a Spirited Duel; Berlin in Ecstasies Over the Bombardment; Bourbaki Reported Advancing on Von Werder; Faidherbe's Army of the North at Arras; Chanzy Protests Against Prussian Inhumanity, with Map, Showing the Last Grand Sortie from Paris.
4—Shoplifting:—The Recent Arrests at Macy's—John Hecker's Theory for Reclaiming the Young—Carnival of Fire—"Doctor" Evans' Trial—Amusements—The Tweed Relief Fund—Christmas Festivals—New York City News—Boston Smugglers—Death on the Rail.
5—The Oneida Community—Voice of the People—Horse Notes—The Taylor Will Case: Important Testimony for the Contestants—Board of Education—The Public Parks—The Public Docks—The Building Murder: The Investigation to be Closed To-Day—Naval Intelligence—Real Estate Matters—Startling Charge Against John H. Surratt—Annexation of Mexico—Gatling Guns Ordered by England—Brooklyn Municipal Affairs—Bogus Jewelry Swindlers.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Treasury—Taking Too Much Money from the People"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—Personal Intelligence—News from Washington—News from Europe—Great Billiard Match Between Dion and Rudolphe—General Telegraphic News—Business Notices.
8—The Callicot Case: The Denial of the Motion for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Railroad Race—Health Matters—Princess Editha Hopelessly Insane—Public Charities—Justifiable Homicide—The Newtown Assessment Fraud—Fatal Christmas Carousal—Austria and the Papacy—Charity's Call—Police Punishment—Daring Sneak Robbery—Russians Leaving Alaska.
9—The New York and Brooklyn Courts—Military Matters in Arizona—Heavy Land Suit in California—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths.
10—The War in France (Continued from Third Page)—Map Descriptive of the Battle of St. Remain—Interview of a HERALD Correspondent with the French Minister Chaudourdy—A Boston Horror—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—News from China—Japanese Progress—Political Intelligence—Custom House Politics—A Foul-blooded Border Ruffian: Wholesale Murder in Wyoming Territory—The Johnson Homicide: The Fatal Negro Affray in Broome Street on the Day of the Farragut Obsequies—Hanlon, the Murderer: The Day Fixed for His Execution—The Indians on the Elkhorn River—A Clergyman of the Period: How the Remains of an Old Actor were Treated in Madison Avenue—Personal Notes—Women's Clubs—A Faithless Colored Belle.
12—Advertisements.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—John Thomas, the colored man who killed Walter Johnson, another colored man, in Broome street last September, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of February next.

"CONSCIENCE DOTH MAKE COWARDS."—A London journal, influential but "snobby," says that "at any moment the Americans may inflict intolerable insult on the British people." Very Dundrearyish, but exciting. "If," said Dundreary, "the dog did not waggle his tail the tail would waggle the dog."

THE CITY CREDIT.—The bids for the new dock bonds at the Comptroller's office were opened yesterday, and the prices ranged from par to 105, the whole amount bid for being nearly three times the amount offered. The credit of the metropolis apparently stands well among the citizens, notwithstanding the croaking prophecies over ring rascality, and the building of the new docks, which the city has so long required, is not likely to be delayed for want of money.

THE PRUSSIAN COURT has, it is said, expressed to Queen Victoria its "disapproval of the matrimonial alliance between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne." We can scarcely credit this cable report. "Faithful in love and dauntless in war" has been accepted as the motto of all true knights. It may have been altered slightly, however, since the days when the Princess Royal of England went to Berlin and the Berlinese set out for Paris.

JOHN BULL PREPARING FOR WAR.—It may seem strange, but such is nevertheless the fact, that the British War Department has sent to this country orders for no less than sixty batteries of mitrailleuses, or Gatling guns, to be completed immediately. The work is to be executed in Colt's factory, in Hartford. Having ample means to supply the world with breadstuffs Uncle Sam is also prepared to furnish warlike nations with materials wherewith to blow each other to pieces or to cut each other's throats. Send in your orders for breadstuffs or blunderbusses, it don't make much difference which.

The Treasury—Taking Too Much Money from the People.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems to have but one idea, and that is to accumulate the largest amount of money possible in the coffers of the government. He loves to gloat over the mass of wealth there as a miser does over his money bags. He imagines, we suppose, that he can point to this as the result of his wisdom in administering the affairs of the Treasury Department, and say to the people, see how carefully I have collected the revenue and piled up your wealth. But he underrates the sagacity of the people. They can see that this enormous and surplus revenue—this vast unemployed capital of a hundred millions and upwards—is wrung from their hard earnings. It is, in fact, an unnecessary and monstrous exaction from an overtaxed people. The hundred to a hundred and fifty millions which Mr. Boutwell keeps hoarded up all the time, and has kept hoarded from the time he took charge of the Treasury, is so much money taken away from productive industry. In the hands of the people it would earn a much larger sum and add greatly to the wealth of the nation. But that is not the only loss. Lying in the Treasury vaults it is dead capital. Put out at interest, or, what would have amounted to nearly the same thing, applied to the liquidation of the debt, from six to nine millions a year would have been saved. The Secretary has lost for the country from twelve to eighteen millions during the time he has been in office by this ridiculous policy of hoarding. This loss, as we said, is in addition to what the people have lost in having the money taken away from their industrial pursuits unnecessarily. The remark of the Saviour about the unprofitable servant who had kept his master's talent wrapped up unemployed is applicable to Mr. Boutwell.

We said the Secretary seemed to have but this one idea. He has, however, another, which also operates injuriously and keeps up burdensome taxation. That is to make the people of the present time pay off the debt which can be paid better and easier in the future—to make us who have borne the heavy burdens of the war and spilled our blood for the Union pay all the cost. This is both unreasonable and unjust. Those who are to come after us will enjoy the blessings we have purchased by our blood and treasure, and ought to contribute something to liquidate the remaining part of the cost, especially when we consider that they will feel the burden much less than we do. In ten years the population of this country will be probably nearly a half more than it is now, or near sixty millions, and the national wealth will be increased in a greater ratio. Why, then, should not the people of the next decade, or of the next twenty years, pay a portion of the debt? Mr. Boutwell delights to boast of reducing the debt at the rate of a hundred millions or more a year. He thinks this gives him great credit for financial ability with the people, and will make him a popular man for the Presidency or some other high honor. But the people are not so blind. They know the money comes from them and that they are oppressed to raise it. Suppose a banker's clerk, who has had handed to him a large sum of money by his employer to go and pay a debt of the bank, should boast of what he accomplishes, as if the money belonged to him, should we not think his conduct ridiculous? Just as reasonable is it for Mr. Boutwell to claim the credit of paying the national debt, when the money pours in upon him from the burdensome taxes imposed by Congress.

It is not a question of the ability of the country to raise an enormous revenue and to pay off the debt rapidly. That it can do, undoubtedly. Though not as rich as England in accumulated capital, it has greater and more varied natural resources. There is, in fact, a wonderful elasticity in the capabilities of the country. We have seen what an extraordinary strain it could bear during the most gigantic and costly war of modern times. It may well be doubted if any other country could have brought out in so short a time such stupendous resources. Then, since the close of the war what vast sums have been raised and what an enormous amount of debt, floating and organized, has been discharged! But, as was said, it is not a question of ability to bear taxation—it is one of economy, of justice, of financial wisdom.

A merchant who should spend all his cash as it comes in—should anticipate his unmatured obligations and leave himself without sufficient ready means to carry on his business or to extend it, would be regarded a stupid man. More business is done and more wealth made by a judicious use of credit than by actual cash. It is the same with nations as with individuals. To draw away the capital of the people unnecessarily by taxation cripples the industry of a country, retards the creation of wealth and tends to keep a nation poor. The money taken from the people would be worth much more to them in their industrial pursuits than it is to the government, and would add far more to the national wealth. In one case it is creative and in the other exhaustive. What, then, is the true policy for us to pursue? Simply to raise no more revenue than the current economical wants of the government require, with a small margin for a sinking fund to keep up the process of liquidating the debt. The people would not be satisfied if some of the debt were not paid annually, but a sinking fund of twenty to twenty-five millions would be ample at present. Thus the debt would waste away insensibly and the people would not feel it. The credit of the government would stand just as high, or higher. Our ability to pay would be shown, while the wealth of the nation would be more augmented. Taxes to the amount of a hundred millions a year or more might be taken off. There would then be revenue enough to pay all the current expenses of government and twenty-five millions of the debt a year. Let this reduction be made and the money now in the Treasury be applied to paying the debt. The burdens of the people will be lightened, industry will greatly revive, and before six months Mr. Boutwell will have again a surplus in the Treasury. The whole policy of the Secretary should be reversed. If he has not the ability or financial skill to take the initiative in the policy we indicate Congress ought to force it upon him. A large revenue leads to extravagance and corruption. The vital question now is to reduce taxation and to bring the revenue down to the wants of an economical administration of the government.

The War Strategy—A Diversion in Favor of Paris.

The military situation in France at present is by no means unpromising for the ultimate triumph of the republican forces, who have so well waged the war in which the empire failed. General Faidherbe's defeat near Noyon could not have been very disastrous in its consequences, and his withdrawal toward Lille seems to have been made rather in order to avoid the flanking movement which the Prussian force in the neighborhood of Laon was evidently making than to escape any more direct consequences of another attack from his enemy in front. Manteuffel was very slow to follow him up to Albert. We do not hear that the German commander has engaged him again at that place, and he probably will not until he makes a junction with the co-operating forces at Laon, who were evidently moving to cut Faidherbe off from Lisle.

General Chanzy, with his Army of the Loire, at Le Mans, and Bourbaki, with the other wing of it, at Bourge, have both displayed good generalship and have practised upon the Germans the fine tactics which heretofore the Germans have been practising upon them. They have learned war from their enemies. The strategic Von Moltke must invent some new movements in the game, for his old ones, by which he separated Bazaine and MacMahon, drove Bazaine into the trap at Metz and brought about Sedan, have become familiar weapons in the hands of his adversaries. General Bourbaki is now said to be moving toward the eastern portion of France to operate against General Von Werder, and we may yet hear of the sudden appearance of an immense force, making a startling diversion in favor of beleaguered Paris by attacking the line of railroad between Chalons and Nancy, which now feeds the German army about Paris. The garrisons along this road were recently weakened by the withdrawal of troops to operate against General Faidherbe, and as large bodies of troops were soon afterwards sent from Versailles to supply their places again we may conclude that Von Moltke has a lively sense of danger in that direction. The neighborhood of Paris is eaten out, and the stubborn occupation of the railroad at any point by the French forces would have the same effect upon King William's troops that the seizure of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for a few days or a week by the rebels would have had upon the army of Sherman at Atlanta. This line of railway must be covered, and even if it is not seized by Bourbaki a determined movement in that direction with a large force will call for a heavy reduction of the force investing Paris. We may yet hear of some such diversion as this on the part of Bourbaki. It is at present the best card in his hand; for it means fighting—not the devil with fire exactly, but starvation with starvation.

Bishop Dupanloup's Career.

Following appropriately upon the interview held by our correspondent with the distinguished Bishop of Orleans, and published in the HERALD of yesterday, we give this morning an interesting sketch of the life and career of this French prelate. Monsigneur Dupanloup, it will be seen, is not only influential as a Catholic clergyman, but he is also possessed of considerable power in politics. Hence his opinions are of value and importance at the present moment. His contemptuous language when speaking of Gambetta and the other republican Ministers, and his avowed hostility to the republic, which he holds to be one merely in name, are indications which point to an exercise of his influence in favor of a return to a monarchical form of government. Excepting the Archbishop of Paris, Bishop Dupanloup is undoubtedly the most distinguished of living French prelates. If he, so liberal in his religious views and so patriotic a citizen of France, sees but little hope in the future against the Prussian arms and no hope whatever from the "bloodthirsty democrats" who are ruling the country, what must be the views of his more ultramontane colleagues? But whatever they may be we do not propose to consider them. We shall merely refer to the sketch of Monsigneur Dupanloup as enabling the reader to become familiar with his antecedents and his character.

GENERAL SCHENCK, AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND, appears to give general satisfaction. It further appears that he is not to take this position as a mere diplomatic figurehead at London, to fill a vacancy at the Queen's receptions, while all the negotiations between England and the United States are carried on at Washington, but is to be charged with the important business of reopening the discussion on the Alabama claims, and with a large margin of discretion in the premises. We are assured, too, that while the general instructions to Mr. Schenck will not be prepared by Mr. Sumner, they will caution him against any such settlement as that of the treaty between her Majesty's government and the two Johnsons—Reverdy Johnson and Andy Johnson. Lastly, in this connection, it is the general belief that, although General Schenck can hold his own at a good dinner, he is fireproof against English roast beef and plum pudding as engines of diplomacy. So let the General be armed with his instructions and despatched on his mission without further delay.

AN ODD SORT OF WHITE MAN'S PARTY.—A call has been issued in Texas for the formation of a "white man's party," in which, with singular modesty, the colored people are invited to join. This is somewhat like the fable of the lion and the fox. The lion pretended to be sick and invited all the other animals to visit and condole with him. All went but the fox. The lion complained of this want of sociability, when the fox explained that he had intended to visit his lionship and approached his cave for that purpose, but he happened to observe that the footprints of the animals that preceded him all went one way—that is, toward the cave, but none could be found coming back. Not being desirous of serving as a meal for his majesty he had declined proceeding further. This invitation to the negroes to join the white man's party is like the invitation of the fox to visit the sick lion—the darkies are intended, it is quite likely, to be used as bait.

A Battle Near Havre.

From the HERALD'S correspondent in Havre we have full particulars of a battle which occurred near that city last Saturday. The struggle was an important one, inasmuch as the position occupied by the German forces was in dangerous proximity to the city, and to drive them from this ground was the aim of the French. It is true the German force was a small one, but a little reflection will show that the practice of holding positions with small bodies of troops, with heavy masses within supporting distance, has entered largely into the plans of the German commanders in the present campaign. Possibly the pressure brought to bear on Colonel Mocmanard by the people of Havre, who clamored for a grand sortie, precipitated an advance which might otherwise have been delayed with advantage.

The recent battle amply demonstrates the ability of the raw levies and the comparatively undisciplined soldiers of France to cope with the veteran troops of Germany. The French commander, yielding to the popular outcry, led his small column of thirty-five hundred men from the little village of Harfleur. On the morning of the 24th, when some distance out, the Germans suddenly appeared. It was a surprise, but no such demoralization ensued as has fallen to the lot of the imperial armies when similarly situated. So rapid was the German advance that the French were compelled to yield, not demoralized or disordered, however, but yielding to the pressure bravely and soldierly. Subsequently forming line of battle, they invited attack, and stood the test of the German cavalry charges. Three times did the Germans advance and three times were they compelled to fall back. Better provided with cavalry and supported by heavier artillery, the German attempt proved vain against the resistance of the French. The French commander at this juncture decided to retire and take up a better position. The movement was successfully accomplished. Reaching the heights which commanded the village of Bolbec the French rested and again awaited battle. The wisdom of this movement is evident from the fact that in order to reach this position the Germans had to move over a plain, cross a stream and ascend the opposite bank. In attempting this they were subjected to a most destructive artillery fire. Perceiving their mistake, not, however, before serious loss, the Germans gave up the attempt and commenced another movement which resulted in compelling the French to fall back on Harfleur. The Germans were too weak to follow up the advantage, and finally fell back themselves beyond the positions they occupied on the morning of the battle.

While this encounter demonstrates the bravery, discipline and steadiness in action of the new levies on whom France will have to rely, it also proves the power of an excited populace to influence the advance of an army—a power much to be feared. The history of our late civil war is crowded with disasters which that influence accomplished. When the clamors of politicians cried out for an advance and, owing to the pressure brought to bear on them by these political meddlers, our generals had, unwilling in many cases, to advance, nine times out of ten their movements resulted in failure. In France, and at this particular time, these influences are calculated to work much mischief, if not disaster. A commander of an army is certainly the one best qualified to judge of the proper movements of his forces. All things considered, we think that in the recent battle Colonel Mocmanard got off luckily. Giving all due credit to his soldiers for valor and disipline, we think he risked a battle in order to satisfy public clamor, rather than at the suggestion of his own judgment. With so small a force under him, and no reserves to call upon, it was a hazardous undertaking. Fight, fight, and hold on until reinforcements come up, has been the military policy of the German leaders since the passage of the Rhine. There are large bodies of German troops within easy distance of the force recently engaged near Harfleur, if Manteuffel's northern movement has not drawn them northwards. In this lay the danger to the French, as, had the Germans been heavily reinforced, as has been the case time and time again, the French retreat would have ended in a rout, and a rout up to the very walls of Havre. The city, however, for the present is safe, but its future security depends largely on Manteuffel's movements in the north.

King Amadeus En Route to Spain.

After all Amadeus, the King elect of Spain, is not afraid to connect responsibility with honor—to run the risks which privilege imposes. For good reasons he did not refuse the Spanish crown. For the best of reasons, now, he does not allow the festivities of Christmas week to keep him away from the noble and chivalrous people who have pledged to him both heart and hand. The young King has already set out for Madrid; and as he has spent his Christmas with his family and friends in Italy the presumption is that he will spend his New Year with his new friends amid scenes made sacred by the memories of the Catholic King and Queen, Ferdinand and Isabella, and by the great Charles and by the not less renowned though less lovable Philip the Second. Let us hope that Spain, under a new and prosperous dynasty, will revive somewhat of her ancient power and glory. As the Dutch William took to England with him the Bentincks and the Kappels, the ancestors of the Ducal Houses of Portland and Albemarle, so Savoy Amadeus takes with him Cialdini and no doubt many others. Spain, it seems, must have a king. We shall not be sorry if Spain and the new King and the new nobles all prosper. We shall not be the less sorry that we think Spain might have done better.

SENATOR SUMNER is being comforted in his St. Domingo unhappiness by cheering letters of endorsement from William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith and other brilliant lights of New England abolitionism. What objection do these leaders in the great movement for negro emancipation have to the annexation of this island, peopled, as it is, with blacks? Is the government of Baez freer than our own?

CAPTAIN LOTT has started upon his four hundredth voyage to Europe. He ought to "know every inch of ground" on the route by this time.

Count de Chaudourdy's Views on the Situation.

Our special report of an interview held at Bordeaux by one of our correspondents with Count de Chaudourdy, the Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs, will be read with interest as embodying the views of a prominent member of the French government. The Count, though the antipodes of Gambetta in appearance and manner, is not less decided than that irascible and profane Minister in his expression of a resolution to fight out the war to the bitter end rather than submit to the terms of Prussia. If not as hopeful of the future as Gambetta, Chaudourdy is none the less defiant. Peace, based upon a surrender of French territory, is, he declares, dishonorable and consequently inadmissible. He would prefer to see France financially and otherwise ruined rather than transfer his countrymen to a foreign rule. At the same time he believes there is a chance of final success for the French arms. Three months ago, said Count de Chaudourdy to our correspondent, it was difficult to inspire the people with courage; to-day the government has to restrain and direct their patriotism. Time will effect a change in the military situation; the army has not lost confidence, if even it has been defeated, and it has gained in discipline and military experience. Undoubtedly this is a favorable report. Unfortunately we know that it is highly colored. Our correspondents and Bishop Dupanloup agree in representing the French as heartily sick of war and ready to make peace upon any terms short of degradation. Of course it was not to be expected that the Minister of a war government would represent the French people in this light. Perhaps Count de Chaudourdy, like Gambetta, has none but roseate visions of the future, and for the sake of poor France, already so badly punished and her cities and fields so ravaged and devastated, we could wish that they were not hallucinations.

Count de Chaudourdy's remarks on the position of England were not without importance. They indicated a feeling in which regret, pity and even contempt seemed mingled. The speaker was sanguine that England would feel the blow keenest of all other nations if she permitted the destruction of France, and he appeared to derive a melancholy satisfaction from the thought. Of Italy he spoke with the deepest indignation, accusing her of ingratitude toward a benefactor, and referring to her as a treacherous, cowardly nation. All this may mean nothing but it may also bode no good for the future of the Italian kingdom. France is a nation of strong antipathies. To use the language of one of her own sons, she forgives an injury only after she has revenged it, and it may be that in time to come she will remind Italy of the day when the Italian government stood quietly by and witnessed her humiliation without raising a voice against it. But we must leave these reflections for the present. Count de Chaudourdy's views are quite interesting and will be so considered by all our readers, to whom we present them this morning as a contribution to contemporaneous history and as another evidence of the enterprise of our correspondents.

The French Republicans in New York.

The demonstration to be held to-night by the French Democratic Club of this city, to favor and sustain the republic now existing in France, commands the sympathies of a vast mass of our foreign and our native residents alike; and, judging by the preparations made, we may expect that it will be a spirited and striking affair. The French journals of this city commended it enthusiastically in their editorial columns yesterday morning, and, in addition to the utterance of its own sentiments, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* makes the following appeal to our own people "to the manner born:"—

> What we ask of the Americans and of the other populations of various nationalities who breathe the free air of this country is, that they should express, by some high public manifestation, the interest they feel in seeing the democratic institutions of France consolidated, and, consequently, developed in Europe. Whether France should eventually succumb or triumph in the struggle she is sustaining against Germany, all the peoples are interested in preventing the monarchical reaction which is one of the foreseen results of this war. It is clear that France, supposing that she should not succeed in expelling her foes, will not, until thoroughly drained of her blood, submit to the yoke of a monarchical, much less of a Bonapartist, restoration; but it is equally clear that such is the aim to which the fury of our enemies is tending, and that if they now implacably seek our ruin it is in order to conquer in advance the resistance which we should not fail to make to the destruction of the republic. The republic erect in France is the living propaganda of democratic institutions throughout all Europe—it is the republic in permanence. On the other hand, the empire, re-established by foreign bayonets, would be for our country but the perpetuation of discord, the completion of ruin and the crushing down, for a long time, at least, of that liberal progress of which France is the central hearth. And, none well like facts; all the peoples are interested in this protest against obscurantism and armed pressure—the Germans, like the rest. There are others than janizaries of despotism in Germany; there are peoples, also, who are animated with the modern spirit; and, if the Germans residing here naturally enough wish for the success of their country's arms, we are, nevertheless, convinced that most of them would feel the profoundest sorrow at beholding this national satisfaction made the means of chaining down the democratic aspirations of their own countrymen.
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> Such is the meaning of the manifestation now preparing, and which is destined to make a profound sensation among the peoples of Europe. One thing must be loudly declared. It is that the future of liberty must not be left to depend on the fortunes of the war, and that, even should the fate of arms impose the most irremediable sacrifices upon France, one duty would remain to be performed by the peoples of all lands, and that would be to save the republic.

Such are the tone and feeling of those who have undertaken and will conduct the meeting to be held to-night, and under such auspices it can hardly fail to echo far beyond the Atlantic.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.—Elsewhere we give the statement of a member of this community in regard to the Royce divorce case, with which, it has previously been stated, the Community was scandalously connected. According to the present statement it appears that the Community had no connection whatever with the action for divorce on the part of Mrs. Royce, and that it would be against their published regulations to receive her or any one else into the Community at present. Their company has been full since 1867, it is immensely wealthy, and no new members are wanted to share their riches. This Oneida Community bears within it the germ of the trouble that has already arisen regarding Mormonism, and the social question apparently is so delicate that it will not be settled until the communists are at least as strong as the Mormons.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.—The doctors still disagree over the genuineness of the signature attached to the late James B. Taylor's will. "Where there's a will there's a way" for the lawyers to get the money.

The Approaching Session of the Legislature.

The Ninety-fourth session of the Legislature of New York commences in Albany on Tuesday next, January 3, 1871.

The democratic magnates have already held their preliminary caucus in Albany and the slate has been made up in regard to the principal officers of the House, the Senate officials remaining as before. The following is a list of the officers of the House as agreed upon in preliminary caucus, the main points of which we have already given in the HERALD:—Speaker, Hitchman; Clerk, Armstrong. Heads of committees as surmised:—Ways and Means, Jacobs; Cities, Frear; Judiciary, Fields; Railroads, Nelson. The minor offices of the House will be filled as circumstances and the necessities of the disappointed may require. But the impression is that there will be no disappointments, and that the machinery has been so well arranged that the working of the Ninety-fourth session of our Legislature will not only be as harmonious as that of the Ninety-third, but that it will be still more so, many disturbing elements having been removed.

Now what has the Legislature that convenes on Tuesday next to do? The principal point, in our judgment, will be to see that it does not undo that which the last Legislature did. The last was a pretty fair Legislature after it had been hammered down to its hash upon our new City Charter, and the rough and tumble democracy were made to understand the folly of undertaking a great political movement with Liliputian engineers. All national topics being temporarily out of the way, the public will await with anxiety to see what the incoming Legislature will present for the purpose of lessening our tremendous city tax burdens, to give an impetus to city improvements already inaugurated, and to see what can be done in the way of facilitating local transportation. It is evident that some radical steps must be taken in the latter matter, even if it require an amendment to the City Charter and the organization of a new city department, to be called, if it should be so determined, "The Department of Conveyance and Transportation," to effect the object. That something should be done in this matter is of paramount importance, and if merely an initiatory step in this direction be taken in the ensuing Legislature a great point will be gained and the Legislature saved from perpetual sieges by interested parties on the subject of underground, arcade, surface, elevated and other specious projects in regard to local transportation in the metropolis.

In the meantime the well wishers of the present form of city government will, as we said at first, do well to watch that nothing that has been done which does well shall be undone by "unfriendly legislation."

Turning the Tables on "Big Six."

That famous fifty thousand dollar gift enterprise is likely to bring mischief upon its founder. It seems that a small army of clerks is to be employed in distributing the charity, with the distinct understanding that two articles are to be strictly excluded from the catalogue of commodities to be dispensed—to wit, rum and money. Mr. Tweed knows very well how it would be with himself if any one were to attempt to deprive him, or his blazing coadjutors of the Blossom Club, or his jocund guests at his annual chow-chow at Indian Cove, of his or their square allowance of champagne and whiskey. There would be a revolt at once, or a fierce rebellion that would knock the famous "Battle of the Kegs" into a cock-tailed hat. What would Tweed's hospitality or the hospitality of any other man be without spirits? Flat, stale and unprofitable. Therefore for Mr. Tweed to attempt to deprive his constituency, or any part of them, of their regular "tods," both by declaring whiskey contraband and the cash wherewith to buy it non-comeatable, is adding insult to injury. There is danger that it will lead to revolution in the Seventh ward. Is it not a direct imputation upon the sobriety of the poor and honest people of the ward—Mr. Tweed's own worshippers and whilom boon companions? Some men can stand all sorts of calumny except being accused of not being able to hold their liquor. This charge they will rebel against to the last drop. Therefore Mr. Tweed must take care that his vaunted charity does not become the means of causing the tables to be turned on him, and instead of his being hailed as the Grandfather of his ward he will become merely one of the b'hoys.

And there is another danger that menaces Mr. Tweed. Is it not possible that a ring may be formed among the battalion of clerks who are to distribute this charity, whiskey and cash excepted, that may hereafter give no little bother to the great Master of the Ring himself?

Now how much better it would have been for Mr. Tweed to have followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Sheriff O'Brien, who has made a practice for several years of giving thousands of tons of coal to the poor of his ward and made no fuss or parade about it. Mr. Tweed has carried out the Sheriff's charity ideas excepting in the matter of modesty. Here his footsteps become bewildered. Here he is faulty. Here he puts down the brakes, and the once dashing, go ahead "Big Six" flounders along like a porpoise on a sand bar. Seriously, we fear Mr. Tweed must be on the alert or he will find that this fifty thousand dollar donation will be the means of turning the tables on him just as a certain fifty-two thousand dollar transaction was the means of turning the tables on a once valiant editor in this city.

Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims.

It is said England is anxious to settle the Alabama claims difficulty, that she is "heartily tired of the controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award if an adjustment can be confined to that." This is quite natural, first, because such an unsettled difficulty with this country assumes a more serious character to England the longer it remains, and next because the mere money award of twelve millions of dollars or so is a bagatelle to such a rich nation. But this sum would cover but a small part of the loss this country sustained through the Alabama. If England admits the obligation to pay the amount claimed by the insurance companies and shipowners for their losses, is not something due to the country for the greater loss of its shipping and commercial interests from the same cause? These damages are not speculative,

but real. The question is, how can they be paid? Not by money, as the insurance companies' claims can, for they cannot be estimated in that way; but some compensation could be made. Is England prepared to act in a broad, liberal and friendly spirit to settle this matter. If so this might be done by a cession of territory, by opening the colonial fisheries and freeing the navigation of the St. Lawrence to our citizens, by liberal commercial treaties, or by some other way. Let England propose a settlement on such a friendly and liberal basis, and this Alabama difficulty may be removed at once and forever.

More Developments in the Building Murder.

The testimony of the numerous experts taken by the Coroner in the building murder investigation on Tuesday, including architects, masons, carpenters and mortar mixers, was very conflicting in many points, and in its general tenor evidently leaned towards an exculpation of the parties who might be deemed responsible. But with all the attempts to prove that the building was well put up, that the materials, including the mortar, were of such excellent quality as to render the building safe, there stand the ruins—the tomb of four fellow beings—to prove that it was not safe; that it fell to pieces before the first heavy gust of wind that struck it.

From the very contradictory evidence, however, we gather that the main cause of the disaster was the dangerous rapidity with which the building was put up. The mason himself was forced to admit that he thought the work was being hurried on too quickly for the immense height of the building, and that the walls were not thick enough to sustain seven stories of a comparatively narrow structure. He suggested this to Mr. Hale, the proprietor, who answered that he was building the house "according to law, and was not going beyond the law in what he was doing." If he is right then we want a very much more stringent law with regard to the erection of buildings, and we hope that the Legislature will enact such a one at its coming session.

Was it not the business of the Inspector of Buildings to see that this house was being erected in a dangerously short space of time, and to have arrested the progress of the work immediately? Two witnesses—men of experience in such matters—swore that a building of this size and character could not be put up with safety in less than from three to five months; whereas the building on Thirty-fifth street was put up, from foundation to roof, in forty-five days. This is one of the many evils attending the go-ahead character of our people. We blow up steamboats; we run trains into smash; we rush things too quickly sometimes, without any regard to consequences—rush them often, as in this case, to ruin and death.

Shopkeeper Detectives.

The arrest of several ladies on the unproved charge of theft in an uptown dry goods store and their discharge by the Court has occasioned in private and in the newspapers an extraordinary amount of comment. If the arrests had been the result of a preconcerted plan for securing at just this propitious time of the year an immense and ubiquitous and gratuitous advertisement no surer means could have been adopted for the purpose. Perhaps some still more ingenious plan may yet be devised for accomplishing a similar purpose by arresting the wives of well known men, such, for instance, as Horace Greeley or Henry Ward Beecher, should they chance to go shopping during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. No amount of swearing or of eloquence could prevent their being marched off to the police station. Even if, after confinement in the Tombs, they should bring suits for false imprisonment, the fines that the prosecutors might be compelled to pay would be but a mere bagatelle in comparison with the total cost of an advertisement in each and every newspaper throughout the land. The letter of regrets and explanation published by the proprietor of the store in which three or four ladies were lately arrested does not make a very strong point by intimating that it was strange they should complain when a hundred others had been arrested before them without making any fuss about it. The point would be stronger had the hundred previous victims of over-zealous vigilance on the part of inexpert although well-intentioned, female detectives been found guilty. Even persons discharged as innocent of "kleptomania" would naturally avoid giving disagreeable publicity to the fact that such a charge, however ill-founded, had ever been preferred against them. As we have already suggested, some better method of guarding against theft or kleptomania might be invented than feeing young girls to "play detectives." Real detectives would certainly be preferable, and it would then be unnecessary to reassure customers by placarding on the windows, "Ladies not arrested here." Ladies, it must be allowed, have some rights that shopkeepers are bound to respect.

A Case of Parental Cruelty.

A habeas corpus case, involving some very shocking allegations of cruelty on the part of parents towards a young girl, is now occupying the attention of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. If the allegations of the girl be true she was most grossly abused by her parents—burned with hot irons and beaten with sticks—and finally carried off to the House of the Good Shepherd at Yorkville, from which establishment she is now produced in court on the writ aforesaid. But the most grievous part of her complaint appears to be the cruelty of her incarceration in the House of the Good Shepherd, where, as she states, she was compelled to associate with two hundred and fifty girls, the majority of whom had led vicious lives, and during all the time of her confinement was "compelled to listen to vile and obscene conversation." This is a grave charge to make against an institution which is devoted to the reform of female youth. It can hardly be possible that the allegation is capable of being sustained, in view of the known worth of this establishment. The complainant probably went too far in making this statement, and may have damaged the value of her other testimony by so doing should this charge be proved false.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—The mention of the name of ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, in connection with the Vice Presidency on the democratic ticket is hailed with much satisfaction by the Southern papers. Governor Johnson, it will be remembered, ran for Vice President on the Douglas ticket in 1860.

THE NEW POST OFFICE—GOOD NEWS.—We learn from Washington that the Committee on Appropriations are entirely satisfied with the character of the work on the new Post Office building, and will recommend a handsome appropriation to carry on the work as soon as possible. This will be good news for thousands of workingmen, who will obtain employment upon the building as soon as the weather permits a resumption of operations. It will be well received also by the whole community; for every one is interested in seeing the Post Office completed at the earliest possible day. There is no branch of the government service which stands so much in need of extensive accommodations as the Post Office department in this city. The only drawback to the progress of the new structure has been the want of money. When this is liberally supplied by Congress, as it now appears likely to be, we hope that there will be no delay in hastening the work to completion.

Personal Intelligence.

General Robert C. Schenck, the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, is sojourning for a few days at the Brevoort House. He will sail about the 18th of January for England.

Mr. John C. Connor, member of Congress from Texas, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator George E. Spencer, from Alabama, arrived yesterday at the Everett House, and will leave to-day for Washington.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister to Washington, came to the city yesterday and occupies apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator D. J. Merrill, from Pennsylvania, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Doolittle, from Wisconsin, arrived at the Astor House yesterday and left last evening for Washington.

Mr. W. W. Wright, Canal Commissioner, is among the latest arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lord John Hervey, and Mr. Henry Strutt, member of the British Parliament, who are on a tour of pleasure, arrived yesterday at the Hoffman House, and left immediately for Boston.

Mr. William Williams, the newly elected member of Congress from Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Count de Marcuard, from France, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

Mr. E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of Albany, is temporarily at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Gowan, from London, who built several railroads in Russia, is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Globe theatre in Boston, has alighted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. F. L. Laflin, State Prison Inspector of New York, has taken quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE RED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Grand Council of the Civilized Indian Tribes—Their Improved Condition—Proposed Confederation with the Indians of the Plains—Statistics of Population and Resources—Schools and Education Funds.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1870.

The *Republican* has a letter from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, dated the 20th, which gives the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Indian council in session there:—

Resolutions were adopted that the Superintendent of the Southern and Central Indian Superintendency, Enoch Hoag, be requested to inform, through their respective agents, the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, &c., that the Cherokees, Chickasaws, &c., have met in general council, and wish to extend to them assurances of their friendship and kindly feelings and of their desire that these wild tribes should maintain peace among themselves and with the government of the United States.

That the object of this council is to promote the general welfare of all Indians residing in the Indian Territory and secure their lands exclusively to themselves and their children.

That those now present desire that delegates from those wild tribes should hereafter meet them when practicable, and obtain their aid and consent in establishing and maintaining friendly relations among themselves and with the people of the United States.

S. W. Grayson, the delegate from the Creek nation, was chosen Permanent Secretary of the Council with the approbation of Indian Commissioner Parker.

The Committee on Education made a report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The population of the Choctaw Nation is between 16,000 and 17,000. They have forty-eight public schools, and will soon have two boarding schools, one for each sex. They have twenty youths at school in the States. Whole number of children attending school, 1,460; annual school fund, $30,000.

The population of the Cherokee nation is 17,500, and the annual school fund is about $50,000. This nation has forty-eight public schools, six of which are for colored children exclusively. The whole number of pupils is 1,928. The orphans of the nation are boarded and clothed by the interest on the orphan fund. There is one mission school, conducted by Moravians, and several private schools.

The population of the creeks is 13,000. They have twenty-two public schools, and will soon have nine more, under the management of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. They have one boarding school and another nearly completed, each accommodating eighty pupils. The superintendents of these schools are paid by the Methodists and Presbyterians, and all other expenses are paid by the nation. Six of their public schools are exclusively for colored children. They have an annual school fund of about $2,500, and 700 is the average number of pupils.

The population of the Seminoles is 2,500. They have four public schools, with 225 pupils, and a new mission school will soon be finished capable of accommodating fifty pupils. Their annual school fund is $2,500.

The population of the Chickasaws is 5,490. They have eleven schools and 440 pupils, and their annual school fund is $50,000. They keep fifty children at school in the States at an annual expense of $350 each.

The population of the Osages is from 3,000 to 4,000; they have fifty pupils at the Catholic mission. Their annual school fund is $5,000.

The population of the Peorias is 170. They have one school with twenty-five pupils and an annual school fund of $2,000.

The Ottawas have one school and fifty-five pupils.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Auditor Bell's Report on Canal Affairs—Failure of the New System—Inability of Canals to Compete with Railroads for the Carrying Trade—The Comptroller's Report Completed.

ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1870.

The report of Auditor Bell on canal affairs, which is nearly ready for the press, and which will be presented to the Legislature on Tuesday next, will be unusually elaborate and interesting. He shows that the change in canal management inaugurated this year by an act of the last Legislature has proved an utter failure, and that even the sinking fund has had to be drawn upon to meet deficiencies in the earnings. He declares it to be an unwise policy to seek to compete for the carrying trade by reducing the tolls below a remunerative point, and claims that the canals will get a legitimate share of business at fair tolls. The causes of the present condition of canal affairs are brought prominently to view in the report, and the Auditor points out a safe and economical course to pursue. He shows that our carrying facilities by rail and canal are superior to those of any other State leading from the West to the East; that, consequently, they must secure the largest share of the trade, and that, in fact, they are in advance and beyond the present supply. The report is systematically and conveniently classified into separate articles, and so plainly and clearly written as to be understood by the most superficial reader.

The Comptroller's report, which is also nearly ready to print, is long and very comprehensive. It will be sent to the Legislature on Tuesday next.

The Governor's Message is not yet finished.

GOLD SPECULATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Berkshire, Mass., Life Insurance Company Swindled Out of Thirty-three Thousand Dollars.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 28, 1870.

Benjamin Chickering, of Pittsfield, was to-day ejected from the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Berkshire Mutual Life Insurance Company of that town, he having appropriated $33,000 of the company's funds for gold speculation. The company, however, is secured from loss.

WASHINGTON.

Sumner's Wrath Toward St. Domingo Unappeased.

The Old Anti-Slavery Leaders Sustain the Massachusetts Senator.

Radical View of the Political Situation.

A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT IN 1872.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1870.

Senator Sumner Becoming Bellicose—No Backing Down on the St. Domingo Question.

It was reported last night that at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday, at the State Department, Senator Sumner had expressed contrition for his speech on Morton's St. Domingo resolution. In conversation with your correspondent to-day Mr. Sumner denied this, and added that if he had his speech to make over again he would probably be more severe in his strictures upon the St. Domingo business. He says he has nothing to regret and nothing to take back. He considers that the intelligent, independent portion of the people fully sustain his position, and in proof thereof produced a large number of letters and newspapers endorsing his course. Among these were letters from William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, and one from Longfellow, the poet. Mr. Garrison says:

I want to thank you for your recent speech in the Senate in opposition to the undesirable and uncalled for scheme of President Grant for the annexation of St. Domingo. With all my understanding, heart and soul I am with you, both in the letter and the spirit. The assaults made upon you by Conkling, Chandler and others excite equal disgust and indignation, and will certainly recoil heavily upon themselves; doing you, in the end, no harm. You will not allow yourself to be browbeaten or intimidated by the outpouring of any vials of rhetorical abuse or by any Presidential overbearing.

Gerrit Smith in his letter says:—

I have read with deep interest the newspaper reports of the debate in the Senate on the annexation of St. Domingo. I see that there is a numerous and bitter array against you, but you are strong, and I fear not the result.

Senator Sumner says he has not received a copy of Mr. Motley's letter of defence; but he assumes it will come within the pale of what is called official papers. In that letter Mr. Sumner says he presumes Mr. Motley starts out with the acknowledgment of his letter of recall and the announcement of his last audience with Queen Victoria. He assumes that Motley follows this up with a vindication of his conduct as Minister at the Court of St. James. The introduction will bring it within the line of an official document and will make it proper for the Senate to call for it. The Massacusetts Senator says he intends to press, after the Senate meets, his resolution calling for the papers on file in the several departments with reference to St. Domingo. If there is objection made he will demand the yeas and nays, so that the country may see who is opposed to letting these documents see the light. Mr. Sumner insists that there is sufficient information now in possession of the government to enable the Senate to decide intelligently on the whole question of the annexation of St. Domingo.

The Political Outlook—Republican Leaders Despondent.

The republican Senators and members who have remained here over the recess have had ample time to discuss the prospects of the party for the next Presidential election in connection with recent events. There is no disguising the fact that the majority of them are despondent, and especially the experienced politicians who are in the habit of looking ahead. They concede that the South, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina, is hopelessly democratic, and that whoever may be the democratic candidate in 1872 will get the full Southern vote, with the above exception. To overcome this it will be necessary for the republicans to carry all the great States of the North, including Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The first and the last are doubtful, and the leaders of the republican party are of the opinion that even with Grant for a candidate nothing can save them but the blunders of the democracy. Should the democrats put forward candidates with a good record and a decent platform there seems to be little doubt of their success. The republicans, however, seem confident that the democrats will repeat the folly of 1868, and thus enable them to retain power.

The Foreign Commerce of the Principal Nations of the Globe.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, has prepared an illustrated chart graphically representing the foreign commerce of the twenty principal nations of the globe. It gives the total of both imports and exports, together with the relative percentage of each nation's trade to the aggregate for the year 1869, as follows:—

Great Britain	$2,577,180,286
France	1,474,051,040
United States	921,606,329
Hanse Towns	671,832,838
Holland	368,939,532
Italy	316,923,360
Russia	304,741,070
Austria	276,502,128
Belgium	267,314,617
Brazil	160,688,721
Spain	139,318,930
Prussia	65,752,628
Sweden	57,107,662
Chile	48,347,072
Argentine Republic	38,433,399
Portugal	18,211,564
Greece	16,125,385
San Salvador	4,194,266
Guatemala	3,755,246
Costa Rica	3,343,277

From the above it will be seen that the per centage of Great Britain is one-third of the entire amount, France about one-fifth and the United States one-ninth.

Responsibility of Port Collectors—Laws that Need Amending.

The deficiency in the law governing the responsibility of officials in principal positions calls for an immediate amendment. Collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenue are required to give bonds in large sums for the faithful performance of their duty, while they are made virtually responsible for the acts of their subordinates. Within the last two years there have been several heavy defalcations on the part of deputy collectors of customs and revenue, and, according to the provisions of the law, the principals are bound to make good the amount stolen; but Congress invariably passes a relief act, enabling the collectors to escape the responsibility, and this, too, on the ground that the principal having no knowledge of the transaction until the matter has transpired, it is not just to make him pay sums that would ordinarily ruin the majority of these officials. A case in point were the defalcations of Bowerman and Wilson, at the Baltimore Custom House. The defalcations commenced before the present collector assumed the duties of the port, and Congress will be called upon to relieve that official of the responsibility exacted in his bond. Treasury officials seem to think the law should be amended so as to make the deputies and cashiers of customs bonded officers, they being daily the custodians of large sums and have opportunities for practising frauds that even the principals do not have. At least, the way the law stands the government is invariably the loser in every case of defalcation, and the object of the law is practically yet justly defeated.

Statements of Exports and Imports.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes a comparative statement of imports and exports (special value) for the nine months ending on September 30, 1869, and 1870. The imports in 1869 were $364,677,685; domestic exports, $249,131,008; foreign, $22,301,389—total exports, $271,432,397. In 1870 the imports were $373,894,989; domestic exports, $328,072,226; foreign $23,143,538—total, $351,215,764. Apparent advance balance in 1869, $93,245,288, and in 1870, $22,679,225. Balance of additions to bonded goods, to be deducted in 1869, $20,855,686; balance of withdrawals from bonded warehouses, to be added in 1870, $701,441; true adverse balance in 1869, $72,389,602, and in 1870, $23,380,666. Improvement in nine months of the current year, $49,008,936.

Governor Holden's Impeachment Conceded.

Several members of the North Carolina Legislature who arrived here to-day state that Governor Holden concedes his impeachment, and that it is doubtful whether he will attempt any defence or that he will have any eminent counsel to conduct the case for him. It was proposed to secure the services of some prominent conservative lawyer to defend Governor Holden, but the democratic journals of that State intimate that no member of the bar of any respectability would dare to do so.

The New Swedish Minister Presented to the President.

Mr. Olaf Sternersien was to-day presented to the President by Secretary Fish.

Fearful Tragedy—Careless Use of Firearms.

To-day a boy about five years old was playing with a toy pistol, which was not thought to be loaded, and pointing it at his sister, aged ten years, pulled the trigger, when the weapon was discharged and the ball entered above her eye, killing her instantly. It was shown at the Coroner's inquest that the pistol was loaded last night by the father and placed in his bureau drawer, from which the boy took it, and accidentally shot his sister while she lay in bed.

Work on the New York Post Office to be Resumed.

It is said that the Committee on Appropriations are satisfied with the character of the work and the manner of building the New York Post Office. Operations will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit. Congress will doubtless soon amply provide money for that purpose.

Washington Society.

Mrs. President Grant will receive every Tuesday afternoon during the winter, beginning with January 10. The President will give a series of State dinners the next two months, but the time for the first one has not yet been fixed. There will be three levees at the Executive Mansion during the season—one in January and two in February.

Mrs. Secretary Boutwell will hold weekly afternoon receptions during the season. The days, however, have not yet been selected.

BILLIARDS.

The Great Champion Contest Between Dion and Rudolphe at the Academy of Music.

DION THE WINNER BY 409 POINTS.

Large Attendance and Intense Enthusiasm.

Last evening the long expected match between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe for $2,000 came off before a numerous assemblage of sports and billiardists at the Academy of Music. Owing to the many hitches in the preliminaries, it had generally been regarded as problematical whether the match would ever come off, and even as late as yesterday morning a little difficulty was rumored as existing in regard to the referee. But in the latter part of the match everything went on comparatively smoothly, and no obstacle was attempted to be raised by either side.

By about half-past eight o'clock the theatre was completely filled—parquet, dress circle and all the boxes included—and there could not have been less than two thousand persons present. One noteworthy feature of the audience, too, was that it comprised a sprinkling of ladies. Certainly, no match was ever played in New York that drew a larger or more enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

Mr. Michael Geary, as chairman, briefly announced the conditions of the match—that the game was to be 2,000 points up, push and jaw shots barred; each shot, whether made on white and red or the two reds, to be counted as three, and Dion to have a hundred points given him. Both the players then took off their coats, and, having given their cues a final touch of the sandpaper and a last brush of chalk, rolled up for the choice of balls. Rudolphe won and chose the white, but Dion was the first player. He missed, and Rudolphe following brought the balls neatly together, and began by a splendid run of 315. Dion followed with 51, and put his own ball in the pocket. For the next six breaks the game was not very lively, each player holing his own ball for safety, and the innings therefore being very small. In the ninth break Dion made a bold stroke up to the cushion, and missed a carrom among the balls inside the chalk by a hair's breadth. Rudolphe thus got a chance and run 39. At the eleventh break the game stood, Rudolphe 412, Dion 186, only 86 of which he had made, the other hundred being the odds given.

By this time the style of the two players was very apparent. Rudolphe played a steady, unenterprising, "geometrical" game, never risking a bold stake and steadily plodding along at safe shots. Indeed his play, in spite of the splendid break with which he led, and which ought to have nerved him up to a fair degree of confidence, can only be characterized as timid, though, perhaps, in the opinion of a certain class of people, it was a more reliable and "winning" game than one governed by other tactics. Dion, on the other hand, though at the outset he played very badly, and made his friends feel a little "sick," dashed away in a brilliant, bold, generous fashion that at least commanded applause and sympathy. Rudolphe also several times displayed a carping spirit in striking contrast to the chivalric indifference about trifles displayed by his opponent. In spite, too, of the seeming overwhelming odds against him, Dion evidently was far more popular with the audience than his antagonist. The betting at the outset was even, but was not very large in amount, and the chairman, on putting up $300 for Dion, apparently fully satisfied the demands of Rudolphe's backers.

About ten o'clock Dion complained that the balls were not round, but did not persist in his request to have them changed. At about eleven o'clock the game stood—Rudolphe, 836; Dion, 488; thus showing Dion in reality 448 behindhand. An intermission was then taken for about ten minutes. When play recommenced, Dion began steadily to improve, but more in a series of fair runs than in any very large ones. Rudolphe, too, showed signs of demoralization at the reviving prowess of his antagonist. Rapidly the game became more and more exciting, and at a quarter past twelve the interest reached its culminating point by Dion at last making a run of 126 (the first count over 100 he had made), and shortly afterwards bringing the count to the following "equal thing:"—Rudolphe, 1,214; Dion, 1,215. The enthusiasm of the audience was boundless, and a burst of cheering that lasted several minutes greeted the announcement of the marker.

Once behind, Rudolphe became more and more unsteady, and at 12:45 the game became, Dion, 1,397; Rudolphe, 1,263, at the close of a brilliant run by the former of 141. The announcement was received with the greatest enthusiasm. This was the sixty-second inning, and the averages have therefore been about 21½ each player.

At the sixty-fifth inning the game stood at the close of a run of 99 made by Dion—Dion 1,508, Rudolphe 1,266.

At the end of the seventieth inning the score stood, Dion 1,614, Rudolphe 1,393.

At the end of the ninety-fifth inning the score stood—Dion, 2,001; Rudolphe, 1,592. Whereupon the game was awarded to Dion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CELL.

A Girl Accused of Incendiarism Hangs Herself—Her Letter to the Fire Marshal.

Eliza A. Moffat, alias Annie Morgan, alias Minnie Davis, attempted suicide yesterday morning in a cell at Police Headquarters, where she had been locked up on Tuesday, charged with having set fire to her clothing at the house of Mrs. Hagadorn, 54 West Twenty-ninth street, on Sunday morning last. She was discovered in the act by detective Dolan, who on pushing open the door of the cell found her insensible from strangulation, she having, by means of a towel cut in two and fastened at one end to the door knob and at the other twisted around her neck, nearly succeeded in hanging herself. Medical assistance being at once summoned she was, after some time, restored to consciousness. The following letter was found in her cell:—

DEC. 27, 1870.

TO THE HON. FIRE MARSHAL:—

All I have to say is that I am not guilty of setting fire to my clothes at 54 West Twenty-ninth street, and would not have done such a thing for the world. Mrs. Hagadorn told me the day before the fire that if she had her things insured for $3,000 that she would burn them up to get the insurance money, and I said that I would not be mean enough to do such a thing. If the wind did not blow the curtain in the candle then some one else must have set them on fire, for I am sure when I went to bed there was no fire in the room. Will you and everybody else interested in this affair be so kind as to forgive me all that I have said or done that was rong or faulse? Please send for Mr. —— and give him the letter that I have left for him, and if he feels disposed to let you see it all right; that explains everything, and will you be so kind as to let him have my things and pictures? He has always been good and kind to me, and I want him to have my things, for I love him better than I love my life. Please give him my love and assist him if he requires it of you. Please send for my things that are in the cell at Jefferson Market and let him have everything. I am sorry for all I have ever said and done, and if you will not forgive me I am sure that God will. I must close by saying that I will not be much longer in this world to suffer, and I ask all to forgive me, and beg you never to have my remains buried in Potter's Field. Good-bye to all. MINNIE DAVIS.

The girl is also accused of having, about three years ago, set fire to the building No. 8 Bleecker street. She is now in custody to await her trial for the alleged incendiarism on Sunday last.

EUROPE.

Germany Consolidating Towards "One Flag and One Country."

Spanish Cabinet Reconstruction in the Face of Royalty.

King William as an Arbiter of Love and British Match-Making.

AUSTRIA.

Beust and Bismarck—No Crimination and No Explanation.

VIENNA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The journals contain a semi-official denial of the truth of the published statement that Baron Beust has replied to a note from Count Bismarck concerning the status of Austria toward the German Bund.

GERMANY.

National Union from the South and Federal Consolidation.

MUNICH, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies has voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund, to be allied with that of the North German Confederation, and will effect an improvement in the federal treaties lately concluded.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

MADRID, Dec. 28, 1870.

Señor Sagasta has taken the post of Foreign Minister, and not, as before stated, that of President of the Council.

TURKEY.

Is Not the "Sick Man" and Don't Want the Doctors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Turkish government has in a note urged upon the other Powers its "objection to the discussion of any questions affecting the Danubian Principalities in the London Conference."

Coast Line Defences.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, 1870.

Information has been received here that the Porte has ordered the Bosphorus and Dardanelles coasts protected by torpedoes.

ENGLAND.

Prussia Undertaking to Regulate the Household—Terrible Anticipations of American Retaliation.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

It is rumored that the Prussian Court has expressed its disapproval to Queen Victoria of the matrimonial alliance between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* "warns" Englishmen that they "cannot do worse than to persist in the idea that the people of the United States are friendly to England. The fact is diametrically otherwise. At any moment the Americans may inflict intolerable insult on England."

Christmas Weather and Hope for New Year.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28, 1870.

The weather is fair and favorable, affording hope of an early spring tillage of the fields.

CUBA.

Wholesale Surrender of Insurgents—Desperate Condition of the Rebels—The Steamer Missouri at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The rebels are presenting themselves for surrender everywhere in large numbers. Their condition when they reach the towns is lamentable in the extreme.

The steamship Missouri, from New York, arrived yesterday morning.

GEORGIA.

Election Returns Still Incomplete—Three Republican Congressmen Probably Chosen—Another Letter from B. H. Hill—Lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

ATLANTA, Dec. 28, 1870.

H. J. Kimball has been elected President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad.

Judge Hopkins to-day dissolved the injunction against the water works contract.

Thomas J. Speer, republican, has been elected in the Fourth district to the Forty-second Congress by 500 majority. Jefferson F. Long, republican, has been elected from the same district to the Forty-first Congress. It is believed that John S. Bigby, republican, in the Third district, and Richard H. Whittley, republican, in the Second district, are elected. William P. Price, democrat, was elected in the Sixth district by a large majority. Elbert, White, Banks, Madison, Habersham and Franklin counties are largely democratic.

Chief Justice Brown has resigned. Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Columbus, has been telegraphed for, and will probably succeed him.

B. H. Hill has published a letter denying that he had written to the radicals either favoring radicalism or seeking office.

In compliance with the public notice given by the Governor in October, bids were received until the 25th inst. for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. On opening the bids the lease was awarded to the following company:—John P. King, Joseph E. Brown, Alexander H. Stephens, John T. Grant, Benjamin H. Hill, E. W. Cole, Richard Peters, William G. Johnson, William S. Holt, A. J. White, C. A. Nutting, Benjamin May, E. Waltsfielder, W. C. Morrill, Simon Cameron, H. J. Kimball, George Cook, Thomas Scott, Wm. T. Matthews, Wm. B. Dinsman, H. B. Plant, Thomas Allen and their associates, making in all twenty-three. Other bids were made, but the parties failed to comply with the law, by tendering efficient security. The successful company is one of the strongest ever formed in the South, and the shareholders represent in their own right over $15,000,000. They give as securities the following railroad companies:—The Georgia, the Central, the Southwestern, the Macon and Western, Atlantic and West Point, Macon and Brunswick and Albany in Georgia, Nashville and Chattanooga of Tennessee, and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain of Missouri. The companies signing as securities are worth twenty millions of dollars. The high character of the lessees, their undoubted solvency, and the large capital of the company are ample guarantees that the road will be well managed and the terms of the lease faithfully complied with. The rental agreed to be paid to the State is $25,000 per month for twenty years, and the road is to be returned in as good a condition in every respect as it now is at the end of the lease. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before putting in the bid, and has been unanimously elected as President of the new company to whom the road is leased.

RAILROAD RIOT.

Attempt to Cheat Laborers on the Northern Pacific Railroad—Riot Among the Workmen—The Military Called Upon to Quell the Mob.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1870.

A special despatch from St. Paul says that a serious riot is in progress on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Some sub-contractors, who were given a contract of three miles of the road, drew their pay from the contractors, Smith & Gould, and absconded without paying the men, who, on hearing of it, tore down the shanties, seized the wagons and stores, and drove the General Superintendent from the ground. They were told that they would be paid for their work, but they also demanded pay for the three days of the riot. This was refused, and, on request of the Governor, General Hancock has sent orders to Fort Ripley for troops to quell the riot. It is proposed to arrest the ringleaders and pay off and discharge the rest of the men.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88½; 1865, 88¼; 1867, 87¾; ten-forties, 87½. American stocks quiet. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Middling uplands, 8⅝; middling Orleans, 8⅞. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Wheat—California white, 11s. 5d.; old spring red Western, 9s. 10d. a 10s. 6d. for No. 2 to No 1; red Western winter, 10s. 9d.; No. 1 new spring, 10s. 2d.; Western flour, 26s. 6d. Corn—New No. 2 mixed, 32s. Spirits petroleum, 9½d.; refined do., 1s. 7½d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—1:30 P. M.—Pork, 97s. 6d. Beef, 119s. Lard, 60s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Produce remains unchanged in prices.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed, 59s. a 59s. 3d. Tallow closed at 45s. 9d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 28—Petroleum closed at 50½f. for standard white.

YACHTING.

Distribution of Prizes Won at the Brooklyn Yacht Club Union Regatta—Consolidation of the Atlantic and Brooklyn Clubs Suggested.

A splendid entertainment was given last evening at the rooms of the Brooklyn Yacht Club by Commodore Jacob Voorhis, owner of the schooner yacht Madeleine, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes won at the Union Regatta which took place last September. Nearly every yacht club in the city and in its vicinity was largely represented, and the affair was altogether of the most genial and humorous character. It will be remembered that the Union Regatta referred to was generally admitted to be the finest since the organization, and favorably compared with the best that came off during the season. The club rooms, in Court street, were last evening brilliantly lighted and appropriately decorated, and at nine o'clock they presented quite a gay and handsome appearance. The guests, including many members of the club, numbered over a hundred, and during the evening the glorious yachting season not long since closed formed the principal theme of conversation. A meeting having been formally organized, Mr. Haight, the chairman of the Regatta Committee, proceeded to announce the winners of the prizes, which consisted of silver pitchers, goblets and beautiful gold medals. The Citizens' Cup, presented by the citizens of Brooklyn, was won, as previously mentioned, by the Sappho. The owners of the following yachts were arwarded prizes last evening:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Club.
Alice	G. W. Kidd	Brooklyn Y. C.
Addie V.	W. Langley	Brooklyn Y. C.
Onward	C. Brasher	Brooklyn Y. C.
Sophia	C. N. Felt	Brooklyn Y. C.
Apollo	D. R. Fry	Brooklyn Y. C.
Qui Vive	T. C. Lapham	Atlantic Y. C.
Mystery	Jacob Cooper	Manhattan Y. C.
Jeannette	T. Pearson	Bayonne Y. C.

The schooner Alice, owned by Mr. George W. Kidd, President of the club, carried off two prizes. There were besides other winners, whose prizes were not quite ready at the time of distribution, but which will shortly be given out. Mr. Haight having finished his task the assemblage, on the invitation of Commodore Jacob Voorhis, proceeded to the dining saloon, where an elegant supper was prepared. The Commodore presided, and in his vicinity were President Kidd, Commodore William Voorhis (of the Atlantic Yacht Club), T. W. Nichols, W. T. Lee and others.

The Commodore of the club, in replying to the toast of his health proposed by the President, Mr. G. W. Kidd, paid a flattering tribute to the energy, enterprise and spirit of the members for their grand co-operation in getting up the last regatta, which, he submitted, had no equal during the season. He then alluded to the marked progress which had characterized it during the year, and he felt confident that with the united exertion of the members it would soon occupy a highly important position among the yacht clubs of the country.

Commodore William Voorhis eloquently alluded to the advantages which would arise from a consolidation of the Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

President Kidd, in the course of some interesting and well-pointed observations, approved of the suggestions of the previous speaker, and, after giving a succinct history of the club and its recent gigantic strides, said he trusted that the day was near at hand when the two associations would be harmoniously joined.

Messrs. Haight, Ostrander, McGrehan and others also warmly endorsed the suggestion, and after a most enjoyable evening the company separated.

EXPLOSION OF OILWORKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

Tabor & Harbert's coal oil works, corner of Monument road and Elm street, exploded this afternoon with a loud report. The works, together with forty-five barrels of benzine and sixty barrels of coal oil, were totally destroyed.

A.—Ladies Furs.
Now is the time to get bargains,
at WARNOCK & CO'S., 519 Broadway.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Holiday Hat
go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.—
Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and
warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

An Elegant Selection of Diagonal Walking
Coats at DRUMGOLD, KING & CO.', at moderate prices.
DRUMGOLD, KING & CO., 423 Broadway,
between Canal and Howard streets.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Holiday Hat
go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.—Holiday Styles.—Gentlemen's Hats
ready at popular prices. Fur Caps in variety.
BURKE, Manufacturer, 128 Fulton street.

A.—New Year's Presents—Ladies and Gentlemen's
elegant embroidered Slippers, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—New York Club and Rink Skates,
wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Happy New Year.—Ladies', Gents', Boys'
and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Toilet Slippers for Holiday Presents. MILLER & CO., Union square.

A.—A.—Go to 23 and 25 East Fourth Street,
one block east of Broadway, if you wish to enjoy the luxury of a Russian Vapor Bath.

An Assortment of Wines, Brandies, Irish and
Scotch Whiskeys, Liquors, &c., &c., for the holidays.
JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A Delightful Hairdressing.—Chevalier's Life
FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling at once, increases its growth rapidly; as a toilet article has no comparison; keeps head clean, hair healthy. Sold by druggists.

All Men Looking for a Good, Legitimate,
money making business should call, examine the best Cow Milker in the world, to be introduced throughout the country. See COLVIN BROTHERS, 484 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents of Affection and
charity—WHEELER & WILSON'S Lockstitch Sewing Machines. Salesroom, 625 Broadway, New York.

Admitted Gems.—The Finest Porcelain Photographs
and Chromo Pictures, all sizes, elegantly framed, half Broadway prices. BRADLEY'S, 71 Liberty street.

Buy Warnock & Co.'s
Seven Dollar Holiday Hat.
Get a Gentleman's Hat.
519 Broadway.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's
offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 439 Broome street, corner Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold
and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Cheapest Bookstore in the World—76,432
books on hand suitable for presents; catalogue free.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman street.

Diamonds and Watches Bought and Sold.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at
lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Full Dress Coats Made in the Most Fashionable
styles; ready made, from $25 to $35, with Vests to match, at DRUMGOLD, KING & CO.'S, 423 Broadway, between Canal and Howard streets.

Furs—For New Year's Gifts, Choice Stock
at popular prices. BURKE, Manufacturer, 661 Broadway.
Branch at 128 Fulton street.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S fine Gold Pens and Pencils,
Factory and Salesrooms, 256 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing
machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

Knox's Holiday Hats.—Don't Fail to Buy a
Hat for your New Year "calls" at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Knox has introduced a very nobby article, expressly for the purpose, which is destined to create a sensation. The ladies are also interested in this popular establishment, for Knox's stock of fancy Furs is unusually attractive.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures
on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in
gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.—
For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street, New York.

That Beautiful Holiday Present,
the GRAPHOSCOPE,
is to be had of
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway,
opposite the Metropolitan.
Stereoscopes, Chromos, Frames, Albums.

THE CALLICOT CASE.

The Denial of the Motion for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

JUDGE WOODRUFF'S DECISION IN FULL.

Last week Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, in Brooklyn, delivered an oral decision denying the motion for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Theophilus C. Callicot, now in the Albany Penitentiary. His Honor has since prepared a written decision, which was rendered yesterday. The text of the decision is as follows:—

In pursuance of an order to show cause, returnable to me on the 14th December, 1870, counsel for the petitioner moves that a writ of habeas corpus issue, directed to the keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, commanding him to bring the petitioner before me, together with the day and cause of his detention. The petition is addressed, not to the Circuit Court, but to me in my capacity as Judge.

It alleges that the petitioner is imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary under or by color of the authority of the United States and of a sentence of the Circuit Court of the United States pronounced in the Eastern district of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1868, and that such imprisonment is illegal, for the reason that the law under which such sentence was imposed had been changed and repealed before said sentence was passed, "and for other and sufficient reasons." The petition is dated and was sworn to on the 23d day of May last. The motion was heard before me on the 16th of December inst., to which day it had been adjourned, and on the motion the counsel for the petitioner produced, by way of supplement or amendment of the petitioner, an affidavit that the paper annexed thereto is a copy of the sentence referred to in the petition. It thereby appeared that at a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Eastern district of New York, held at, &c., on Friday, the 5th of June, 1868—Samuel Nelson, Justice, and Charles L. Benedict, District Judge, being present—in a prosecution by the United States against the petitioner for the violation of the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws, contained in section 42 of the act of July 13, 1866, and section 30 of the act of March 2, 1867, the Court sentenced the petitioner to pay a fine of $10,000 and be imprisoned two years and until the fine be paid. The sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Attorney for the United States for the Eastern district of New York appeared upon the motion, and produced the indictment and record of the trial upon which the judgment or sentence of the petitioner was pronounced; and he also showed that, on the first day of this month of December, the President of the United States granted to the petitioner a full and

UNCONDITIONAL PARDON;

and by an acknowledgement of the receipt thereof signed by the warden of the penitentiary, but in the handwriting of the petitioner, Callicott showed that the latter had notice thereof on the fifth day of the said month.

It is not claimed that the sentence has become inoperative by reason of any change made in the law since the judgment was rendered, but that at the time of the trial and judgment the acts charged did not—by reason of a change in the law after they were committed—constitute an offence punishable under the acts of Congress named in the sentence. Upon an examination of the statutes referred to and of the authorities cited in the elaborate and ingenious brief of the counsel and of other cases I am of opinion:—

First—That I have no jurisdiction to review the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of New York. That court had jurisdiction of the matters charged in the indictment, and to determine whether the acts therein alleged constituted an offence against the laws of the United States, and, by the aid of a jury, to try and determine whether the petitioner was guilty of those acts. From the judgment of that tribunal no appeal lies to me as judge. No writ of error lies to me, and if my opinion was that the learned judges by whom the court was held when the judgment was pronounced committed an error I have no power to revise or to reverse the judgment.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that they have no such power (Experte Watkins, 3 Pet., 193), although the allegation was in the case before them that the indictment did not charge an offence punishable criminally by the law of the land.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL,

and he reviews the cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been applied for, and in some of which prisoners had been discharged, and he adds that in no one of the cases in which they have been discharged was the prisoner confined under the judgment of a court. In that case the argument was urged, as is in effect urged here, that because the court in which the trial and judgment were had erred in holding that the matter alleged in the indictment constituted an offence under existing law, they exceeded their jurisdiction, and it was argued on this point that the offences charged in the indictment were not cognizable in the Circuit Court. Chief Justice Marshall says:—"To determine whether the offence charged in the indictment be legally punishable or not is among the most unquestionable of its powers and duties. The decision of this question is the exercise of jurisdiction, whether it be for or against the prisoner. The judgment is equally binding in the one case and the other, and must remain in full force unless reversed regularly by a Superior Court capable of reversing it."

In that case the judgment in question was rendered in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and it is suggested that the jurisdiction of that court was broader than that of the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of New York. The former had jurisdiction of all offences cognizable in any court; the latter has jurisdiction of all offences against the laws of the United States; but the principle stated by Chief Justice Marshall applies to both. The argument was that the matter charged in the indictment constituted no offence either against the local laws or the laws of the United States, and yet the opinion declares that "to determine whether the offence charged was punishable or not was within its unquestionable powers." Accordingly it was held that the Supreme Court could not, upon habeas corpus, inquire whether that Court misconstrued the law, and they declined to look into the jurisdiction for that purpose.

In like manner the Circuit Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of all offences against the laws of the United States, and to determine whether the offence charged in an indictment constitutes an offence against those laws, and is legally punishable, is within their jurisdiction and power.

After the decision of that case Watkins (the petitioner) suffered imprisonment until the term of the sentence expired. The judgment had also imposed a fine and costs, but did not adjudge that he be imprisoned until such fine be paid. Writs of fieri facias having been issued and returned nulla bona, writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* were issued, and by authority thereof he was detained in custody; whereupon another application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. It appeared that the prisoner was not brought into court on the return day of the writs, as required by the laws of Maryland in force in the District of Columbia.

It was then insisted that the fines were excessive and contrary to the constitution of the United States. But the Court held—Mr. Justice Story pronouncing the opinion of the Court—that, as the Supreme Court had no appellate jurisdiction to revise the sentences of inferior courts in criminal cases, they could not, even if the excess of the fine were apparent on the record, reverse the sentence, thus

AFFIRMING THE DECISION

of the Court in the previous case, and carrying it even further. But on the ground that the prisoner ought to have been brought into court on the return day, and that the writs did not authorize the detention of the prisoner beyond that day without a further commitment they discharged him. They did not assume to declare any act or decision of the Circuit Court illegal or void, but decided that the process was *functus officio* after the return day.

New writs were then issued, and Watkins was again arrested and made another application for a habeas corpus, and after argument the Court were equally divided and discharged the rule to show cause; and afterwards the Circuit Court, on a motion to quash these last named writs, granted the motion and discharged the prisoner, on the ground that having been once taken on *ca. sa.* he could not (being himself without fault) be taken a second time on other writs upon the same judgment. (See 7 Pet., 568, and appendix, page 670.)

I find no case in which the Supreme Court have held any other doctrine, and no case is cited to me in which that court or any court of the United States has countenanced the idea that a judge can under or by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus practically reverse a judgment of the Circuit Court for error, and discharge a prisoner from its sentence.

In the case of Johnson vs. The United States the question came before Mr. Justice McLean (3 McLean's Rep., 89). There the petitioner was under sentence of the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan, and he insisted that where a statute of the United States had peremptorily declared "that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not capital, &c., unless the indictment * * for the same shall be found * * within two years of the time of committing the offence; * * provided that the act should not extend to persons fleeing from justice," and it appeared on the face of the indictment that the offence was charged to have been committed more than two years before the indictment was found, the proceedings and the sentence were null and void.

Mr. Justice McLean denied the application on various grounds, declaring that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction and that this objection could not be raised on habeas corpus.

The principle of these decisions was also stated in the Supreme Court and applied to a person held under a commitment for contempt, in *ex parte Kearney* (7 Wheat, 38), where the Court held that they could not inquire into the sufficiency of the cause of commitment.

The case *ex parte* of Yerger (8 Wallace, 85), which is cited as in conflict with these views, does not hold that on habeas corpus the judgment of the Circuit Court on the trial and conviction of a prisoner can be examined and the prisoner be discharged for error therein, but only, to use the language of the opinion, "that in all cases where a Circuit Court of the United States has, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, caused a prisoner to be brought before it, and has, after inquiring into the cause of detention, remanded him to the custody from which he was taken, the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction may, by the writ of habeas corpus, aided by the writ of certiorari, revise the decision of the Circuit Court, and if it be found unwarranted by law, relieve the prisoner from the unlawful restraint to which he has been remanded." There the alleged prisoner

WAS NOT HELD

under any judgment or sentence of any court. He had been arrested and held for trial by a military commission for a common law offence—murder. The Circuit Court had remanded him to the custody of the military officer, and the sole question decided by the Supreme Court, was that that Court has jurisdiction, by habeas corpus, to review the decision and inquire whether he should have been remanded. There was no intimation of an intention to overrule the cases above cited, nor were they overruled. It was not suggested that the Court had jurisdiction to review a judgment of the Circuit Court on the trial and conviction of a person alleged by indictment to have committed an offence against the laws of the United States.

Second—It appears that the petitioner has been pardoned. The petition upon which the present motion was founded is dated, and was sworn to in May last. The pardon is full and unconditional. How, then, can the petitioner be placed, by any order which I can make, more fully at liberty than he is at this moment? If in May he was under restraint he is now as free to go and come where he will as is the counsel who made the motion. And it would seem to follow that unless the writ of habeas corpus can be used and treated by me as a writ of error to review, and in effect to reverse the judgment, no occasion exists for issuing it. The making of this motion, after the petitioner received notice of his pardon, though founded on a petition sworn six months ago, assumes that he remains at the Penitentiary, but it is not shown nor suggested that he is not in fact

AT FULL LIBERTY

to go whenever and wherever he pleases. Indeed, as the case now stands upon this motion it in nowise appears that he is now under any restraint. If not, then I can do nothing to make him more free. If I issued the writ the return must be that he is no longer at the Penitentiary, or that he remains there because he of his own present will chooses to do so, and not because he is restrained of his liberty. If he should choose voluntarily to come before me I could only say he is free to depart at his pleasure. In this view the motion asks for what is unnecessary for the purpose for which the writ of habeas corpus is intended. The writ is provided and declared by statute to be allowed to prisoners; restraint of liberty is the very ground of instituting inquiry into the cause of detention. If it appeared that since the pardon, and notwithstanding the pardon, the warden of the Penitentiary holds him in any restraint, a case would be presented for investigation; but that is not the case made by the papers before me, nor do I understand that to be even suggested by or on behalf of the petitioner. If, therefore, I had reached a different conclusion upon the point first considered I should think it proper that some evidence of continued restraint be furnished.

It is urged that a pardon is inoperative until accepted, and that it does not affirmatively appear that this petitioner has accepted the pardon. The opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, in the United States vs. Wilson (7 Pet., 150) is referred to. The decision in that case settles nothing upon the question whether, where an unconditional pardon is granted which the grantee refuses to accept, he can nevertheless allege that he is restrained of his liberty while the pardon remains unrevoked and ready for his acceptance at any moment he pleases, he having notice thereof. The decision and all that was said by the venerable and learned Chief Justice may be assumed without abatement and qualification; but the circumstances of the case and the precise point decided are of some importance when sought to be applied to this motion.

There was there no application for a writ of habeas corpus, nor any claim by the guarantee of the pardon that he was held in restraint of his liberty by reason of the offence which the pardon had forgiven. Wilson had been tried and convicted of robbing the mail and putting the life of the carrier in jeopardy on the 26th of November, 1829, and sentenced to suffer death on the 2d of July, 1830. He had also been indicted for obstructing the mail and for robbing the mail, without the averment that he put the life of the carrier in jeopardy by several other indictments, in one of which the robbery was charged to have been committed on the same day as the first named—viz., November 26, 1829. The President of the United States on the 14th of June, 1830, pardoned him the crime for which he had been sentenced to death, remitting the penalty "with this express stipulation, that this pardon shall not extend to any judgment which may be had or obtained against him in any other case or cases now pending before said court for other offences wherewith he may stand charged." Wilson had, on the 27th of May previous, withdrawn his several pleas of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the other indictments, and when, in October following, the attorney for the United States

MOVED FOR SENTENCE

for those offences, the Court suggested an inquiry into "the effect of a certain pardon understood to have been granted," &c. And the counsel for Wilson appeared and on his behalf waived and declined any advantage or protection which might be supposed to arise from the pardon referred to; and Wilson, in person, being called upon to say whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced in the case then before the Court, and whether he wished in any manner to avail himself of the pardon referred to, answered that he had nothing to say, and that he did not wish in any manner to avail himself, "in order to avoid sentence in this particular case," of the pardon referred to. Questions were certified to the Supreme Court, and the point decided was that the pardon not having been brought judicially before the Court by plea, motion or otherwise, ought not to be noticed by the judges, or in any manner to affect the judgment of the law. It will be seen that the doubt here was if the crime charged in the last-named indictment as committed on the same day as that for which he had been pardoned was, in fact, the same offence, though charged without the putting in jeopardy, whether it was not necessarily, as matter of law, included in the pardon, notwithstanding (conformable to such stipulation) Wilson waived and declined to avail himself of it as a protection against sentence for the inferior offence. And it was held that the Court could not notice it unless it was brought judicially before them by plea, motion or otherwise. As his own voluntary act Wilson could waive the benefit of it for that purpose, notwithstanding he had received the benefit of it according to its actual intent and had been thereby saved from death.

Chief Justice Marshall shows that he could not be forced to accept it for the purpose in question; that a pardon may be sometimes granted on a condition to which a prisoner may prefer the penalty of the offence; that, like a deed, delivery is essential to its validity, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. The Attorney General, in argument, suggested that even though a pardon might be unconditional, the prisoner might think it his interest to undergo the punishment in order to make his peace with the public, or to pay a fine, &c., as evidence of his contrition.

THESE VIEWS ARE SUSTAINED

by numerous authorities cited from the English reports. Now all this may be conceded, and at most it is thereby granted that a prisoner may accept or refuse an unconditional pardon if he sees fit. It is not denied that when a writ of error lies from the judgment the prisoner cannot, by a pardon granted, be prevented from prosecuting that writ to obtain a reversal for error. He may prefer to have the judgment set aside and vacated or reversed, but that is not the office of the writ of habeas corpus in such a case, as I think is shown by the cases before referred to. If he prefers to refuse pardon, he is in no condition to say it is other than his voluntary act, whatever may be the motive, and if the writ of habeas corpus in the given case is not in effect a writ of error then it is not obvious that, by that writ he can obtain a practical reversal of the judgment.

Third—The motion might be decided without considering the several counts in the indictment or inquiring whether any error was committed on the trial or on the motion in arrest of the judgment made before Mr. Justice Nelson and Judge Benedict. But I ought not I think to leave the impression that in my opinion the judgment and sentence were illegal. The subject was

VERY FULLY DISCUSSED;

and with most of the legal propositions of the counsel for the petitioner I fully concur. The important principle, that where a statute imposing a penalty or punishment for an offence is repealed, a party cannot be tried, convicted and punished after such repeal for acts constituting such offence, although committed before the repeal of the statute, is not doubtful; and if he have even been indicted before the repeal he cannot lawfully be tried, convicted and punished after the repeal; and, still further, if he have been tried no judgment and sentence can be pronounced, provided always offences committed prior to the repeal are not served. So also the effect of a repeal by implication may be conceded to be the same as if the statute were repealed by express terms.

These propositions were sustained by the counsel by argument, and by numerous cases and authorities from a very early period down to modern times, with copious citations therefrom. My view of the present case is in no conflict with those principles. The question, however, whether the statute under which the petitioner was indicted, tried and sentenced was repealed, either directly or by implication, before his trial and sentence, is the prior and important one by which to determine whether an error in that respect was committed on the trial and sentence, and in denying his motion in arrest of judgment made before Mr. Justice Nelson and Judge Benedict. It is not strenuously insisted that section 42 of the act of 1866, referred to in the indictment and sentence, had been repealed because, after the alleged offence of the petitioner had been committed, by the executing or signing, or procuring to be executed, a false or fraudulent bond, section forty of the same act was in 1868 repealed; and that, therefore, section thirty, which makes a conspiracy to commit an offence against the United States a misdemeanor, was, so far as relates to the offence charged in this indictment, also repealed or made inapplicable, for the reason that, after the act of 1868, no such bond as had been described in section forty was required by law.

Section forty of the act of 1866 permitted the removal of spirits from a bonded warehouse under such rules and regulations and upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security as the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary and Treasurer, may describe.

Section forty-two of the same act made the execution or signing of a false or fraudulent bond, permit, entry or other document required by law or regulations, or the fraudulent procuring of the same to be executed, or conniving at the execution thereof, by which the payment of any internal revenue tax or duty shall be evaded or attempted to be evaded, or which shall be executed * * * for the purpose of placing in or withdrawing from any bonded warehouse any spirits or other merchandise for any purpose whatever * * * punishable by imprisonment. And section thirty of the act of 1867 made a conspiracy to commit any offence against the laws of the United States or to defraud the United States, if one or more of the parties do not any to effect the object thereof, a misdemeanor punishable by penalty and imprisonment.

In January, 1868, it was enacted "that from and after the passage of this act no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purpose of transportation * * * or for any other purpose whatever until the full tax on such spirits shall have been duly paid to the collector of the proper district. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed."

I understand the claim to be—That although the execution and signing, or the procuring of the execution, &c., &c., of a false and fraudulent bond, was an offence against the laws of the United States and a conspiracy to commit such offence was formed, and an act done to effect the object thereof in the year 1867, yet when in 1868 it was enacted that distilled spirits should not be removed until the tax shall have been paid, the enactment not only operated as a repeal of the fortieth section, which had permitted a removal on the giving of a bond, but it also operated to

PREVENT THE PUNISHMENT

of a previous offence committed by executing or procuring such a false or fraudulent bond when a bond was confessedly required by law, and to prevent the punishment of a previous conspiracy to commit that offence.

The claim in this behalf naturally suggests an inquiry by way of illustration. Suppose by act of Congress the forgery or counterfeiting of notes or bills issued by the United States by authority of law for circulation as money should be declared a misdemeanor and made punishable by some specific penalty or term of imprisonment, and thereafter, while millions of such bills or notes are outstanding, by another act the authority to issue bills "from and after the passage of" such latter act should be withdrawn, would the bills already outstanding have any less validity? And would a forgery or counterfeiting thereof be any less a misdemeanor, punishable under and by the specific punishment prescribed in the previous statute?

I am not able to perceive that a law forbidding the removal of spirits from a warehouse, from and after the passage of this act until the tax is paid, has any operation upon bonds previously given on such removals, or upon an offence previously committed by the signing or execution of a false or fraudulent bond theretofore required as a condition of such removal, the removal having been made in reliance thereon. The offence

WAS COMPLETE WHEN COMMITTED,

and was punishable as a misdemeanor. The law declaring the offence and prescribing the punishment is untouched. Bonds given, therefore, upon removals are valid to secure the performance of their conditions. All that has been done is to enact that, after the passage of the last statute, removals upon bond shall not be permitted.

An application was heretofore made to Mr. Justice Nelson for a writ of habeas corpus by or on behalf of the petitioner, and his opinion is cited to me to the effect that the act of 1868, which forbids the removal of spirits without the payment of the tax thereon, certainly repealed section forty of the act of 1866 which permitted such removal on the execution of a transportation bond.

Nothing can be more plainly true than that proposition. But that opinion contains no decision that the previous execution or procurement of false, fraudulent bonds was not under the forty-second section an offence, or that a previous conspiracy to commit that offence and an act done to effect the object were not punishable under section 30 of the act of 1867, notwithstanding removals on bond were no longer permitted.

He denied the motion on the ground that the fourth and fifth counts in the indictment were good, and were sufficient to sustain the conviction and judgment. But having reached that conclusion, he says, in terms:—"As this view, in my judgment, disposes of this application we shall not look into the question as to what effect the repealing act of 1868, as it respects the transportion bond, has upon the other counts in the indictment; nor have we formed any opinion on the subject."

The motion should, I think, be denied.

For the petition, Wm. O. Bartlett; for the United States, District Attorney Tracy.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair.

The attorney was instructed to commence suits in nine cases of violation of the Tenement House act, and eighteen cases of noncompliance with the orders of the Board.

Michael Hacker was granted a permit to tan hides at 420 West Thirty-eighth street, on recommendation of the Sanitary Committee.

On recommendation of the same committee John Ducey was continued as Inspector of Cattle during the pleasure of the Board, at a salary of $100 per month.

The weekly report of the City Sanitary Inspector on contagious diseases shows a slight increase in typhus, typhoid and relapsing fevers, also in small-pox.

Section 127 of the Sanitary Code was altered to read that doctors should report all contagious diseases and deaths from the same within twenty-four hours, and other deaths within thirty-six hours after death.

George Longstaff, of No. 348 West Twenty-eighth street, was granted a permit to melt fresh lard.

Several applications to melt lard, boil tripe, keep pigs, cows, &c., were disposed of according to the recommendations of the City Sanitary Inspector.

Attention was called to the fact that in a small wooden structure, corner of Sixty-eighth street and Second avenue, were stored ten barrels of gasoline and several meters for the introduction of the above article. It is in a very dangerous position, being accessible to boys. Referred to the attorney for instructions.

Mr. MANIERRE moved that the Register of Records be ordered not to make any more reports to this Board of physicians or clergymen who fail to report marriages and deaths within the prescribed time. The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. BARR the City Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to report at the next meeting all violations in regard to fat melting, &c.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE it was resolved to present a set of resolutions to Matthew T. Brennan, ex-member of the Board.

RAILROAD RATES.

The Advanced Winter Freight Tariff.

The proposed advance in prices per hundred weight on Westward bound freights, agreed upon at the recent General Railway Convention at Erie, Pa., has just been finally adopted by the following named roads:—The New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Atlantic and Great Western, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The new list of rates show an average advance of ten per cent over those established in November last.

The following is a list of prices from New York to the more important points for first class goods, which includes dry goods and general merchandise:—

	Rate advanced from	
Buffalo	$0 80	to $0 90
Dunkirk	0 90	to 1 00
Rochester	0 77	to 0 85
Cleveland, Ohio	1 04	to 1 18
Columbus, Ohio	1 27	to 1 44
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 46	to 1 66
Dayton, Ohio	1 39	to 1 58
Toledo, Ohio	1 23	to 1 39
Austin, Minn	2 85	to 2 95
St. Paul, Minn	2 70	to 3 10
Minneapolis, Minn	2 70	to 3 10
Evansville, Ind	1 81	to 2 05
Fort Wayne, Ind	1 38	to 1 57
Indianapolis, Ind	1 51	to 1 71
Logansport, Ind	1 50	to 1 70
New Albany, Ind	1 74	to 1 97
Bay City, Mich	1 42	to 1 57
Detroit, Mich	1 12	to 1 27
Kalamazoo	1 60	to 1 74
Port Huron	1 12	to 1 27
Cairo, Ill	2 04	to 2 31
Chicago, Ill	1 60	to 1 80
Quincy, Ill	2 09	to 2 26
Rock Island, Ill	2 30	to 2 50
Louisville, Ky	1 75	to 1 98
Kansas City, Mo	2 60	to 2 86
St. Louis, Mo	2 00	to 2 26
St. Joseph, Mo	2 60	to 2 86
Toronto, C. W	1 05	to 1 20
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2 60	to 2 80
Dubuque, Iowa	2 30	to 2 40
Milwaukee, Wis	1 60	to 1 80
Madison, Wis	2 10	to 2 30
Lawrence, Kansas	2 90	to 3 16
Leavenworth, Kansas	2 63	to 2 89
Omaha, Neb	2 60	to 2 80
Kit Carson and Denver City, Col	5 00	to 5 46
Sioux City rate unchanged at	—	3 15
Nashville, Tenn., unchanged at	—	2 04

The ticket rates remain unchanged.

FATAL CHRISTMAS CAROUSAL.

On Christmas afternoon, while four soldiers from Willett's Point were returning from a carousal at Bay Side with a team the horses were frightened by the cries and yells of the men and became unmanageable. They ran violently down the road toward Whitestone, three of the men tumbling out of the wagon as they went along, but the last one, Scott by name, managed to hold himself in the wagon firmly, which struck against a tree and was overturned. Scott being violently thrown to the ground, breaking his neck and instantly killing him; two of the others, it is feared, are fatally injured.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Abstract of the Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—The Work of the Past Year in Aiding and Reforming the Needy.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have almost completed their labors for the commonwealth for the year 1870, and will at an early day lay before the proper authorities an official record of their proceedings. Below will be found an abstract of their report, which goes far to show that the vast work which they have undertaken to ameliorate the condition of the outdoor poor and lessen the misery of thousands of unfortunates, as well as improve the various institutions under their charge, has been satisfactorily accomplished. The Island institutions, together with those in the city, have in many instances been enlarged and improved by the outlay of considerable sums of money from the appropriations made for the current year, and they have spared no expense to make them models of their kind.

THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM

on Ward's Island, which has been under process of construction during the past two years, will be completed and opened for the reception of patients by the last of March or the first of April, 1871. This structure will accommodate 2,000 patients, and has been pronounced by commissioners from the different States, sent to examine it, to be the best arranged institution of its kind on the Continent. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars has thus far been expended on it.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM,

also on Ward's Island, has, under its present efficient resident physician, proved a complete success, and the Commissioners have been so far encouraged that they have resolved to expend a few thousand dollars upon it for various necessary improvements.

THE SOLDIERS' RETREAT,

a wise provision for wounded and maimed veterans of the war, is situated in the east wing of the building. Here they have been provided with every necessary comfort in their declining years, and on each holiday are provided with a substantial dinner. It contains at the present time between one and two hundred inmates.

THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL,

on Randall's Island contains 163 foundlings. These waifs have been placed under the control of experienced matrons, and their healthy condition amply attests the wise foresight of the Commissioners. Their numbers are gradually increasing month by month, and without an increase of funds for its sustenance the expenses for its maintenance will have to be considerably curtailed.

THE SCHOOLSHIP MERCURY,

established for the training of the youngsters of Gotham, has, up to the present, proved a complete success. Since the purchase of this craft by the Commissioners between five and six hundred lads have been enrolled; out of this number between fifty and one hundred have been discharged by reason of sickness and for paltry misdemeanors. Their progress in seamanship has been remarkable, and it is with pride that each member of the Commission speaks of their excellent enterprise.

To afford the lads an opportunity of seeing some of the world and to improve other nautical lessons the Mercury departed from this port about the 15th instant, under the command of Captain Pierre Giraud, an experienced navigator, bound for the mouth of the Amazon. After cruising there a short time she will visit the coast of Africa, and return in June, 1871.

EXPENDITURES DURING 1870.

The Commissioners have expended out of the appropriations made at the commencement of the year the sum of $1,229,765, divided as follows:—

Bellevue Hospital	$115,015
Charity Hospital	104,114
Fever Hospital	6,112
Smallpox Hospital	6,772
Incurable Hospital	14,343
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	50,103
Infants' Hospital, Nursery Hospital and Idiots' House	53,338
Asylum for Indigent Blind	11,424
Lunatic Asylum	122,982
Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island	18,626
Morgue	318
Randall's Island Nurseries	63,137
Industrial School, Hart's Island	20,779
Schoolship Mercury	44,600
Inebriate Asylum	19,737
Almshouse	78,501
City Prisons	57,976
Workhouse	49,642
Penitentiary	65,922
Ward's Island farm	5,060
Free Labor Bureau	17,708
Steamboat expenses	22,942
General expenses	32,500
Central Office	49,400
Colored Home	8,000
Superintendent Outdoor Poor	150,000
Total	$1,229,765

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1871.

The Commissioners estimate that it will require the sum of $1,400,000 to defray the expenses of the various institutions under their charge during 1871. Of this sum fully one-sixth will be required for the maintenance of the outdoor poor.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

The various hospitals and prisons subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners contained up to the last report the annexed number of prisoners and patients:—

Almshouse	1,303
Charity Hospital	804
Smallpox Hospital	95
Fever Hospital	28
Lunatic Asylum	1,311
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	97
Nursery Hospital	209
Idiot Asylum	176
Infants' Hospital	163
Bellevue Hospital	761
Inebriate Asylum	126
Soldiers' Retreat	192
Penitentiary	585
Nurseries on Randall's Island	529
Workhouse	556
City Prison	355
Second District Prison	50
Third District Prison	24
Fourth District Prison	22
Fifth District Prison	5
Schoolship Mercury	267

CHARITY'S CALLS.

The Great Fair for the Soldiers' Orphans—Unrivalled Attractions—Grand Raffle—Crowds Every Evening.

The great fair for the benefit of the Union Home and School, at the Armory of the Seventy-first regiment, is still attracting crowds of people, every one of whom leaves the scene of action with the comfortable assurance that he has got his money's worth. The committee are organizing a grand raffle, the articles to be drawn consisting of thirty choice paintings from the best artists, Hart, Bierstadt, Coleman and others; several of Rogers' groups in terra cotta, a costly set of decorated China, sundry pistols elegantly gotten up, an Arion piano, furs, sewing machines, French clocks, silver, &c.

THE ARTICLES IN THE RAFFLE

number 100, and there are to be 5,000 chances at one dollar apiece. Let everybody who is interested in the orphans spend a dollar in this patriotic and benevolent raffle. Among the oil paintings is a magnificent head of Morse by Fagnant, "Ducks" by Hart, and various carefully executed bits of scenery by other well known artists. Indeed, the artists, the army officers and the ladies seem to be the most munificent and self-sacrificing of all the patrons of the fair. The young men who would like a glimpse of

SOME OF THE LOVELIEST FACES OF NEW YORK

should get a card of admission to the living art gallery. What it is they will find out when they get inside.

The elegant sword to be given to the most popular officer is an object of great interest. All the officers are nowhere, except General Grant, Little Mac, General Shaler, and Grafulla, who comes in for his share, because the Americus Club will vote for him. Mrs. General Shaler's table is full of objects of interest and value. Back of it hangs the best portrait of General Scott ever executed, draped with the tattered colors of the gallant Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. From various positions of honor photographs of Tweed, Hackett, Connolly, Governor Hoffman and other notabilities, sandwiched between military people, look down upon

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

to see that the game is carried on according to the strictest principles of honor. Every evening some noted general lends his presence and his mustaches—a fact which ought to attract a great many ladies, that whimsical set being notoriously fond of generals. Some of the articles won in the raffles are:—An elegant bronze clock, Miss Molloy; Rogers' statuette, Mrs. Robinson; the musical clock, presented by General McClellan, Mrs. Graham; chromo, C. D. Stone; gold watch and chain, J. W. Marshall, &c. There is everything to buy and everything to see, and all for the orphans of our dead soldiers. Go and buy.

The Foundling Asylum—An Appeal from a Place Which Santa Claus Avoids.

Good old Santa Claus has visited and made happy many homes during the present holiday season, but there is one place to which he does not go, but which needs all the aid and comfort that the charitable have to bestow. The inmates of the place in question cannot give any special Christmas celebration, they cannot possibly make the institution self-supporting, but they can appeal to the charitable in their quiet way. The place referred to is the Foundling Asylum in West Washington place. While enjoying the festivities incident to the anniversary of the birthday of Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," it would be quite fitting that those who are possessed of a surplus of the world's goods should take this greeting now sent them:—

THE ADDRESS.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all the friends of the little foundlings, who ask only a Christmas donation and a New Year's gift.

When those generous hearts gather round festive boards in the happy home circles what joy will be theirs as they recall the home their charity has provided for those whose spirits sigh, "My father and my mother have forsaken me, but the Lord hath taken me up."

FOUNDLING ASYLUM, No. 3 North Washington square.

St. Michael's Monastery Fair.

The New York friends of St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, have gotten up a bazaar in aid of the building of a new church in connection with the above monastery, which is now being held at Union Hall, Twenty-third street and Broadway. The stalls are not very numerous, but are well stocked with trinkets of vertu and art, being attended also by some very prepossessing young ladies. Each evening an orchestra is engaged for the amusement of those present at the fair, and this evening Madame Geary has promised to sing in the hall, the proceeds to be applied for the purpose above named. Many of the articles were given by the friends of the monastery as early as June of the present year, and it is expected that they will be present at the raffling to-night and to-morrow. The fair is under the management of Father Gabriel, of West Hoboken.

The Philadelphia French Fair.

At the fair in aid of the sufferers in France, now being held in Philadelphia, there are to be disposed of, at two dollars per chance:—Passage ticket to and from Liverpool; another from Brest and Havre; a trip ticket to St. Louis and return; a trip ticket to San Francisco, thence by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessel to China, Japan and Yokohama and return. A chance for either ticket may be had on application to Mr. J. R. Coffey, No. 50 Broad street, or to No. 1,527 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

The Shooting of John Rourke—The Prisoner Exonerated—A Warning to Brooklyn Rowdies.

On the night of the 18th inst., it will be remembered, a crowd of rowdies followed James Hall, a respectable citizen residing in Gowanus, from Columbia street, where he had been visiting a friend, to one of the Atlantic street and Fifth avenue cars. Hall became thoroughly alarmed, supposing that the men intended to rob him. They followed him into the car, cutting off his egress by coming upon him from both front and rear. They seized him in a violent manner and dragged him out upon the front platform. The passengers in the car became terrified and fled. Hall, after a severe struggle, managed to get inside the car again, when the whole party fell upon and beat him in a terrible manner. They stamped upon his head, kicked him in the face, and in all probability would have killed him had he not

DISCHARGED HIS PISTOL IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The ball passed through his own hand and then entered the abdomen of John Rourke, the ringleader of the party. Rourke was taken to the hospital and died from the effects of his wound the following day.

Yesterday Coroner Jones held the inquest over the body of the deceased. The conductor of the car, Thomas Ingleden, related the circumstances very clearly, from the time the party first got on the car. He said these men rushed upon Hall, dragged him from his seat, and

HE WARNED THEM

he would shoot them if they did not let him alone; Hall discharged his pistol once while the parties were beating him. He called for the police and the parties fled; then he noticed that the blood was streaming down Hall's shoulders from the wounds upon his head.

The jury returned the following verdict:—We find that the deceased, John Rourke, came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of James Hall, and that the homicide on the part of the latter was justifiable.

Hall was accordingly discharged from custody.

THE NEWTOWN ASSESSMENT FRAUD.

Investigation Yesterday—Know-Nothing Assessors—The Whole Thing a Collusion Between Property Owners and Officials.

The investigation by the Board of Supervisors of Queens county into the alleged fraud in the assessment rolls in the town of Newtown, to the extent of $256,000, was continued yesterday. At the previous session of the Board it was testified by reliable witnesses that much property had been left off the assessment roll; that other property had been assessed several times more than its real value, while other property worth from half a million to a million was assessed at a merely nominal figure. The examination yesterday was conducted by Supervisors Lawrence and Cock. The first witness called was Garrett Furman, assessor of Newtown. He said he was elected assessor in the spring of 1869; he had seen the reports in the HERALD concerning the frauds in the assessments; he knew of no property that had been left off the assessment roll. "I have," he said, "enclosed considerable property since the assessment roll has been made out, and it is assessed at the rate of $100 per acre; the Blackwell property, assessed for $57,000, is not in my district; the assessment roll has decreased by reason of property being

ASSESSED TWICE AND THREE TIMES;

there was not enough excessive assessments to cover the deficiency in the roll; did not know what property was assessed twice; did not refer to the assessment roll of 1869 to make out the roll of 1870; the Glendale property is assessed as farm land; the Suzerdorf and Windmuller property is not in my district; each assessor takes a district and prepares the assessments; the assessments are equalized to the best of my knowledge; the property of the town has not depreciated in value; the 640 lots at South Williamsburg, left off in 1869, are not in my district; this property is on this year.

William B. Wilson, Assessor, was sworn and testified:—I am one of the assessors; I know of no property left off the assessment roll this year; I was not aware that

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL WAS DEFICIENT

in the sum of $256,000; a portion of the Riker estate was left off in 1868; it was an omission on my part; the property is on the roll this year; I know no reason why there should be a deficiency; I know of no reason why there should not be an increase; I know of no excessive assessments in my district; I know of no property left off in any other district; the 640 lots at South Williamsburg were left off the assessment roll in 1869; if these lots are on this year the assessment roll should have increased; the Rapelyea property was not on in 1868; it was

AN OMISSION

on my part; I put it on the roll in 1869 and marked it as off in 1868; Riker's Island property was on in 1869, and is on this year; I do not know whether it was on in 1868; I do not know whether or not the Koop property was on in 1868; I think the proportionate value of property is equalized; the Gregory property is assessed for $400.

William C. Pearce, of Long Island City, sworn, testified:—I assisted in making up the assessment roll of Long Island City; we were doubtful as to residents in making up the roll; Mr. James Thompson gave me a list of lots sold, and I find a portion of them left off the roll: block No. 15 at Hunter's Point is left off the roll; the Gregory property is not on the roll; it belongs to John McGowan.

THE PROPERTY OMITTED

from the assessment roll, according to the map of Mr. Thompson, is located on Jackson avenue, just above the tollgate, and belongs to the following persons:—Henry Alcock, M. Alcock, John Bruder, Thomas Brady, Michael Caughlin, Thomas Connolly, Timothy Dunn, John Defiant, James Dunn, Felix Donnelly, Michael Farrelly, Patrick Fagan, James Gallagher, John Gerathy, Albertine Holmes, John H. Holland, John Kron, Welden Kershaw, Michael Kelly, Edward Kelly, Thomas Kelly, John Kays, Bridget Kelly, Thomas E. Kelly, Martin Kavanagh, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, John Mulnane, Eugene O'Sullivan, Owen O'Sullivan, Patrick Smith, Mary Smith, Thomas Smith, Maria Switzer, James Waters, Thomas Waters, Stephen Walfer.

Considerable argument ensued between interested parties, and it was intimated that

THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER TOWNS

in the county needed investigation. Supervisors Carman and Remsen were appointed a committee to investigate the Newtown assessment matter. The assessors were unable to define their line of policy, and their inability caused considerable laughter. It is generally believed that the fraud was deliberate and the result of a collusion between property owners and officials. Supervisor Lawrence called attention to a piece of property belonging to a Mr. Jones, fronting 1,500 feet on East river, worth $300,000 and assessed for $3,000.

MULES IN THE SOUTH.—The Paris *Kentuckian* says:—The news from the South is more discouraging. Childers writes to McClintock not to buy any mules at any price. He has sold no mules since he left Chattanooga. Osborne received a similar telegram from the salesman; and some parties who asked $150 for the mules here, and they were not considered high, have sold out and will not realize $90 net proceeds; and from the number of mules *en route*, and that will start this week, drovers predict by the first day of January an entire demoralization of the trade, so that by our January court the trade here will be completely paralyzed.

AUSTRIA AND THE PAPACY.

The Austrian Red Book—Attitude of the Empire—The Royal Speech—Antonelli's Circular—The Proclamation of Infallibility Working Against His Holiness.

ROME, Nov. 20, 1870.

The fears of the liberals and the hopes of the clericals have been both allayed by the publication in the Austrian Red Book of the Grand Chancellor's reply to the inquiries of Cardinal Antonelli, previous to the occupation of Rome, with respect to the probable attitude of the Austrian government in case of an invasion of the Pontifical dominion by the Italian troops. Neither foreign pressure on the relations between the Italian government and the Holy See, nor an armed intervention of any of the European Powers in the affairs of the Italian peninsula, are to be apprehended at present, any such interference being contrary to the policy and interests of all continental governments. The conciliation clauses and promises of territorial franchise, in the royal speech to the Deputies of the Roman Plebiscite, are now the less necessary to insure the inaction of Catholic governments, inasmuch as their realization is of more and more evident impossibility, especially after Cardinal Antonelli's last circular, which plainly states that the Pope neither can nor will ever accept any conditions or submit to any position offered to him by the usurping government short of a complete restoration of all that he possessed previous to 1860.

The Lanza Ministry's fears of a veto from the other European governments seem to have been very much exaggerated, judging from the indifference with which M. de Beust speaks of the fall of the political power of the Papacy—an indifference through which we may detect a kind of complacency which diplomatic etiquette does not allow the Minister to express more frankly. From this note we may infer an entire recognition of the *faits accomplis* of last September. The Austro-Hungarian empire having entered loyally on its liberal career becomes the national ally of Italy in questions of social order and civilization. But at the Vatican considerable disgust must prevail at such a difference between the present and past language of the Ministers of his Apostolic Majesty with regard to the civil authority of the Supreme Pontiff. The fact is that the tone of the Ecumenical Council alienated the Pope's best friends, and the dogmatical definition of his infallibility completed the overthrow of his tottering temporal throne.

The Papal encyclica, for the publication of which a number of Italian journals, beginning with the *Unita Cattolica*, were lately seized by the government, is now being clandestinely circulated in Rome. As the typography at which these sheets are printed is not named on them, as is required by law, they are supposed to proceed from the secret printing office of the Vatican for distribution to the faithful to stir up public opinion in anticipation of the approaching 8th of December, when, being the festival of the Immaculate Conception, the Pope is expected to perform some startling miracle.

The *Stella*, a new clerical journal, draws a discouraging comparison between the aspect of Rome now and a year ago. After describing the appearance of St. Peter's, filled with the bishops of the whole Catholic world, it continues thus:—

Now the grand temple is mute, the seats of the bishops are deserted; the immortal Pontiff, in tribulation and mourning, is obliged to keep in his palace like a prisoner. The city is squalid, solitary, abandoned by all, and in possession of proud men who shake their heads when they pass the doors of the Basilicas and insult the living God; Rome, the capital of the Catholic world, is made the residence of any lieutenant whatsoever, assisted by four bravos, who tyrannize over the wretched citizens. The army, lately so flourishing, so honored, so heroic, is destroyed; the sons of Rome are driven out of the public offices and replaced by strangers; commerce has ceased, gayety is extinguished, the nobility depressed, our dear families impoverished, and buried under a deluge of new laws and taxes, and besieged by an intolerable crew of mountebanks.

These are rather hard names, and the clericals that make use of them cannot complain of want of liberty in the press. But they occasionally make use of the privilege to a degree that brings them into trouble, as has been the case lately with the responsible editor of the clerical journal *Imparziale*, who has been condemned to a fine of 2,500 francs and five and a half months' imprisonment.

Some time since the national Lyceum and Gymnasium were inaugurated in the vast locality hitherto occupied by the Jesuits for the Collegio Romano. The Royal Lyceum takes the name of the celebrated author and archæologian Ennio Quirino Visconti, and has been judiciously and commodiously arranged in all its details by the Engineer Gabet. Signor Gnoli, Professor of Literature, read the opening discourse. In consequence of the transfer of these schools from the Order of Jesuits to secular directors and professors, the government has suspended the monthly payment of 5,000 francs hitherto allotted to the reverend fathers for that purpose by the pontifical government.

PRINCESS EDITHA.

Hopelessly Insane—Committed to the Lunatic Asylum.

Yesterday afternoon Drs. Ferdinand F. Seiger and Franklin W. Hunt, in their capacity as attending physicians at the Homœopathic Institute, in East Fifty-fifth street, applied to Justice Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court for a commitment to the Insane Asylum for the celebrated Editha Loletta Montes. The Princess, as she was for a while familiarly known to the public, was, it will be remembered, arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, and sent to the above named institution after a careful examination at the hands of some prominent medical men, who had at the time pronounced her unfit to take care of herself, if not actually crazy. It was hoped that in this institution, where she would receive the best medical treatment,

SHE WOULD SOON RECOVER

from the unfortunate malady from which she was then undoubtedly suffering. But instead of improving she gradually became worse from day to day, until at last the officers found it impossible to control her any longer, and then it was determined to send her to the asylum on Blackwell's Island. The medical gentlemen above referred to have not, however, given up all hopes of her recovery, so that there still remains a chance, although a slight one, that the young lady will, at some future day regain possession of her reasoning faculties. The application was of course granted. It is sufficient for this poor girl's enemies, if she has had any, to know that she has by this time entered a place from out of which the unfortunate creature may never return.

DARING SNEAK ROBBERY.

How the Thieves Operated—Take Care of the Upper Stories.

A very singular burglary occurred on Christmas Eve at No. 114 West Fourteenth street, while the family of Mr. Philip Woodhouse were at dinner, between the hours of five and six o'clock. It appears that the burglar or burglars entered No. 112, next door, through the basement door. Then they mounted to the attic, and through the scuttle to the roof, where they found no difficulty in effecting an entrance to Mr. Woodhouse's dwelling through the scuttle on his roof. They then cautiously descended to the third floor, and, assuring themselves that everybody was down in the basement at dinner, burst open the bureau drawer and stole from it a quantity of jewelry, diamonds, pearls, watches, &c. They were in the act of stowing their booty carefully away upon their persons when some one was heard ascending the stairs, and panic-stricken the thieves beat a hasty retreat, making their exit through the roof and to the street, as they had entered, and carrying with them about $1,000 worth of the property, having in their fright left three or four times that amount in money and jewels behind them. It was a false alarm, however, for their act was not discovered for more than an hour after their flight.

POLICE PUNISHMENT.

Temperance Lectures to the Force—Summary Dismissals.

Commissioners Barr, Bosworth and Manierre yesterday heard fifty complaints against policemen.

Roundsman Buddington, of the Broadway squad, was charged by Augustus L. Brown with using rude and abusive language to complainant's wife. Referred to the Board.

Officer Reilly, Ninth, was charged with being under the influence of liquor in the station house about fifteen minutes past one P. M. Referred to Board.

Moses Jackson, of the Eleventh, was charged by Captain McDermott with being so much under the influence of liquor in the station house as to be unfit for duty. He was dismissed from the department.

Timothy McCarty and Patrick McCarty, of the Twenty-first, were dismissed on the spot; the former for being in a stable at Thirty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, while on post, and when seen coming out was smoking a cigar, and the latter for having been seen coming out of his private residence while on post.

Patrick Sullivan, Tenth, was summarily dismissed for drinking lager beer while on post.

RUSSIANS LEAVING ALASKA.—A San Francisco paper says:—"The steamship arrived at Victoria having on board fifty Russians *en route* for their native land. The despatch from Victoria ordered lodgings to be ready for them on arrival here. These Russians petitioned the home government to prepare means for their departure from Alaska, as they were suffering from want and had been treated with great injustice and abuse by the military and civil authorities of that Territory. The Russian authorities, complying with their petition, have made all the necessary arrangements to transport them to their own country. With the departure of this party from Alaska the imperial government has but few representatives left in that Territory, and those few are decidedly anxious to get away. Alaska must be an unhealthy place for Russians. Perhaps the American Eagle is too avaricious for the Russian Bear."

THE COURTS.

Alleged Murder on Shipboard—The Grey-Fisk Reference Suit—The Jerome Skating Pond Picture Case—Assault and Battery—Business in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Murder of Austrian Jack.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The case in which David Leach, steward of the brig Ellen O. Phinney, is charged with murdering "Austrian Jack," one of the seamen on board, while the vessel was lying off Montevideo, was continued yesterday. William Scott, the first mate, testified that on the 8th or 10th of August last he sent up three men to scrape the mainmast down; it required two men to lower the triangle on either side; stood at one side myself; Jack Shields—"Austrian Jack"—shouted to lower away; immediately after heard Jack sing out, "G—d d—n, what do you lower that way for;" I told him to speak more coolly; he then cried out, "You son of a b—h:" got excited and told him to come down; he came down and on reaching the deck he took out a knife; took off his jumper and cap; witness then took hold of him and clinched; he had put the knife in his sheath; when they clinched two of Austrian Jack's mates came to his assistance; Antone took hold of witness by the shoulder, when the second mate came and took Antone off him, while the steward (the defendant) kept the other Austrian back; the steward cried out to the deceased not to use his knife; after they separated witness went to the cabin for irons; just as he had turned to go the deceased made a desperate overhand lunge at him with the knife, which he fortunately escaped; the steward cried out, "For God's sake, look out;" Jack then made a second attempt upon him with the knife; his hand was drawn and raised up to strike, when the steward fired a pistol at the deceased, the contents of which took effect on deceased's forehead, killing him almost immediately.

The occurrence was reported to the Captain of the Port of Montevideo and an examination was held, at which the American Consul was present. When the witness came back from making his report the defendant had left the vessel. Defendant was not present at any examination into the matter, at Montevido or elsewhere, brought to the Commissioners' Court. The next time that witness saw defendant was when he (defendant) came on board at Buenos Ayres.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

That Old Reference Matter Again—The Grey-Fisk Case.

Before Judge Monell.

George F. Grey vs. James Fisk, Jr., and Others.—A motion was made yesterday to renew the motion to set aside the finding of the referee in this case. The motion was denied.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

The Jerome Skating Pond Picture Case.

Before Judge Koch.

William Magrath vs. Leonard W. Jerome.—This case, in which the jury heretofore failed to agree, was retried yesterday before Judge Koch and jury. The question involved was whether a picture representing the skating pond at Jerome Park, painted by the plaintiff, was purchased by the defendant, or whether he merely agreed to head a subscription on the part of the members of the American Jockey Club for its purchase. After a careful summing up by the counsel on both sides and sensible and exhaustive charge by Judge Koch, the jury, upon a brief deliberation, found for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The first case tried in this court yesterday was an indictment for felonious assault and battery against Walter Prince, who on the 4th of September struck John McGrath on the head with a stick. The jury rendered a verdict of assault and battery, and the Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING FOR FIVE YEARS FOR ROBBING CLOTHING STORES.

James Thompson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, the indictment alleging that on the 6th of December the prisoner broke into the clothing store of Thomas B. Wiley, 515 Hudson street, and stole $1,000 worth of clothing. An officer caught Thompson in the act of removing the property in a wagon and it was all recovered. The Recorder deducted three months from the sentence he would have imposed had he gone to trial and sent him to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

Charles Burke was convicted of burglariously entering the premises of Fritz Buchert, 61 Division street, on the 11th of November and stealing a clock and a pair of pantaloons. The case was a clear one, and his Honor imposed the highest penalty the law allowed, which was five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

AN ATTEMPT TO ENTER A FIFTH AVENUE MANSION—THE OFFENDER SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TEN YEARS.

Charles McPherson, an intelligent and genteel-looking colored man, was tried upon a charge of burglary in the first degree. The complainant, Maro J. Thompson, stated that he resided at No. 3 Fifth avenue, and that about three o'clock on the morning of the 5th of November he was awakened by a noise which appeared to him like the opening of the front window of the parlor. He got up, and upon looking on the piazza he saw a man lying at full length, who, when finding that he was discovered, jumped down and ran up University place. Mr. Thompson gave the alarm, and three police officers chased the prisoner, who concealed himself in a basement entry in Ninth street. He was taken back to Mr. Thompson's residence and positively identified by him as the man who jumped from the veranda. The prisoner testified that he had been drinking that night and did not know anything about the transaction. This statement was contradicted by the officer, who stated that McPherson was perfectly sober. Ex-Alderman Ely testified that during the year the accused was his coachman he found him to be trustworthy. The evidence, however, was so clear that the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an attempt at burglary in the first degree, and the Recorder sentenced him to imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor for ten years. As soon as the judgment of the Court was pronounced a colored lady occupying a seat in the rear of the court room gave a terrific shriek, and so disturbed the business of the court as to render it necessary for one of the officers to embrace her in his arms and carry her out of the room.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Isaac Rosenthal was placed at the bar charged with bigamy, upon the complaint of Rachel Rosenthal, who was married to him in Poland ten years ago, and who recently learned that her faithless "worser" half was united in wedlock to another woman last October. As the complainant gave a different Christian name to the magistrate than the one she gave upon the stand, the jury acquitted Rosenthal upon the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment. The Recorder permitted him to go upon learning that the interested parties had amicably arranged their domestic troubles, resolving to turn over a new leaf and enter on the new year in a happy frame of mind. So pleased was Mrs. Rosenthal at the blissful termination of the trial that, just before leaving the witness stand, she was about expressing her tender regard for the Recorder, when he made a timely retreat by moving his chair to the middle of the bench.

NOT GUILTY.

John J. Nicholson, who was charged with perpetrating a felonious assault upon Patrick Barrett, at the corner of 103d street and Third avenue, on the 14th of November, by cutting him with a knife, was declared "not guilty."

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Henry Vasquez, murder; Same vs. George Byrne, rape; Same vs. Dennis McGuire, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Daniel Warren, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas A. McLaughlin, grand larceny; Same vs. Bernard McGuire, grand larceny; Same vs. John Clancy, larceny from the person.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo.—No Circuit calendar. Criminal causes—The People vs. John Costello, robbery; Same vs. William Cullen and James Glover, robbery; Same vs. George Williams, burglary; Same vs. James Coffee, burglary; Same vs. Joseph Walsh, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Jackson, grand larceny; Same vs. Michael McGuire, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary A. Bradshaw, larceny from the person.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 40, 80, 87, 152.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 139, 130, 460, 461, 241, 465½, 161, 397, 316, 320, 68, 207, 249, 365, 300, 295, 37, 319, 221, 403, 163, 425, 278, 49, 60½, 35, 204, 459, 125.

MARINE COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Curtis, Joachimsen and Tracy.—General Term calendar.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND COMMISSIONERS' COURTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

United States Circuit Court.

During the year 1870 there have been commenced, in the common law branch of the court, ninety-four suits (exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue law, and against the Collector of the Port, for alleged illegal exaction of duties) and forty-two heard and disposed of. In the equity branch 279 suits were commenced and fifty-six heard and disposed of.

In admiralty, on appeal, and reviews in bankruptcy from the District Court, thirty-eight cases were brought, and twenty-three heard and disposed of. Eighteen appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the criminal branch 138 indictments were found, and fifty-four heard and disposed of.

Kenneth G. White, Richard E. Stilwell and John A. Shields have issued, during the year, over 200 warrants for various offences, including violations of the Internal Revenue laws, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, fraudulent bankruptcy, perjury, smuggling, counterfeiting, embezzling and opening letters, &c., a great number of which were sent to the Grand Jury.

United States District Court.

During the year 1870 333 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits have been instituted, of which 145 have been finally disposed of. On the common law and equity side 129 suits were instituted.

In the bankruptcy branch, during the year, 199 involuntary and 83 voluntary petitions have been filed, making a total of 2,910 since the filing of the first petition on the 1st of June, 1867. During the year 149 discharges in bankruptcy were granted.

Messrs. Betts and Osborn, clerks of the court, are likewise United States Commissioners. During the year they have issued 283 warrants, embracing the crimes of murder, manslaughter, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, seduction on the high seas, obstructing public justice, embezzling letters, various frauds on the internal revenue, and also a large number of warrants against delinquent non-taxpaying lawyers, brokers and others who have endeavored to avoid payment of taxes under the internal revenue laws.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

All motions noticed for special term for Monday, January 2, 1871, will be adjourned over until Tuesday, January 3, at ten o'clock A. M.

The calendar of the Circuit Court, January term, will be called on Tuesday, January 3, 1871.

The January calendar of the City Court will be called on Tuesday, January 3, at twelve M. Jurors must attend at ten o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Alleged Fraudul nt Conveyance.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Several months since Mrs. Dorothea Wedekind obtained a judgment of $9,000 against C. A. Bergerman in the City Court. Subsequently Bergerman made a conveyance of property worth $14,000 to a Mr. Koening. Yesterday Mrs. Wedekind applied to Judge Gilbert to have the conveyance set aside, and his Honor granted the motion. Bergerman is now in the State Prison for subornation of perjury in procuring two "witnesses" to a bogus will of John Philip Bourne, late of East New York.

MILITARY MATTERS IN ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The report of Colonel George Stoneman, Twenty-first infantry, commanding the Department of Arizona, was received too late at the War Department for publication with the report of the Secretary of War. Colonel Stoneman says he made a thorough inspection of the whole Department of Arizona, and a careful examination of all the points of importance within its limits as far as time and circumstances would allow. He assumed command on the 3d of May, 1870, at which time there were eighteen posts in the department, and since then three of these have been discontinued. He now recommends the concentration of troops at eight posts, that the Quartermasters' depots, except Yuma, be broken up and the civil employés discharged. This, he says, will increase the efficiency of the command and aid the department commander very much in his efforts to reduce the current expenses of the department. The posts thus reduced in number, there would remain camps Verde, Thomas, Grant, Bowie, Hualpai, Date Creek, Mojave and Yuma, and their importance would, in his opinion, be in the order in which they are named. The first three are located in the heart of hostile Indians. The next three are located on three of the great mail routes and highways through the territory and the last two are infantry posts and are located on the Colorado river and have control over the River Indians. Colonel Stoneman says:—"The posts and depots recommended to be discontinued are expensive and can be dispensed with advantageously to the government, and without other detriment than a pecuniary one to the people of the Territory in their immediate vicinity, who, of course, will object, as they will be unable, as heretofore, to dispose of their hay, grain, &c., to the government at the usual exorbitant prices."

Speaking of the reasons given for the discontinuance of several posts, he says that in one instance a site was selected so disadvantageous that the amount of labor expended in providing comfortable quarters for one company would have, under a more judicious selection, been sufficient to have comfortably established a two company post. The same is true of the selection of Fort Whipple, originally located as a protection for the residence of the Governor of Arizona. The expenditure of money that the establishment and maintenance of this post has entailed upon the government is scarcely credible if half what is stated is true. After alluding to the cost of keeping up several posts, the use of which has long since ceased to be a necessity, he says that the most rigid economy has been practised; the purchase of forage limited, and the purchase of lime, coal and fuel stopped at all points not depots; and the current expenses of posts confined to the pay of the authorized number of civil employés and men on extra duty, and in some cases this reduction has been from thousands to as many hundreds. Colonel Stoneman next alluded to the efforts of the contractors to take advantage of the situation of troops and demand the most exorbitant prices for fuel, forage and beef. The order requiring all transactions throughout the department to be carried on upon a currency basis will be hereafter enforced. The class of quartermaster's stores furnished the government for the use of troops in this department appears to be on a par with the supplies furnished the poor Indian. "Take for example oak lumber, sent out for the purpose of repairing wagons, &c. In some cases observation authorizes me to state that, instead of good tough white oak having been furnished, the poorest kind of red oak, fit only for firewood, has been supplied. The sequence is breakages are frequent, repairs constant, consumption consequent, and expenditures resultant. Complaints, too, are very general in regard to the quality of nails furnished. The glass is blistered, warped and discolored to such an extent as to become fit only for use in Arizona. Stationery, with the condemnation mark staring one in the face, is considered good enough for use in this far off region. Water buckets invoiced as 'gutta percha' turn out upon inspection to have been made of paper. Blankets marked 'woollen' prove to have been manufactured from buffalo hair gathered on the Plains, and so on to the end of the list."

The troops composing the garrisons of Camps Grant and McDowell in their operations against Indians during the months of June and July last were unusually successful; and as a result, the number of Indians killed during the period was unexpectedly large, and the number of depredations committed by Indians during the same period and since has been unusually small. He recommends the establishment of three postal routes, and that they be so organized as to run with regularity and despatch, there being at present no certain means of communication with the various important points. A semi-weekly mail over each is all that would be required for the present, and branch routes can be established when warranted by population. In conclusion, Colonel Stoneman speaks of the condition of Indian affairs as follows:—

"The all-absorbing topic in Arizona, the irrepressible Indian, is approached with no little reluctance, fearing that the authorities at headquarters in San Francisco, as well as Washington, may have already become surfeited and wearied with its consideration. It will, however, be proper to state that since the organization of the department the Hualpais Apaches, Mohaves, or Yavapais, and the Coyotero Apaches have become quiet, and are fast becoming domesticated. Cachus, with his band, which during the past eight years has caused great trouble, has expressed a wish to go on a reservation, become quiet and be let alone. There remain now but two branches of the great Apache nation in Arizona that are in open hostilities, and measures are being taken to bring them to terms. These two are the Tontos and the Pinals. No treaties or promises have been made except to assure them all that as long as they behave themselves they will not be molested, but if they misbehave they will be pursued and punished. The Apache nation in this region, as compared with what I knew it more than twenty years ago, is nearly harmless and their destitution is great in the extreme. They must either starve, steal or be fed, and as they are unwilling to do the former it becomes simply a question as to which is the best policy, feed them or continue the endeavor to prevent them from stealing. The Chi-me-hue-hiros and that portion of the Mohaves not on a reservation, though well disposed toward the whites, are at war with each other, and a few weeks since had a battle in which quite a number were killed and wounded on each side. The Yumas and Pa Utes are also peaceable and well disposed. The Piuras and Maricopas, both semi-civilized tribes, and a fraction of the Mohaves, are on reservations under the control of Indian agents. Besides those above named there are a few stragglers, belonging to no particular tribe, who prowl about in small parties, stealing as opportunity offers and necessity dictates. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to be able to express the opinion that Indian as well as other affairs in the department are in as satisfactory a condition as can reasonably be expected."

The report will be referred to Congress for its consideration after the holidays.

HEAVY LAND SUIT IN CALIFORNIA.—Ezekiel Tripp has commenced suit against Thomas Fisher and others, in the United States Circuit Court, to obtain possession of 21,000 acres of land in Santa Clara county. Plaintiff, a citizen of Illinois, alleges that on the 27th of October, 1870, he was in possession and entitled to the Ranch, Laguna Leca, containing 21,000 acres, together with the tenements thereunto belonging. While he was seized and possessed of the land the defendants wrongfully took possession of it, to his damage in the sum of $50,000. He alleges that the value of the rents and profits amount to $10,000 per annum, and demands judgment for restitution of the land and premises for $110,000 damages and costs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was inactive, owing to a wide difference in buyers' and sellers' prices. The cotton market was dull and heavy.

MONEY STRINGENT.

The money market, which is naturally active at this period when banks and corporations are preparing for the payment of their semi-annual dividends, was stringent under the artificial pressure of the "bears" at the Stock Exchange, who are now seeking to reap the fruits of their operations for a decline. From seven, currency, the rate on call advanced to seven, gold, early in the day, and towards the close of banking hours some borrowers paid 1-32, 1-16 and ⅛ per cent in addition to seven, currency, for the use of money over night. Accounts were made up quite promptly by three o'clock, the new business being small, while borrowers generally sought their money early. After three o'clock there were a number of fictitious transactions at ⅛, ⅜ and ⅛ per cent, but their design was so apparent that little attention was paid them. On government bonds the rate was six to seven per cent. Commercial paper was dull at 7 a 8½ per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was heavy, and rates at the close were quoted 109⅛ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110 for sight bills.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was more active and prices improved for all the issues, but more particularly for those which draw interest at New Year's. The demand for the reinvestment of the coupons now being paid in advance by the government naturally enhances prices, while among other reasons for the improvement were the higher price of gold to-day as well as the impression entertained by many that the Secretary of the Treasury will purchase two or more millions at the Sub-Treasury to-morrow—a step to which he is advised by merchants and bankers who are anxious to see the stringency of the money market abated. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 110 a 110⅛; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 107⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅞ a 111; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

GOLD STRONG—110⅞ A 111.

The gold market was strong on purchases by the "bear" cliques in stocks, who are seeking to produce lower prices in the latter by a revival of the counter-movement in both markets, the sentiment of the street seeming to favor such a contrary course in the prices of stocks and gold. There was a great deal of gold for sale, however, so that their efforts produced a rise of only ⅛ per cent, viz., from 110⅞ to 111—the advance being entirely lost when they ceased to buy. At a time when so much government treasure is coming on the street an upward movement is up-hill work of the hardest kind. The fluctuations in the market are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅞	2 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	110⅞	3 P. M.	110⅞
11:45 A. M.	111	4 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	110⅞	5:30 P. M.	110⅞ a 110⅞
1 P. M.	110⅞		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 3 per cent to 1-16 for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$23,692,000
Gold balances	1,273,699
Currency balances	1,472,270

The steamer for Liverpool took out $45,000 in specie.

THE GOVERNMENT SALE OF GOLD.

There were twenty-two bids for the government gold, the total amount called for being $3,335,000, at prices ranging from 110.12½ a 110.90. The million was awarded at 110.76 a 110.90.

STOCKS DULL AND STEADY.

The stock market, except in a few of the list, was steady but intensely dull. There was an obstinate indifference to stringent money, and prices were, perhaps, firmest when money was dearest. The recent agitation has apparently driven the weaker holders out of the street, and stocks are now in the hands of parties who knew the contingencies of the future when they bought and who prepared themselves accordingly. It is also shrewdly suspected that some of the "bear" cliques are secretly buying while pretending to remain in the same boat with their confrères—a theory which readily accounts for the strength of the market to-day in face of the stringency in money. Large numbers of recent purchases have been traced to the more prominent and richer member of the leading "bear" clique, whose shrewdness in getting the start of his confederates in any scheme is proverbial in Wall street. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," he forms a Christian companion picture to the heathen Chinee. The United States Express Company were notified to-day by the Erie Railroad Company that all arrangements for the transmission of express packages over the line of the latter would cease on the 1st of March next. The contract expired last spring, but the business of the express company was allowed to continue as usual until the present notice was given. Certain directors in Erie have been constant speculators in United States Express stock, and the above threat has been made many times already in furtherance of their plans.

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	91	90⅝
New York Central scrip	87⅞	87⅛
Erie	23⅛	22⅞
Reading	98	97⅞
Lake Shore	91⅜	91⅛
Wabash	48⅛	47⅞
Northwestern	70⅛	70
Northwestern preferred	81⅛	80⅞
Rock Island	104⅛	103⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55⅛	54⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80⅞	80
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27½
Union Pacific	11⅛	10
Western Union Telegraph	44⅞	44⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅞	39⅜

THE CITY BANK SHARES.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 130; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 112½; Union, 138½; America, 140; City, 220; Phenix, 103½; Tradesmen's, 147; Mechanics and Traders', 135; National, 116; Merchants' Exchange, 99; Leather Manufacturers', 200; Commerce, 118; Broadway, 290; Ocean, 73; Mercantile, 124; Bank of the Republic, 115; Bank of North America (ex div.), 102; Irving, 118½; Citizens', 131; People's, 137½; Grocers', 118; Market, 126; Nassau, 106; Corn Exchange, 125; Continental, 93; Commonwealth, 97; New York County, 200; Manufacturers and Merchants', 100; New York National Exchange, 100; Fourth National, 104; Ninth National, 107½; Tenth National, 125; Oriental, 155; Gold Exchange, 70; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 100.

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgage bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	89⅜	Gt West 1st m, 1868	100
New York Cen 6's, 1887	86½	Gt West 1st m, 1888	89
New York Cen 6's, r e	86⅞	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	87
New York Cen 6's, sub	86½	Gal & Chic extended	100
New York Cen 7's, 1876	101	Gal & Chic 2d m	92
Erie 1st mtge ex	93	Chic, R I & Pacific	99¼
Erie 7's, 2d m, 1879, ea	90	Mor & Essex 2d m	95
Erie 7's, 3d end, '83	87	Clev & Tol sink fund	100½
Erie 7's, 4th do, '80	82½	N J Cen, new bds	103
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	101½	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	103¼
Harlem 1st m	100	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	97¾
Harlem con mtg & s f	90	Clev & Pitts con, s f	81
Chic, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	113	Clev & P 2d m	98
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	93	Clev & P 3d m	94
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	97½	Clev & P 4th m	77½
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	98	Chi & Alton 1st m	102½
Cent Pac bds	91½	Chi & Alt income	92
Union Pac 1st bonds	75⅛	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99½
Union Pac income 10's	35	Ohio & Miss con	89
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1875	106	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	95
Alt & T H 1st m	96	St L & Iron M 1st m	89¼
Alt & T H 2d m pref	81¼	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	104½
Alt & T H 2d m, inc	70½	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	93½
Chic & N W int bds	88	Mil & St Paul 1st	94½
Chic & N W 1st m	95	Mil & St P, I & M d	88½
Consolidated 7 p c con	88	Mil & St Paul, 2d m	83
Han & St Jo con	104	Mar & Cin 1st m	85
Lack & West bds	100	Chic & Mil 1st m	93
Del, Lac & West 2d m	94½	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	82⅛
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	94	Tol, Peo & W, E D	80
Tol & W 2d m	84	Tol, Peo & W, W D	80¼
Tol & W cons conv	79	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	82½

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern State bonds were dull, but generally strong and higher. The following were the latest street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63⅞ a 64; do., new, 63⅛ a 63⅜; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 68; do., new, 64 a 65; do., registered stock, old, 50 a 50⅛; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 91⅛ a 92⅛; do. sevens, old, 90 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45⅛ a 47; do., funding, 1866, 36 a 37; do., do., 1868, 28 a 30; do., new, 23⅛ a 24; do., special tax, 18½ a 19; Missouri sixes, 92⅞ a 93; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 70⅛ a 71; do., new, 65 a 67; do., levee sixes, 71 a 73; do. do., eights, 89 a 91; do., Penitentiary sevens, 74 a 76; do. railroad eights, 80 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 101½; do., railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 85 a 88; do., new, January and July, 66⅞ a 67; do. do., April and October, 65 a 66; do. registered stock, old, 65 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 65 a 68; do. sevens, 65 a 67; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 78 a 80; do. interest eights, 72 a 74; do. second mortgage eights, 53 a 54; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 78 a 80; do. do., second do. eights, 67 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson first, 86 a 88; do. do. second, 70 a 73; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 82 a 84; do. do. second, 76 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 64½ a 66; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 75 a 77; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 50 a 51; Memphis City sixes, 58 a 61; Savannah City sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 74 a 76; do. issued railroads, sixes, 69 a 71; do. new, sevens, 69 a 70.

COMPARISON OF THE EXPORTS.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending December 27, and since the beginning of the year:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week	$3,023,509	$3,240,911	$4,468,815
Prev. reported	163,760,659	192,778,201	190,751,622
Since Jan. 1	$166,784,168	$196,019,112	$195,220,437

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

Dec. 19—Steamer Tybee, St. Domingo—	
Silver	$1,310
Gold	958
Dec. 19—Steamer Missouri, Nassau—	
Silver	3,448
Gold	1,500
Total for the week	$7,216
Previously reported	11,533,594
Total since Jan. 1, 1870	$11,550,710
Same time 1869	14,749,666
Same time 1868	7,013,821
Same time 1867	3,145,592
Same time 1866	9,624,432

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week in December show a decrease of $26,297 compared with the corresponding week in 1869.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$2,486,067
Gold payments	46,247
Gold balance	63,745,630
Currency receipts	164,605
Currency payments	327,348
Currency balance	11,750,604
Customs	269,000

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $2,700,000 gold on account of January interest, $784,000 gold on account of 1871 bonds, making a total of $3,484,000, and $260,000 in currency as interest on the currency sixes.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 28—10:15 A. M.

$14000 U S 5-20, r, '62..c	107	300 shs Erie RR	23⅛
10500 U S 5-20, c, '64..c	107	25 Erie RR pref......b c	46½
25000 US 5-20, c, '65, n..c	109⅝	10000 N Y C & H RR ct bcb3	87⅛
45000 do......b c	109⅝	10000 do......s15	87⅝
2800 US 5-20, r, '67	108⅞	500 Reading RR	97⅝
102500 US 5-20, c, '67...c	110	200 do......c	97⅝
10000 US 5-20, c, '68	111	200 do......s3	97⅝
10000 US 6's, cur'ncy	110⅛	100 Mich Central RR	116
5000 Tenn 6's, old	63⅜	12 L S & M S RR	91
6000 Tenn 6's, new......c	63⅜	100 do	91⅛
13000 SC 6's, n, Jan&J'y	66⅛	200 do......b3	91⅛
1000 do	66⅛	200 do......b c.c	91⅛
10000 do......b15	66⅝	5 Panama RR......ex d	72
1000 N Car, old......c	45½	40 do	71½
45000 Missouri 6's	93	100 do......b60	72
1000 California 7's	112	50 do......b c	71¾
1000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	99	100 Union Pac RR	10⅛
2000 Chic, Bur & Q 8's	113	100 do	10⅛
50000 Cen Pac RR g b	92	200 N J Central RR	105
20000 do......c	91¾	10 do	106
60000 do......b60	92	100 Ch & N W RR	70⅛
2000 do	91⅞	35 Chic & N W pref	81
20000 Un Pac RR 1st m	74	100 do......c	80⅞
20000 do	74⅛	100 do......b c	81
19000 do	75	16 C, C, C & Ind RR	82
20000 U Pac 7's, l g b	56⅜	80 Chic & Rk I RR	103⅞
22000 do	56	200 do......b15	104
16000 Union Pac 10's inc	33⅝	300 do......c	103⅞
19000 do	33⅝	100 Mil & St P RR	54⅜
35000 do	35	200 Mil & St Paul pf	80
1000 Chic & N W 1st m	95	400 do......b10	80⅛
1000 Han&St J 8's, cn b	104⅛	100 do	80⅛
2000 Pitts, FtW&Ch 2d	97½	200 Tol, W & W RR	48
10 shs Bk of Com'e.exd	119	200 Ohio & Miss RR.b10	27¾
100 Mariposa pf	9⅞	200 do......s3	27⅝
72 West Un Tel	44⅛	26 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	151
200 do......s60	44⅞	80 Morris & Essex RR	85⅝
100 do......s3	44⅝	56 do	86
500 do......bet call	44⅝	100 H & St Jo RR......b30	100
150 do	44⅛	100 H & St Jo RR pf	107
500 do......c	44⅝	100 Dub & S C RR	99
50 Adams Ex	61⅜	5 Alb & Sus RR	85
200 Am Mer U Ex	46⅝	100 Col, C & I C R R	17⅞
100 N Y C & H RR......c	96⅛	100 Chic & Alton......c	114
200 do......c	96⅛	30 Del, L & W RR..b c	102⅞
200 do......b	96⅛	100 Rome & Wat'n.ex d	125

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$21500 US 5-20, c, '62	107⅝	$10000 US 5's, 10-40, c.b30	106⅛
100000 do	107⅝	10000 U S 5-20, c, '65.b30	107⅛
16000 US 5-20, c, '64	107⅝	28000 US 5-20, c, '67	110⅛
45000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅝	100000 do......b3	110⅛
2000 do......c	109⅝	5000 do	110⅛
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅝		

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000 Tenn 6's, new	63⅛	100 shs Chic & N W..b3	70⅝
5000 S C 6's, n, Jan&Jly	66½	200 do	70½
5000 do	66⅛	100 C & N W pfd	81
10000 do......b30	67	500 do	81⅛
5000 N C 6's, new	23⅝	100 do......b10	81⅛
3000 Pitts, FtW&Chic 2d	98	200 do	81⅛
2000 C & RI & P RR 7's	99⅝	50 N J Central RR	106
5000 U Pac RR 1st m	75	300 Chic & R I RR	103⅞
10000 do......b10	75	15 do	104⅛
1000 Un Pac 10's, inc	35⅛	100 Mil & St P pfd......c	80⅛
20000 Cen Pac gold bds	92⅛	200 do	80⅛
100 shs Mariposa pref	9⅞	200 Tol, Wab & W	48
100 Am Mer Un Ex	46⅝	100 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	98
10000 N Y C & H R cts	87⅛	100 Alt & Ter H pref	56
50 Erie RR	23	10 Del, Lack & W RR	102
200 L S & Mich S RR	91⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR	27⅝
200 do......bet c	91⅜	100 Han & St Jo RR	100
100 Un Pac RR	10⅝	100 H & St Jo RR pref	107½
10 do	11		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	44⅛ a 44⅜		Northwestern	70 a 70⅛	
Pacific Mail	39⅜ a 39⅜		Northwest'n pf	81⅛ a 81⅜	
N Y Cen con	90⅜ a 90⅝		Rock Island	103⅞ a 103⅞	
N Y Cen scrip	87⅛ a 87½		St Paul	55 a 55⅛	
Erie	23 a 23⅛		St Paul pref	80½ a 80⅝	
Reading	98 a 98⅛		Wabash	48 a 48⅛	
Lake Shore	91⅛ a 91⅜		Ohio & Miss	27½ a 27⅝	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts none. There was but little demand for pot, but prices were steady at $6 75 a $7 25. The supply was small. For pearl the demand was light and prices were nominal at $8 75 a $9 25.

BEESWAX was dull and unchanged. A small sale was made at 32½c. for Southern. Western was still quoted at 32c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, the demand being light, but prices were firm for all grades at former quotations. We heard of no business. Other descriptions were dull and unchanged. We append the current quotations. Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15¼c. a 15½c.; good do., 16¼c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17¼c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18½c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There was only a moderate demand for export and but little inquiry for spinning, and, with fair offerings, the market was heavy and prices again declined ⅛c. per lb. Including 698 bales to arrive, the sales were 2,476 bales, of which 1,819 were taken by exporters and 657 by spinners. Cotton for future delivery was but little sought after, and the offerings continuing free the market was weak, and about all of the sales were made at prices ⅛c. below those obtained yesterday. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 200 at 15c., 100 at 14⅞c.; January, 100 at 15 1-16c., 800 at 15c.; February, 100 at 15¼c.; March, 200 at 15½c., 100 at 15 1-16c., 600 at 15¼c.; April, 300 at 15½c.; f. o. b. Galveston, 500 p. t.; total, 3,000 bales. Also, late yesterday:—December, 300 at 15c.; January, 300 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15¼c.; March, 300 at 15½c, 100 at 15⅜c; December, 100 at 15c.; January, 100 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15¼c.; March, 100 at 15 7-16c., together. Total, 1,500 bales; grand total, 4,500 bales. The closing prices for lots, on the spot, were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
Good ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15	15⅛
Low middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞	16
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16½	16¾

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 20,628 bbls. flour, 600 bags corn meal, 5,600 bushels wheat, 8,550 do. oats, and 3,900 do. malt. The flour market ruled firmer, but prices were without noteworthy change. The sales were 20,000 bbls., including about 4,000 bbls. extra State at $6 a $6 25 for export. Southern flour was firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 800 bbls. Rye flour was steady and firm, with sales of 250 bbls. Corn meal was in moderate request and prices were firm. Sales 250 bbls. Brandywine at $4 35. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25	a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 15	a	5 60
Extra State	6 00	a	6 25
Choice do	6 25	a	6 50
Superfine Western	5 15	a	5 60
Extra do	6 00	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 25	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 00	a	6 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 25	a	6 50
Family	6 50	a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	6 15	a	6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50	a	6 75
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75	a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 75
Rye flour	4 50	a	5 60
Southern extra and family	5 25	a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00	a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 35	a	—

—Wheat was in better demand, and 1c. a 2c. better. The sales were about 110,000 bushels at $1 33 a $1 33½ for old spring wheat in store, $1 41 a $1 42½ for new No. 2 in store, $1 42½ a $1 43 for do. delivered—closing at the higher price—$1 45 a $1 48 for small lots amber winter, $1 50 a $1 60 for white. Rye was dull and nominal at 85c. a 98c. for old and new Western; no sales. Corn was in speculative demand and 2c. higher. The sales were about 70,000 bushels, at 78c. a 81c. for new mixed Western. Choice yellow Western was quoted at 82c. Barley malt was dull and prices were nominal. Oats were steady, with sales of about 30,000 bushels, at 58c. a 60c. for Western, in store and afloat; 59c. a 62½c. for Ohio and 57c. for black Illinois, afloat. Barley was in some demand and sales were made of 30,000 bushels Canada, including 10,000 bushels at $1 12, and the balance on private terms.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but rates were generally steady. Grain to Liverpool closed at 7d. by sail and 8d. by steam, and to London at 8½d. by sail. There was some demand for vessels for charter, but the firmness of owners restricted business. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 800 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., 20 hhds. tobacco at 35s., 1,200 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d., 50 hhds. tallow at 25s., and per steamer, 30,000 bushels wheat at 8d., 600 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 9-16d. To London 4,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10½d. a 3s.; 37,500 bushels wheat at 8½d. and 400 bags clover seed at 27s. 6d. To Marseilles, per steamer via Glasgow, 400 tons beef, bacon, lard and pork on private terms. To Antwerp 500 tierces lard at 32s. 6d., and 200 boxes bacon at 32s. 6d. To Rotterdam 100 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 15-16d., the latter rate for uncompressed. To Bremen 500 hhds. tobacco at 30s. a 32s. 6d., 250 tons heavy goods at 27s. 6d. and 200 bbls. rosin at 2s. 6d. The charters were:—A bark from a port in the South, with 2,000 bales cotton to the United Kingdom at ½d., 1 to the continent 9-16d. A bark to the river Plate, lumber and general cargo, and a ship from Boston to Melbourne, general cargo, on private terms.

GUNNIES were still dull and nominal at 18½c. for bags and 23c. a 34c. for cloth. No sales.

HOPS.—The market was extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and prices remained heavy at 6c. a 16c. for common to prime grades. The offerings of all kinds were fair, holders being anxious to realise.

HAY.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at $1 20 for shipping, $1 20 a $1 35 for retail lots, $1 20 a $1 25 for long rye straw and 95c. a $1 for short do.

HEMP.—Manila was dull and generally quoted at 12½c. gold. Other kinds were dull at the quotations published in our last issue. No sales.

MOLASSES.—There was no business of consequence transacted in foreign, which was heavy and nominal at former quotations. New Orleans was in good request at about previous prices. There were sold 550 bbls. at from 60c. to 75c., and at public sale 800 bbls. were disposed of at 68c. a 75c. We quote:—Cuba clayed, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 25c.; Cuba muscovado, refining grades, 25c. a 2?c.; do. grocery, do., 25c. a 34c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 62c.; Demerara, 25c. a 42c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet but firmer, closing at 47c. a 47½c., with moderate offerings. Rosin—Strained was in demand, but the smallness of the offerings and the firmness of holders restricted business; at the close the market was firm at $2 20 a $2 25. For the other descriptions the demand was light, but prices were steady at former quotations. The sales were 920 bbls. strained at $2 15 a $2 20, and small lots within the range of $2 30 a $2 70 for No. 2, $2 75 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 a $5 for pale, $5 25 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was quiet but steady at our last quotations.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, but unchanged in value; jobbing lots, in casks, were sold at 82c. a 83c.; in Boston there were sold 5,000 gallons for December, and 5,000 do. for January, at 82c.; menhaden was steady and firm at our last quotations. Of crude cotton seed there were small sales at 50c. a 51c. Yellow winter cotton seed was quoted at 67½c. a 68c., and white winter do. 80c., with small sales. Olive was steady at $1 30, at which price a small sale was reported. Other kinds were dull and nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 2,196 bbls. pork, 652 bbls. and tierces beef, 1,036 packages cut meats, 1,979 packages lard and 110 kegs do. The transactions in pork to-day were small, the demand being light, and, with increased offerings, the market was heavy and prices were rather lower. For future delivery there were sales at $20, but no buyers above $19 75; 250 bbls. mess were sold last evening, to be delivered on the last day of this month, at $20 25. About 150 bbls., in lots, were sold to-day at $19 50 for old mess; $20 25 for new do., $21 for prime mess and $17 for prime, the market closing at about $20 for round lots mess. For dressed hogs a fair demand prevailed at old prices. We quote:—City, 8½c. a 9¼c. for heavy to pigs. Live hogs were in fair request and firmer, the market closing at 7⅛c. a 7½c.; the arrivals were 1,800 head. Of beef hams there were small sales within the range of $29 a $31, the latter price for choice. Beef in tierces was in demand, and the market was very firm for all kinds; 200 tierces were sold at $28. We quote:—Prime and India mess $26 a $32. There was a moderate inquiry for beef in bbls., which was steady in value. A few small sales, amounting to about 80 bbls., were made at from $10 to $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 for extra do. Bacon was quiet, but prices were quite steady at 11c. a 11⅛c. for long clear, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. for short do. and 10⅞c. for short rib. Sales 125 boxes clear at 11⅛c. Cut meats were still in light request, but unchanged in value. We quote:—Western and city pickled hams, 10½c. a 13c.; pickled shoulders, 8c. a 8½c.; smoked hams, 15c. a 16c.; bellies, in bulk and boxes, 10½c. a 10¾c., and fresh hams, 11c. a 13c.—the inside price for heavy. Lard—Western, on the spot and for the balance of this month, was in fair request and rather stronger, the market closing with the majority of sellers asking 12⅜c. The sales were 1,100 tierces at 12⅛c. a 12⅜c., chiefly at the inside price. For March 250 tierces were sold last evening at 12⅞c.; January was quoted at 12⅛c. and February, 12⅜c. Of city lard there were a few small sales within the range of 12c. a 12⅛c. for steam and kettle.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was scarce and firm; 500 bbls. were sold for quick delivery on private terms. Lots for January delivery were quoted at 12¾c. a 13c. Crude in bbls. was dull, the demand being light, and we heard of no business; prices were nominal at 17⅛c. a 17⅜c. Naphtha was held at 9½c.; 150 bbls. were sold at that price. The business in refined oil was again small, the demand from all classes of buyers being extremely light, but there was nothing to note in prices. Cargoes were generally held at 23c. and contracts maturing this month were sold at 22⅞c. The sales were 1,000 bbls. for December at 22⅞c.; 1,000 do. for do. on private terms. We heard of no sales for future delivery. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 26c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. The market in Philadelphia was quiet and heavy and prices were a trifle lower for oil for December delivery. The sales were 6,000 bbls. for the balance of this month at 22⅜c., less ⅛ per cent.

RICE was slow of sale, the demand being confined to small lots to supply immediate wants, but there was considerable steadiness in prices. Fair to prime lots were quoted at 6½c. a 7c., with small sales within the range.

STEARINE.—The demand was light but prices were steady, especially for prime lots; 30,000 lbs. prime in hhds. were sold at 12½c. Inferior to good lots were quoted at 10c. a 12c.

SEEDS.—Clover was quiet but firm; a few small lots were sold at 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. Timothy was held at $5 50 a $6; no sales. Of linseed there were sales of 2,000 bags and 1,000 pockets per Flying Foam, at $2 15, gold, duty paid, on sixty days' time.

SUGAR.—There was but little business transacted in raw, the demand being light, but the market was firm at previous prices, viz.:—Fair to good refining Cuba, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c., and No. 12 box, 10⅞c. The sales were 190 hhds. New Orleans and 1,700 boxes on private terms. Refined was quiet and prices of most kinds were heavy. We quote:—Hard, 14c. a 14⅛c.; soft white, 13½c. a 13⅝c.; extra C, 12⅞c., and yellow 11c. a 12c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9½c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good refining, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; good to prime refining, 10½c. a 10⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅞c. a 10⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅛c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 10 to 12, 10⅛c. a 10⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.

TALLOW.—The demand was light, but there was no change to note in prices; 35,000 lbs. prime were sold at 8⅞c., which was the closing price for round lots.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 510 bbls. The demand was passably active and the market was firm. There were sold 450 bbls. at 96c. for iron-bound.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Dec. 28, 1870.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 50 for double extra. Wheat firm, but dull. Sales, 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 35, and 360 bushels do. at $1 36. Choice white Canada is held at $1 75. Corn quiet; sales 400 bushels mixed Western at 81c. Oats held at 57c. for Western. Barley, rye and peas quiet. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt.; mill feed firm; shorts, $24; shipstuffs, $25 a $28; middlings, $30 a $33 per ton, as to quality. Highwines steady at 95c. Railroad freights higher. Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New York, 68c.; to Albany 58c.; grain and mill feed to Boston, $7 80; to New York, $6; to Albany, $5 80 per ton.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1870.

Petroleum—Crude dull and nominal at $4 10 a $4 15; refined dull at 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28, 1870.

Tobacco active; sales 36 hhds. at $5 25 a $6 75 for common to good lugs, $7 a $14 25 for low to medium leaf. Bagging steady. Flax 26c. Hemp 25c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28, 1870.

Cotton in light demand. Middlings, 14⅛c. a 14¼c. Net receipts, 6,404. Sales, 500; stock, 77,650.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1870.

Cotton—Moderate demand at lower rates. Middlings, 14⅛c. a 14¼c. Net receipts, 5,080; gross, 5,468. Exports to Great Britain, 2,942; to Antwerp, 1,303; to Genoa, 3,031; coastwise, 919. Sales, 5,400; stock, 195,602.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BOGGS—MILLER.—On Wednesday evening, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William Hague, D. D., JOSEPH P. BOGGS to HARRIET AUGUSTA MILLER, daughter of H. H. Durkee, Esq., all of this city.

BROWN—MCALPIN.—On Wednesday, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. J. Corneille, of All Saints' church, AMON W. BROWN to FRANCES A. MCALPIN, daughter of William H. McAlpin, all of this city.

CORWIN—PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, December 27, by the Rev. Dr. Potter, at the Astor House, New York city, JOHN A. CORWIN, of Urbana, Ohio, to ADDIE B. PATTERSON, of this city. No cards.

DISBROW—BUCK.—On Tuesday, December 27, by the Rev. J. F. Esch, rector of Grace church, Waverley, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, Chemung, N. Y., JOHN V. B. DISBROW, of New York city, to MATTIE J., daughter of Hon. G. W. Buck. No cards.

HOFF—LEONARD.—At St. John's church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark D. D., NEWTON W. HOFF, to MARY I. LEONARD.

KILLMER—YOUNG.—On Monday, December 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. JOHN L. KILLMER to MARY ELOISE, daughter of Nelson W. Young.

STEPHENSON—DENNISTON.—On Sunday, December 25, at Calvary chapel, by the Rev. Wm. D. Walker, assisted by the Rev. John A. Denniston, brother of the bride, WILLIAM J. STEPHENSON, to MARY LUCINDA DENNISTON, all of this city. No cards.

Died.

ADAM.—On Tuesday, December 27, MARY JANE, wife of John Adam, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ARMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, December 28, MARY A., wife of Herman O. Armour, in the 29th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARKLAGE.—On Tuesday, December 27, C. WILHELMINA, beloved daughter of John H. and Wilhelmina Barklage, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 402 West Forty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, to the Lutheran Cemetery.

BAXTER.—On Tuesday night, December 27, at half-past eleven o'clock, HARRY BAXTER, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from foot of Eighty-sixth street, on Friday, at twelve o'clock.

BENSCHOTEN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, December 27, ELIAS H. VAN BENSCHOTEN, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the Washington street church, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, December 27, THOMAS L. BRADY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 326 Pearl street.

BRENNAN.—On Tuesday, December 27, CATHARINE A. BRENNAN, eldest daughter of Thomas and Rosanna Brennan, aged 5 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 402 West Twenty-fourth street.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 28, ANN, widow of Jacob Brown, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Sands street M. E. Church, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

BRUSH.—On Tuesday, December 27, JESSE BRUSH, aged 79 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Barrow street, this (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock. Remains will be taken to Putnam county for interment.

BRYMER.—In Greenpoint, on Wednesday, December 28, WILLIAM BRYMER, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, December 27, LOUISE, daughter of R. W. and Elizabeth R. Burke, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 169 West Forty-seventh street, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

CARROLL.—In this city, on Tuesday, December 27, MICHAEL CARROLL, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fifty-first street, corner of Eleventh avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CARTER.—Suddenly, on Monday, December 26, at the residence of George T. Clendenning, Esq., 347 Sackett street, Brooklyn, EDWARD W. CARTER, son of Edward J. Carter, Esq. (late of the Twenty-ninth regiment), Dublin, Ireland, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, corner Hicks and Warren streets, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COLL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 27, HUGH COLL, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral this day (Thursday), at one o'clock, from his late residence, 807 First avenue.

GLASTAETER.—In this city, on Wednesday, December 28, Mrs. MARY GLASTAETER, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Snyder, No. 303 West Fifty-first street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

CROCKETT.—On Friday, December 23, CALEB P. CROCKETT, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services at the House of Prayer, corner of Broad and State streets, Newark, N. J., this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock. The relatives are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 203 High street, Newark, at ten A. M.

DANA.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, September 27, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel SAMUEL DANA, U. S. A.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the University Place church, corner of Tenth street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

The members of the Tenth company, and the associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, Seventh regiment, are requested to assemble at the Armory, in citizens' dress, on Friday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late comrade, Colonel Dana, U. S. A. LINDSAY R. RICHARDSON, Commanding Tenth company.

DONOHUE.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, December 28, WILLIAM H. DONOHUE, printer, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, December 28, MARGARET, wife of Patrick Fitzpatrick, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, Woodworth avenue. Trains leave Thirtieth street at eleven A. M.

GARDNER.—On Tuesday, December 27, Colonel WILLIAM E. GARDNER, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of First and South Tenth streets, Williamsburg, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HARE.—On Tuesday evening, December 27, FREDERICK FARRAR HARE, aged 68 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of Incarnation, Thirty-first street, near Second avenue, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

HAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 27, PETER HAWSON, a native of the parish of Claury, county Westmeath, Ireland, in the 86th year of his age.

His remains will be taken, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 237 Front street, to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KNOWLTON.—At Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, Captain MINER KNOWLTON, United States Army, aged 66 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

MERCIER.—On Tuesday afternoon, December 27, FRANCIS CHARLES MERCIER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Lodge La Concorde, No. 43, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 West Twenty-fourth street, on Friday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

MCCAULY.—On Tuesday, December 27, MARY CATHARINE MCCAULY, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 220 Conover street, South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCNEILL.—On Tuesday, December 27, DAVID MCNEILL, aged 31 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Alexander McCaughin, 327 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'REILLY.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, December 28, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Cassidy, 51 South Fourth street, MARIA O'REILLY, widow of Hugh O'Reilly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, on Friday morning. The remains will be taken to Sts. Peter and Paul's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at half-past ten o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

READE.—On Monday morning, December 26, M. GEORGE READE, formerly of San Francisco.

Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from his late residence, 58 West Twenty-second street.

ROBB.—On Monday, December 26, ALEXANDER ROBB, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Freeman street, Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

RYAN.—On Tuesday, December 27, Mrs. SARAH RYAN, wife of Thomas Ryan, native of Cashel, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 64 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 163 East Thirty-first street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, of croup, on Wednesday, December 28, CORNELIUS, youngest son of Franklin S. and Agnes R. Schenck, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 864 DeKalb avenue, near Throop avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SLOPER.—At Passaic, N. J., ELLEN, wife of Samuel Sloper, aged 28 years.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, December 27, MOSES SMITH, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 26 Ross street, Williamsburg, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, December 28, PHEBE H. SMITH, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch church, South Bergen, N. J., Dr. Taylor, pastor.

THURLOW.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday, December 27, MARK B. THURLOW.

Particulars of the funeral hereafter.

Eastern papers please copy.

TIERNEY.—On Wednesday, December 28, JAMES TIERNEY, of the parish of Lavy, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from St. James Roman Catholic church, James street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, from whence the remains will be removed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

VAILL.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, December 28, Rev. HERMAN L. VAILL, aged 76 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

VANDERPOOL.—On Wednesday, December 28, REBECCA S., wife of William H. Vanderpool, in the 32d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN RIPER.—On Tuesday, December 27, MARY E., wife of John F. Van Riper, aged 55 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 Charlton street.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 28, of diptheria, E. JANE, second daughter of Edward O. and Adelaide M. Washburn, aged 4 years, 10 months and 2 days.

Her remains will be taken to West Hills, L. I., for interment.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, December 28, GEORGIE, youngest son of Samuel and Mary L. Webb, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 278 Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WHITE.—On Monday, December 26, ELIZABETH WHITE, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, James White, and her sons-in-law, William P. Parsons and Samuel Sudlow, and the members of the Seventh Presbyterian church, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of William P. Parsons, 143 East Fifty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

WILKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, December 28, WILLIE HERBERT, only child of James H. and Carrie A. Wilkinson, aged 4 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, William Tooker, No. 147 avenue B, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FRANCE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

Band, were pressed forward from the village of Harfleur, four miles east-northeast of Havre. The column comprised, as near as could be ascertained, 3,500 Gardes Mobiles from the Department of Oise, 300 Francs-tireurs, and one battery of regular artillery containing twelve field pieces of the ordinary calibre, two mitrailleuses and five Armstrong rifled guns.

THE PRUSSIANS IN SIGHT.

This small army was under the command of Colonel Mocmanard and was well armed and equipped. It arrived at Chateau Monliver on the 22d, where headquarters were established and reconnoitring parties sent out. The troops were in a better state of discipline than they were at Rouen. Colonel Mocmanard prepared for a reconnoissance in force; but at daylight on the 24th, one of the coldest days of the present winter, the half frozen French at the outposts were driven in by the sudden appearance of Prussian cavalry in large numbers moving on the chateau. As the Germans moved forward at a rapid pace the alarm was sounded in the French camp and the troops rapidly formed a very creditable line of battle. Their artillery was pushed forward, and the right wing soon prepared for the attack. The French behaved well, and handled their artillery and ammunition with skill and alacrity. The affair promised to be warm and interesting.

CHARGE OF THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

At half-past seven o'clock in the morning, after some sharp skirmishing, the battle began with an impetuous advance of the Prussian cavalry, 1,500 strong, preceeded by a battery of artillery. The charge was first met by the French artillery, which opened a furious cannonade, the smoke from the guns rising like a thick fog in the cold morning air. Well directed and effective, this soon made hot work for the assailants, to whom it became apparent at an early stage of the conflict that the French guns were well placed and splendidly worked, though not sufficiently supported.

FAILURE TO CAPTURE THE FRENCH GUNS.

Nevertheless the severe fire they kept up caused a temporary demoralization among the Germans, whose lines wavered, although they kept up a return fire from their battery. Three advances were made by the Prussians with the object of capturing the French guns, and each time they were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

A MOVEMENT ON THE FRENCH LEFT.

The fight on the French right was near St. Romain, a small town some ten miles northeast of Havre, near the railroad running to Rouen. It had now lasted some two hours, during which some twenty rounds had been fired by each of the French guns and some twenty-five by those of the Germans. About this time a large body of Prussian infantry, preceded by a line of cavalry, appeared on the road between Fecamp and Brunville, coming to the support of the Germans already engaged, and threatening the left flank of the French.

THE FRENCH DECIDE TO RETIRE.

A council of war was immediately held on the battle field by the French officers, and it was determined to fall back upon Harfleur. The French now occupied the heights which commanded the village of Bolbeck, on the Rouen Railroad, and which their artillery could easily have destroyed had it been necessary. Looking down from the height to the northeast we could see the beautiful valley of Lallebonne, and on the opposite side of the hill, but lower down in the plain, were the Prussians advancing to attack the French position.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

It was necessary for the Prussians to descend the plain and cross a petty stream and then ascend the opposite bank before they could reach the French. At a distance of 150 feet from the stream the Prussians hesitated to make the attempt, and during this time they were exposed to a destructive artillery fire from the French guns, while, from their position, their own fire was ineffective. Soon, however, the Prussians appeared on the right of the French position and opened a brisk cannonade, which caused the Gardes Mobiles to break in confusion.

THE RETREAT TO HARFLEUR.

The French forces immediately commenced to retreat in some disorder. An attempt was made by the Prussian line to follow up the advantage it had gained, but this was rendered difficult by the nature of the ground. Nevertheless the Germans captured some 200 of the French soldiers, the remainder succeeding in retiring safely without losing any of their artillery.

THE LOSSES.

Thus ended the expedition which started from Havre with the intention of accomplishing the occupation of Yvetot, a considerable town situated midway on the road to Rouen, and the capture of the one thousand Prussian infantry, with their artillery, known to be stationed at that point. The losses of the Prussians are estimated at about 300 in killed alone, and the French at under 200. Since the engagement the Prussian forces have again fallen back.

CHAUDOURDY.

Interview of a Herald Correspondent with the French Minister.

No Peace on Dishonorable Terms—Hopes of Final Success—The Defeat on the Loire Not Serious—No Surrender of Territory—The Position of England—Ingratitude of Italy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux, dated December 22. Your correspondent writes:—

INTERVIEW WITH COUNT DE CHAUDOURDY.

I have just returned from an interesting conversation with Count de Chaudourdy, the French Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs. He is a grave and reserved man, but quite taking in his manner. After the ordinary civilities had been passed your correspondent said:—

NO PEACE ON DISHONORABLE TERMS.

"What does your Excellency think of the chances of peace?"

CHAUDOURDY—At present peace seems distant. Lamentable as war is, peace would be dishonorable on the Prussian terms. They are inadmissible. They would change France into a third rate Power. Prussia made a great mistake in not concluding a treaty of peace with M. Jules Favre at Ferrieres. The civilized world will condemn the refusal. Terms might then have been arranged honorable to Prussia, without humiliating France. Not only might guarantees against future attacks upon Germany have been exacted, but the hatred and revenge entertained by the French might have been changed to future esteem. All that is now impossible. No ministry, constituent assembly or government of France could for a moment treat for peace under the conditions now imposed upon us by the Prussian government. Although there is hardly a man in France who does not lament the continuance of the war there is scarcely one who would allow the government to give up French territory. Rich and poor unite in the opinion that the only thing left is for us to fight out the war to the bitter end. If in so doing France is financially ruined there will be less for Prussia to take in the end.

CORRESPONDENT—In reports of brutalities committed by the Prussians I believe they admit that the women are universally respected?

CHAUDOURDY—I believe such to be the case and do not know of any authenticated instance to the contrary. But, unhappily, there seems prevalent a spirit of hatred and revenge for past acts, for which the French people are not reponsible, but only their ambitious rulers.

HOPES OF FINAL SUCCESS.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the chances of driving the Prussians from France?

CHAUDOURDY—I have great hopes that, ere long, we shall succeed. I would do the present government the justice to state that they are not fighting with obstinacy for political motives, but really for a fair chance of attaining in the end that which will merely obtain them an honorable peace—not one which will only make future wars inevitable. Paris is able to hold out for a considerable time, and the whole nation is armed or arming. Three months ago it was difficult to inspire the people with courage; now the government is obliged to restrain and direct, rather than to excite, their patriotism. We need arms and artillery, it is true, but these are coming from every direction. We have offers of more than we want from England alone. Happily all political parties in France are practically determined to allow the government to do their best for the national defence. They have patience and wait, and do not raise revolutionary cries because events do not transpire more quickly.

THE DEFEAT ON THE LOIRE NOT SERIOUS.

CORRESPONDENT—Has the defeat of the Army of the Loire altered the complexion of affairs?

CHAUDOURDY—Not seriously. It is much lamented; but it was not to be expected that raw troops could be victorious on all occasions. Even the retreat on Orleans, the evacution of the city and the further retreat on Le Mans were not unmitigated evils. They proved that the new army could hold its own in retreat as well as in advance, without demoralization—a fact which had been doubted before. Moreover, the troops on the Loire have gained confidence. Invaluable experience has prepared them for better things, and this will help the newer levies.

NO SURRENDER OF TERRITORY.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think that the congress about to meet in London will do anything towards bringing about a peace?

CHAUDOURDY—I rather hope than expect that such will be the case; but I fear that Prussia is determined to annex the two provinces on the German border, inhabited by a people entirely French and opposed to annexation. France will never submit to this. It is the people and not the government of France who have resolved, sooner than abandon their countrymen to foreign rule, to allow the whole country to be ruined. Have you not found the whole people of France resolved to resist the invasion?

CORRESPONDENT—Truth compels me to state that in and about Amiens the people seem to desire peace, and regard further resistance as useless. What does your Excellency think of the present status of England?

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

CHAUDOURDY—England has not raised herself in the scale of nations by her recent action in Continental matters. She is now committing the same mistake that France committed in 1866. In order to have her own neighbor chastised she has allowed her to be humiliated beyond endurance, and even allowed her territory to be violated.

CORRESPONDENT—But can England afford a war?

CHAUDOURDY—There are other means besides drawing a sword by which a great Power like England can make her influence felt. She neglected to do this and now she finds herself insulted. Russia delays the proposed congress only that she may gain time. Russia is making her preparations all the surer for the coming spring. Prompt action would have been England's true policy. With Austria ready to join her in moral and material support England could clear France of the invaders in a fortnight, and show the rest of Europe the limit that the most powerful of armies must not exceed. Such an alliance would be approved by the civilized world, for it would prove not one of conquest. At first France was to be blamed for seeking a quarrel and making an aggressive war, although the people were not responsible for that; but now that Prussia has rejected an honorable, lasting peace, the sentiment of the world has undergone a change. France is now struggling for existence. If crushed England will feel the blow more than any other country. England does not dream of what the consequences will be if she allows France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases in the East and Prussia in the West. England, without a single ally, will then cease to belong to the family of great European nations and be forced to accept the position of a third class Power.

INGRATITUDE OF ITALY.

Count de CHAUDOURDY then spoke, in answer to a question in regard to Italy, in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of the Italians, and hinted plainly that it was the hope of all France that a day of reckoning with that treacherous, cowardly nation would surely come. In reply to an inquiry he stated that the new levies in the south and southeast were proceeding beyond all expectation.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

We published yesterday morning a special report of an interview held by a correspondent of the HERALD with the Bishop of Orleans. The sentiments expressed by so distinguished a prelate of the French Church are entitled to serious consideration, as the Bishop is esteemed one of the most popular men in France, and certainly exercises much influence over the people. For many years he has been prominently before the public in politics as well as in religion.

Felix Antoine Philibert Dupanloup is a native of St. Felix, in Savoy, where he was born on the 3d of January, 1802. As will be seen, at the time of his birth Savoy was not a part of France, and it was not until 1838 that, by obtaining letters of naturalization, he became a citizen of the country. Nevertheless he went to Paris at the age of eight, where he studied for the ministry, and, in 1825, was ordained a priest. He was first sent by M. Gallard to the parish of the Assumption. In 1827 he was appointed clerical confessor of the Duc de Bordeaux, and during the following year became instructor of the young Orleans princes. Early in 1830 he received the position of almoner of the Dauphiness. Soon after the revolution broke out and Charles was expelled from the throne. This event was wholly unexpected by him, as at that time he had not taken any prominent part in political affairs. His official positions he resigned, and in 1831 founded the Academy of St. Hyacinthe. Three years later he was charged with the Conferences of Notre Dame, and during the same year was named superior of the minor seminaries of Paris, but he declined the charge of superintending their studies. This position he retired from in 1835 and went to St. Roch as first vicar, but in 1837, being appointed superior of the new minor seminaries, he left there, at the same time declining two offers of curate in the most important churches of Paris. M. Dupanloup was one of the most intimate personal friends of the celebrated Talleyrand, at whose request he attended his deathbed in May, 1838.

At this time M. Dupanloup was Vicar General of Paris, and on withdrawing from that office he was sent on a delicate mission to Rome, in which he succeeded so well that on his return he was named titular Grand Vicar as a mark of confidence. In 1841, while holding the position of professor of theology at the Sorbonne, he was so severe in his lectures against the writings of Voltaire that a riot broke out among the students, and the lectures were suspended. In 1845 he ceased to be Superior of the Seminaries and Vicar General of Paris, retaining only his titular canonship of Notre Dame.

The revolution of 1848 found M. Dupanloup prepared, and as soon as it was accomplished he used his influence in opposition to the views of the socialists. From the entrance of Napoleon into the political arena he supported him, and, in return for his services, was appointed Bishop of Orleans on the 6th of April, 1849. The energy and ability he displayed in the performance of the duties attached to his new and important office gained him the favor of the government. He was a liberal in his religious views and advocated the study of the classics on an extensive scale as compatible with a Christian education. For this advocacy he was assailed with great vehemence by the *Univers*, and a sharp controversy ensued, in which other bishops took part, and which was not closed until an order came from Rome forbidding its continuance. He was appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction under the new law of 1850, and held the position two years, during which time he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

From about this time Bishop Dupanloup became famous for his writings against all attacks upon the Pope's temporalities, and engaged in a wordy warfare on the subject with Edmond About. He had previously published numerous religious works and has since then added to their number. Although an avowed supporter of what is known as the Gallican Church, his address at the Roman Catholic Congress held at Malines in September, 1864, gave great encouragemnt to the ultramontane party. When the troubles occurred with Pere Hyacinthe the Bishop wrote him a friendly letter, advising moderation and obedience; but, finding the Père obdurate, wrote him a second time, sharply criticising his course. At the Ecumenical Council he opposed the dogma of infallibility, but after it had been agreed to by the Council gave in his adhesion to it. What his views are on the present struggle in France the reader is already aware, and some idea may be formed from them of the side on which his influence will be cast in the coming struggle between republicanism and imperialism.

THE BATTLE OF ST. ROMAIN.

Location of the Battle Field Near Havre---Positions of St. Romain, Bolbec and Fecamp.

A BOSTON HORROR.

Terrible Results of Matrimonial Infelicities.

A Man Attempts Wife Murder and Then Severs His Own Head from His Body—A Ghastly Spectacle.

BOSTON, Dec. 28, 1870.

Boston has another horror, and one, too, which eclipses all its previous efforts in that line since the days of the Webster-Parkman murder. The parties connected therewith are very well related, and, until within a couple of years, have occupied a good position in society. They resided in a respectable quarter of the town, were generally well thought of, and had acquired the usual modicum of respect from their associates and neighbors. He who was the principal actor in the crime which resulted in a horrible suicide was considered an adept at the trade which he pursued for a livelihood, and, until overtaken by intemperance, was a favorite among his fellows. The terrible and literally groundless murder which he attempted is, even now, ascribed to the ravings of a maniac, without the slightest suspicion of premeditation.

THE PARTICIPANTS

in the dreadful affair were respectively Robert M. Young, a native of Boston, aged thirty-two years, and Elizabeth H., his wife, a woman of twenty-seven. She was a native of Canada, and is described as quite prepossessing in her personal appearance, although so far as is known her character is without a blemish. For ten years they have lived together at No. 111 Brighton street, having in the course of that period four children, two of whom—a boy of six years and a girl of four—are still living. Mr. Young was at one time a member of the Fire Department, and, while in the discharge of his duties, in 1867, fell from a ladder and received a severe blow on the head. Since that time, his friends say, he has never been himself, but at times has appeared insane and extremely irritable, and it is supposed this last terrible and bloody act was committed during one of these mental aberrations.

THE STORY.

From the particulars that could be gathered of the affair it seems that the two children of the unhappy couple left home yesterday afternoon to attend a Christmas party at the house of their uncle, on Poplar street, the parents promising to follow soon. As late as six o'clock both man and wife were seen at the window by some of the neighbors, and at that time they appeared to be conversing together in a pleasant manner. About eight o'clock the husband was putting on his coat to go out with his wife (who was meanwhile preparing herself for the party), when a fit of frenzy appeared to seize him, and after abusing her for some little time he procured a razor and dashed at her with the weapon in his hand. She immediately ran to the closet in the room and attempted to shut herself in, but the infuriated man was too quick for her. He succeeded in preventing her closing the door, and made several cuts at her, inflicting two or three slight wounds on the top of her head. Mrs. Young then attempted to wrest the razor from him, seizing it with her left hand so desperately as to break the handle, receiving in the meantime several cuts upon the hand, from which blood flowed freely. He then attacked her with a hatchet, and she closed in upon him to protect herself from the blows, keeping her head so near to him that he could only strike her upon the neck. Her screams soon attracted a crowd outside the house, some of whom, fearing something of a tragic nature was transpiring inside, ran to the Third Police station, on Joy street, and also to Young's brother-in-law's, on Poplar street. Officers Fitzgerald and McNamara were quickly on the spot, followed a moment afterward by the relatives and also by other officers. On effecting an entrance to the room an awful scene presented itself, so sickening in its details that more than one strong man fainted away. The floor was entirely covered with the blood of both parties. The woman's dress was considerably torn and covered with gore; the man was also bloody. They were clinched in each other's arms, the husband still retaining his hold of the razor. Letting go his hold of the woman for an instant, the madman made another rush at his wife and cut her, and then seeing a horror-struck party of men in the room for the first time, he deliberately drew the weapon across his own throat, with such force as to sever the jugular and carotid arteries and nearly sever the head from the body. Death was instantaneous. The woman was attended by Dr. McDonald, who sewed up thirteen different cuts in her head, neck and hands; none of them were very serious, however, and the probabilities are that she will recover, thanks to her presence of mind in clinging to Young when he attempted to strike her with the hatchet, one blow of which, fairly aimed, must have killed her on the spot. The body of the man was viewed by Coroner Richardson, who deemed an inquest unnecessary. It was then given to an undertaker for burial.

The circumstances of this tragic affair have created a deep gloom in the neighborhood in which it occurred, and much sympathy and commiseration are expressed for its survivor.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Wednesday, Dec. 28—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.56	37	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	30.17	18	S. E.	Very gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.28	4	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.22	21	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.15	44	S. W.	—	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.20	9	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.15	17	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.17	44	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.07	31	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.05	24	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.12	12	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.05	13	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.01	20	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga	30.05	40	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.91	24	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.95	14	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y	30.05	9	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.95	7	N. E.	—	Cloudy.
Washington	29.59	32	N.	Brisk.	Snow.
New York	29.28	34	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Boston	29.68	29	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 24 | Moon sets..morn 12 00
Sun sets........ 4 40 | High water.morn 1 30

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Palmyra (Br), Brown, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Copernicus (Br), Peel, Liverpool—Busk & Jevons.
Steamship Tyrian (Br), Smith, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Grahams Polly, Burgess, Liverpool—J Atkins & Co.
Ship Joven Thomas, Henricksen, Oporto—Hagemeyer & Brunn.
Ship Annie Sise, Brien, Melbourne and Sydney—R W Cameron & Co.
Brig J L Bowen, Amsbury, Falmouth for orders—J S Ingraham & Co.
Brig Widar (Nor), Erchmann, Smyrna for orders—Wendt, Teteus & Bockmann.
Brig Maud (Br), O'Bryan, Kingston, Ja—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Schr Maid of the Mist, Smith, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Sloop Sophia, Hart, Bridgeport—Backett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, NC, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark Ebenezer (Nor), Olsen, Riga 105 days via Plymouth 57 days, with hemp, to order—vessel to master. Took the southern passage and had strong variable gales; was 10 days north of Hatteras.
Bark Anna (Nor), Wingaard, Havana 16 days, in ballast, to Holmboe & Hoadley. Had heavy NW gales throughout; was 5 days north of Hatteras.
Bark James W Elwell (Br, new, 791 tons), Wren, St John, NB, 8 days, in ballast, to James W Elwell & Co. Had strong NW winds.
Brig Marguerite (Br), Merrill, Cadiz 52 days, with wine, &c, to C S Parsons. Came the southern passage and was 13 days north of lat 34, with constant gales from NW to NNW; sprung foremast and shifted cargo; no date, &c, passed the figure head of a vessel, which had evidently been in the water a long time: Nov 13, lat 33 36, lon 20, spoke ship Arab Steed (Br), from London for Australia.
Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St Pierre, Mart, 21 days, with sugar, to Reynal & Co. Had a succession of very heavy northerly gales from lat 27, with fearfully high seas; was 8 days north of Hatteras. Dec 11, Joseph Chesterman, seaman, of England, died of consumption and was buried at sea.
Schr Dauntless (of Bangor), Coombs, Demarara 35 days, with sugar, to J M Smith & Sons—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Experienced rough weather throughout; was as far east as long 67; has been 15 days north of Hatteras, with a continuation of heavy W and NW gales; split sails, &c; Dec 25, lat 37, long 72 30, spoke schr James H Moore, from Philadelphia for Boston, with loss of sails and leaking.
Schr Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia.
Schr G B Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr M E Higgins, Rich, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, Virginia for New London.
Schr Angie Predmore, Predmore, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria 7 days, with coal. Dec 23, off Watchaprig, during a heavy NW gale, blew away foresail.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Baltimore.
Schr Enoch Moore, Appleton, Baltimore.
Schr J S Bragdon, Snow, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr James H Moore, Nickerson, Philadelphia Nov 15, for Boston, with coal, to Aguard & Bush, of that city. First part of the passage had fine weather; made the run to Vineyard Sound in 30 hours; anchored off Hyannis Dec 13, and sailed again on the morning of the 14th, and anchored same night off Chatham, in 3 fathoms of water; on the morning of the 15th, blowing a heavy gale from WNW, parted chains and was blown 4[illegible]0 miles out to sea; for 6 consecutive days it blew a perfect hurricane from W to NW during the time, lost and split sails, chafed rigging badly, stove galley, lost rudder head and caused the vessel to leak at the rate of 6,000 strokes an hour; was obliged to keep the pumps going night and day to keep her from sinking; Dec 22, lat 40 23, lon 68, at 4 AM, signalized a mail steamship steering west; he bore down to us; we told him we were in a sinking condition; he paid no attention to what we said, and proceeded on his course; 25th, lat 37, lon 72 30, was spoken by schr Dauntless, Coombs, from Demerara for New York, who kindly lay by us for 23 hours, but could render us no assistance, as it was blowing fresh at the time, with a tremendous sea on and he had no spare sails; 28th, 12 M, off Fire Island, was taken in tow by pilot boat Fannie, No 17, and towed to this port. The J H M is anchored in the Lower Bay.
Schr Luola Murchison (new, 600 tons), Tottenville, SI, in ballast, to master. Will load for Wilmington, NC.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

U S revenue steamer McCulloch, from a cruise.
Schr Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland via New Rochelle for New York.
Schr Sharpshooter, Carter, Brookhaven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York for Boston.
Schr H E Willman, Verrill, Elizabethport for Portsmouth, NH.
Schr Pearl, Smith, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Senator, Crawford, New York for Boston.
Schr Watchful, Raymond, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Russia, for Liverpool; Nevada, do.
Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The machinery for the new boat Hackensack, to be run on the New Jersey Central ferry, is progressing finely towards completion. The engine will be of the vertical beam description, with a cylinder 44 inches in diameter by 10 feet stroke of piston. The boiler will be of the cylindrical character, 11 feet in diameter and 25 feet in length. This work is being done at the establishment of John McLaren, Hoboken, who is also building an engine, 18 by 36 inches, for a Mr Crawford, of this city. The same works have just finished an engine of similar dimensions, with two cylindrical boilers, for Mr Bruner, also of New York. The latter are designed for power engines in large manufacturing establishments.

The Delamater Iron Works, of this city, are rebuilding the engines of the Stevens Battery.

There were in the harbor of New York, Wednesday, Dec 28, 454 vessels, of which 78 were steamships, 55 ships, 108 barks, 65 brigs and 148 schooners.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP IVANHOE (Br), Thearle, left New Orleans 21st inst for Liverpool, and put back 22d, having, when a short distance below the city, collided with an upward bound tow, losing her cutwater, bowsprit and foremast; was compelled to return to the city for repairs.

BARK MARATHON, from Hong Kong Sept 29 for New York, which put back Oct 15 in distress, repaired and sailed for destination Nov 5. Her cargo of tea was taken by steamer from Amoy to Hong Kong.

BRIG ANNA D TORREY, from Pensacola for Boston, parted chains at Provincetown night of Dec 07 and drifted ashore. Will have to discharge deckload to get off.

BRIG SARAH L HULL (Br), Davis, from Cardiff for Galveston, put back previous to the 22d inst in a leaky condition.

BRIG AGENORA, from New York, before reported ashore on the rocks in Dublin Bay, has been floated off, and the cargo sold.

SCHR CHASE, Ingraham, at Portland 27th inst, from New York, reports: 15th inst, when 11 miles off Boone Island, encountered a heavy gale, and was driven forty miles east of George's Bank; lost flying jib and sustained considerable damage otherwise. Michael Finn was washed from the flying jibboom and drowned. On the 16th was run into by schooner Elizabeth, Capt Gray (of Rockland), from New York for Portland. The captain of the Elizabeth reported his vessel to be in a sinking condition and asked assistance, but the sea was so rough that none could be rendered. Both vessels hove to, but at daylight next morning the Elizabeth was not to be seen. She probably sank, with all on board.

SCHR UNITED STATES, Hamilton, from New York via Newbern, NC (before reported), capsized away from the wharf at Sanborn & Hoyt's sawmill, at Fernandina, at 1 AM 22d inst. She had but partly discharged her cargo of assorted merchandise, and had much of it upon deck while ballasting with lumber in order to keep her upright. The U S is the vessel which Dr Hayes abandoned in the Polar regions and which was afterwards picked up in the Pacific by a New Bedford whaler, having made the Northwest passage in safety with no one on board. Arrangements are in progress for raising her, and she will doubtless soon be afloat again.

SCHR GEORGE & EMILY, of Yarmouth, Harris, which sailed from Weehawken, NJ, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, arrived at Portland 28th inst, and reports that in a gale between Cape Cod and Thatcher's Island she carried away her boom and head gear; that she got to leeward, but finally fetched Portland Harbor, where she will make necessary repairs and then proceed to Boston.

SCHR COL HIGGINS, from Bangor for Hingham, Mass, was towed into Portsmouth, NH, 28th inst, waterlogged, after being four weeks at sea. She will be obliged to unload her cargo (lumber) for repairs.

SCHR MARY & ELIZA, Crowell, from Baltimore for Boston, before reported, went ashore night of the 23d on Sharp's Island. Capt Crowell reached Baltimore 27th inst for assistance.

SCHR BELLE BRANDON—Gloucester, Dec 27—A despatch received in town states that the schr Belle Brandon, of this port, is ashore on Long Island and will prove a total loss. She is insured.

SCHR ALQUIZAR, from Port Johnson for Boston, put into Tenant's Harbor, Me, 26th inst, with loss of deck load, sails split and other damage.

SCHR LIZZIE G TARR (fisherman, of Gloucester), before reported ashore on Owl's Head, NS, has been got off, and was taken into Halifax 27th inst.

SCHR HELEN L SIMMONS, Dyer, at Holmes' Hole, from Jacmel for Boston, had heavy weather during the passage and lost jibboom.

SCHR W H HATFIELD (Br), Hatfield, from Ship Harbor, NS, for New York, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst, lost part of deckload of lath.

SCHR E L LEONARD, Bunker, at Holmes' Hole, from Bangor for Washington, DC, lost part of deckload of lath.

SCHR ASHORE—An unknown schooner, laden with lumber, shooks, or headings, supposed bound to Baltimore, was seen ashore 27th inst on Thomas Point.

PILOT BOAT FANNIE, No 17, came in from sea yesterday. Captain Woolsey reports same day, at 9 AM, off Fire Island, made a vessel bearing S by E, with a signal of distress flying in her main rigging; run down to her, and it proved to be the schr James H Moore, from Philadelphia for Boston, with loss of sails and leaking badly; took in tow at 12 M, and brought her to this port.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 27—Bark Witch, Busley, from Hong Kong Oct 16 for Shanghae, put back leaking.

Miscellaneous.

The new fishing schooner recently built at Essex for Mr Alfred Low has been named David Burnham. She will be commanded by Capt Frank McRae.

COTTON AND TIMBER FOR LIVERPOOL.—Messrs Wilder & Fullarton yesterday cleared the ship Golconda (Br), Capt Davis, for the above port, with 3,157 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,511,925 lbs, valued at $230,788 76, and 68 pieces of timber, measuring 58,293 feet, valued at $777 28. Messrs T B Marshall & Bro yesterday cleared the bark Fannie J McLellan, Capt McLellan, for the above port, with 1,807 bales of upland cotton, weighing 848,718 lbs, valued at $125,742 69. Messrs Williams & Crane yesterday cleared the ship Bridgewater, Capt Sisson, for the above port, with 4,615 bales of upland cotton, weighing 2,214,625 lbs, valued at $322,619 01. Messrs Chas Green, Son & Co, on the 22d, cleared the ship Colonist (Br), Capt Welsh, for the above port, with 2,038 bales of upland cotton, weighing 974,479 lbs, valued at $146,611 98, and 73 logs of pitch pine timber, measuring 62,761 feet, valued at $830 57.—Savannah Republican, Dec 24.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 27—The steamship Nevada, which is intended to make the initial trip of Webb's line to Australia and New Zealand, is ready for sea.

LAUNCHED—Tottenville, S I, 24th inst, schr Luola Murchison, 600 tons burden, built by J S Ellis; Captain William C Jones will command her; she is owned by E S Powell and others, of this city.

Notice to Mariners.

COAST OF FLORIDA—MUSQUITO INLET.

NEW YORK, Dec 28, 1870.

Messrs Van Brunt & Slaght have a letter from New Smyrna, Fla, which says:—"The pilot has sounded the bar of Musquito Inlet several times of late, the last time on the 9th of December, and reports that the bar is very good, with 10 feet at least on it, very short, with a wide basin inside, where vessels can anchor; that the channel goes on NE, and the tide sets directly out and in; that the north side banks, from the bar up, are all high and out of water at half tide, which prevents the tide running across the channel."

The Dolphin that marked Sabin's Point, Providence river, is gone; probably carried away by the ice.

Whalemen.

Bark Canton, Lapham, of NB, was within 4 days' sail of the Cape de Verde Islands Nov 11, clean; all well.

Spoken.

Ship Britannia, Webb, from London for Boston, Dec 19, lat 42 30, lon 63 30.
Schr Fred Walton, from Bucksport, Me, for New Orleans, Dec 17, off the Great Isaacs.

Foreign Ports.

AFRICA (West Coast)—Sailed from Accra Oct 26, barks Wayfarer, Tufts, for Boston; Nov 5, Dawn, Gregory, do.
At Jeliah Coffee Nov 16, bark Lemuel, Marks, for leeward.
At Sierra Leone Nov 22, brig Ann Elizabeth, Havelin, unc.
Sailed Nov 20, brig Rescue, Marshall, Boston.
ASPINWALL, Dec 14—Cleared, ship Molocka, Hawthorn, Key West.
BOMBAY, Nov 19—In port ship Jas A Wright, Morse, unc; bark Nonantum, Norton, for Calcutta (both before reported on the 12th for Callao).
FOOCHOW, Nov 3—In port ship The Caliph (Br), Ritson, for New York; bark Espeigle (Br), Way, for do.
GUADALOUPE, Dec 9—Sailed, schr Ella Hodsdon, Nickerson, Navassa and Wilmington, NC.
HONG KONG, Oct 31—Arrived, ships Osceola, Walden, Whampoa; Sea Serpent, White, San Francisco; Nov 1, Nightingale, Sparrow, Whampoa; bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Newcastle, NSW.
Put back, Nov 9, leaky, bark Witch, Bursley, for Shanghae.
Sailed Nov 5, bark Marathon, Donnelly, New York (having repaired); 9th, ships Golden Fleece, Adams, Manila; Competitor, Mathews, Bangkok.
HAVANA, Dec 20—Arrived, bark Atlanta, Ricker, Greenock; 25th, steamship Allemannia, Barends, Hamburg for New Orleans.
Arrived at do 22d, steamship Columbia, Van Sice, New York via Nassau.
HALIFAX, NS, Dec 27—Arrived, steamship City of Halifax, Jamieson, St Johns, NF; bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, Bermuda.
INAGUA, Dec 10—In port schr July Fourth, Cobb (sick, but improving, having been detained 10 days).
JACMEL, Dec 4 (back date)—In port brig Alice (Br), Peterson, for New York in 8 days; schrs V J Wallace (Br), Allen, for do in 8 days; Eothen, Brandtberg, for do in 10 days.
MOVILLE, Dec 27—Arrived, steamship India, Munro, New York (Dec 13) for Liverpool and Glasgow (and proceeded).
MARTINIQUE, Dec 4—Sailed, brigs Juliet C Clark, Freethy, and Hattie E Bishop, Bacon, Turks Islands; 6th, bark Reindeer, Wellington, New York.
SHANGHAE, Nov 12—In port, ships Mary Whitridge, Cutler, for New York (full); Annie Gray (Br), More, for do, ldg; La Escocesa (Br), Evans, from Manila for San Francisco; Aureola, Ross, from Utsalady, arrived Oct 25, disg; Simoda, Johnson, from Hakodadi, arrived 1st, do; barks Argonaut (Br), Sanderson, for New York, ldg; Yokohama, Paul, from Hong Kong, arrived Oct 25, for New York, ldg; Nellie Abbott, Jordan, from Hakodadi, arrived 10th, disg; brig Levi Stevens, Newberry, for New York, ldg.
Sailed Oct 27, ships N B Palmer, Low, New York; Nov 2d, Anglo Saxon (Br), Davidson, do; barks Morro Castle, Jewett, do; 9th, Montana, Griffin, do.
YOKOHAMA, Nov. 21—In port, ship Horatio, Hardy, for New York; bark Abby Bacon, Besson, for do.
Sailed Nov. 2, schr Julie (Br), for South Sea Islands; 7th, bark Juan Rathray, Williams, Yokoska; 9th, ships Fras A Palmer (Sal), King, Hong Kong; 10th, Min (Br), Clarke, New York; 14th schr Success (Br), Kirby, Hiogo.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 26—Arrived schrs C F Young, Richardson, Wilmington, NC; R K Vaughn, Risley, Philadelphia; J G Collyer, Crosby, Albany; Galota, Cammett, Albany; American Chief, Snow, New York; John Price, Nickerson, New York.
27th—Arrived, bark Fredonia (Br), Burke, Fayal; schrs Mary B Dyer, Purvere, Tangier; E P Newcomb, Rich, do; Dictator, Wiley, do; Joseph H Huddell, Sharp, Philadelphia; Willie Harris, Merritt, Elizabethport. Below, brigs George Amos and Star; schrs Willie Harris, E B Everman, M A Whithan, J Baxter, Bonny Boat and Brandywine.
Cleared—Steamship William Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore; ship Kentuckian, Knowles, New Orleans; brig Annie Eldridge, Clifford, Cape Haytl.
Sailed, wind SW, bark Duiveland.
28th—Arrived, steamship Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool; brigs Alice M Putnam, Atwood, New Orleans; Julia E Arey, from Philadelphia; schrs C C Bearse, Hodgdon, Port Spain; Victor, from Demerara; Pomona, from Azua; Helen M Simmons, Dyer, Jacmel; Mary E Rankin, Crosby, Galveston; Lucy M Collins, Collins, Savannah; Island Belle, and Mary Brewer, New York; Robert Myham, do.
BALTIMORE, Dec 26—Arrived, steamship Caspian (Br), Scott, Liverpool; ship Calumet, Cheever, Callao; bark Winifred (Br), Raffie, Rio Janeiro; schrs Ella L Trefathen, Emmons, New York; Adelia T Cohn, Skinner, Alexandria.
Cleared—Steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston (and sailed).
Sailed—Steamship Ottawa (Br), for Liverpool.
27th—Arrived, steamship Cuba, Dukeheart, New Orleans via Havana and Key West; brigs Golconda, Loud, Boston; Lophenia (Br), Congdon, Genoa; Aivola (Br), Ellis, Turks Island; schrs Mary C Mangum, Beveridge, Nassau; B C Crocker, Harding; Village Queen, Conkling; Helen P Jones; Julia A Berkely, Etheridge; Annie Murchie, Merrill; Lillian M Warren, Hatch; Allen Lewis, Lewis; Old Chad, McClintock, and E K Dresser, Reed, New York; Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Taunton; Laura A Webb, Webb, Holmes' Hole.
Cleared—Schrs R F Hart, Hart, Galveston; E H Furber, Cobb, Portland; Sophia, Bunker, Boston; Wm Allen, Jones, New York.
Sailed—Bark Lapwing, in tow of steamer Chesapeake.
BRIDGEPORT, Dec 28—Arrived, schrs Silas Brainerd, Buell, New York; Henry B Drew, Miller, Elizabethport; Flora Temple, Savage, Port Jefferson; sloop H A Wallace, Randall, do.
CHARLESTON, Dec 23—Arrived, brig F H Kennedy, Hallett, Boston; schr Mary Farrow, Bigley, New York.
Cleared—Schr Gettysburg, Corson, New Haven.
28th—Arrived, ship Muscongus (Br), Gover, Liverpool; barks Adriatic (Br), McKenzie, Providence; Agnes Campbell (Br), Landry, Yarmouth; H G Hall, Fisk, Boston; schr E H Naylor, Philadelphia.
Off the port—Bark Yumuri (Br), Campbell, from Liverpool.
Sailed—Steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 26—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Templar (Arg), Wilson, Rio Janeiro; brig Golconda, Loud, Boston.
Passed out—Bark Princess Alexandria (Dan), Verdon, from Norfolk for St Croix.
28th—Arrived, brig Caroline (Swe), Fox, Rio Janeiro for orders.
FALL RIVER, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, Philadelphia.
26th—Arrived, schr Fountain, Bennett, New York.
GLOUCESTER, Dec 27—Arrived, schrs Saml S McKown, Parsons, and Wm Rice, Cressy, Rockland for New York; Richmond, Gaptill, and Amelia, Elms, do for do; Defiance, Crockett, and Saml Knight, Tracy, do for do; F A Pike, Wooster, Perry for do; Chas C Dame, Smith, New York for Saugus.
HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 26, PM—Arrived, brig Alice M Putnam, Atwood, New Orleans for Boston; schrs Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Philadelphia for do; Mary Ella, Thomas, Salem for Baltimore; Nadab, Cheney, Newburyport for Newcastle, Del; J Mansfield, May, Vinalhaven for New York; Charlie & Willie, Knowlton and Billow, Ames, Rockland for do; E L Leonard, Bunker, Bangor for Washington, DC; Rescue (Br), Hatfield, St John, NB, for New York; W H Hatfield (Br), Hatfield, Ship Harbor, NS, for do.
Returned—Brig C H Kennedy.
Sailed—Schrs James S Watson; J W Haig.
27th, AM—Arrived and sailed, bark Ella, Lewis, New York for Portland; schrs Mary J Ward, Ward, Philadelphia for Boston; Amelia, Post, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport; Gen Grant, Johnson, Baltimore for Belfast; A K Woodward, Woodward, New York for Ellsworth.
Also sailed, brigs L L Wadsworth, Selma, Alice M Putnam; schrs Mary J Adams, Berma (Br), Sarah Bernice, J B Knowles, Island Belle, Walter H Thorndike, Minnehaha, David Wasson, Florence Mayo, Ringdove, Terapin, Abbie S Oakes, Flora, Lucy M Collins, Leena Hunter, Hiawatha, Ada (Br), Pomona (Br), Peace, Revolution, E G Sawyer, W D B, Lucy Jones, Bengal, Nellie C Paine, Chattanooga, Lucy K Coggswell, Rebecca Florence, Geo W Glover, R E Parker, Abbott Devereux, Sarah, Helen M Simmons, John Stockham, May Standish, Nautilus, Taylor & Mathis and Billow.
MOBILE, Dec 27—Arrived, ship Southampton, Smithwick, New York via Savannah.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 23—Cleared, ships Lizzie Moses, Cox, Liverpool; Valparaiso (Sp), Roses, Barcelona; barks Boa (Sp), Julia, do; Lequietis (Sp), Raselli, do; Alice C (Br), Dix, Cork for orders.
In port 28th, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from Philadelphia via Havana, arrived 27th, to sail Jan 1 on her return.
NEWBERN, NC, Dec 24—Arrived, steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, New York.
NEWBURYPORT, Dec 25—Arrived, schrs Othello, Matthews, Philadelphia; E Stratton, McFadden, Bangor.
NANTUCKET, Dec 22—Arrived, schr L O Foster, Eldridge, New York.
NEW BEDFORD, Dec 25—Arrived, schrs Louisa Francis, Kelly, New York; Splendid, Phinney, Hoboken; Cohasset, Gibbs, Philadelphia; Susan, Hodgdon, New York; 26th, Maggie P Smith, Grace, Georgetown, DC.
NEWPORT, Dec 24, PM—Sailed, schrs Gentle, Eldridge, Rockland for New York; James Tilden, Jordan, Ellsworth, for do; Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland for do; Caroline, Wallace, Millbridge for do; S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for do; Ocean Queen, of Noank. Also, brig Wm Gordon, Fisher, from Providence for New York; schrs Light Boat, Wood, and Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Rockland for do; Ellen M Baxter, Waterman, Providence for do; Martha T Pike, Howard, Newburyport for Baltimore. Also, brig Reporter, Coombs, Calais for New York; schrs Kate Walker, Wall, Bangor for Newark; Julia Newell, McIntire, Camden for New York; Georgietta (new, 141 tons), Lord, of and from Ellsworth for New York; William Walton, Hunter, Philadelphia for Boston; Allen T Miner, Miner, Poughkeepsie for Wareham.
25th PM—Arrived, schrs Delia Hodgkins, Barnard, from Portland for Tangier; Geo S Fogg, Smith, Providence for do; Wm F Phelps, Cranmer, do for Philadelphia; C J Atwood, Burroughs, Boston for Wycomico; B S Young, Hatch, Wellfleet, for Tangier; Expedite, Racket, and Mansfield, Achorn, Providence for New York; Saml Gilman, Kelley, do for Baltimore; Mary M Murray, Gloucester for do; Estells, Higgins, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport; Emeline Haight, Avery, do for Portsmouth, NH; Exeter, Pendleton, Weehawken for Boston.
Returned—Schrs David Faust, T W Thorne, Isaac Anderson, Martha P King.
26th P M—Arrived, schr Jesse Hart, 2d, Hart, from Alexandria for Boston.
NEW HAVEN, Dec 28—Arrived, schrs Annie May, Parker, and Jos S Hewitt, Forster, Philadelphia; Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport; Baltimore, Larder, do; T C Lyman, Hill, Hoboken; C F Stickney, Mathers, Georgetown; Miranda, Hardey, Virginia; Casper Lawson, Hull, New York; Wm Gray, do; Jas Buchanan, ——.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 27—Arrived, bark Silvia (Nor), Olsen, Havana; schrs Ruth H Baker, Levering, Pensacola; Ocean Wave, Moore, Boston; West Wind, Townsend, Bristol.
Cleared—Schr David Collins, Townsend, Mobile.
28th—Arrived, steamer Hunter, Providence; schr Edith May, New York. Below, brig W Welsh, from Pensacola.
The City Ice Boat No 1, Capt Mason, left the city at noon yesterday and proceeded down; found the river full of ice, the Schuylkill being frozen over; proceeded up and broke the ice as far as Point Breeze and took the ship Waterloo in tow and brought her to Greenwich Point.
LEWES, Del, Dec 27, AM—In harbor, brig Velocity, for Port Spain, and 10 schooners. Wind SW, light.
4:50 PM—Danish ship passing in at 4 PM; also a herm brig; vessels in harbor unchanged. Wind SSW.
PORTLAND, Dec 27—Arrived, brigs Milwaukee, Brown, New York; Morancy, Hill, Elizabethport; schr Virginia, Small, Philadelphia.
Cleared—Brigs San Carlos, Parker, Matanzas; Ella Maria, Perry, Havana.
28th—Arrived, bark Ella, Lewis, New York.
PROVINCETOWN, Dec 27—At anchor, ship Wm Woodbury, from Calcutta.
PROVIDENCE, Dec 26—Arrived, schrs Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk; George Fales, Hall, Baltimore; Freddie L Porter, Small, do; Eva Bell, Somers, Philadelphia; James A Parsons, Young, do; Hattie M Howes, Howes, Elizabethport; Sea Nymph, Conley, Port Johnson; Frank Maria, Wood, do; Silver Bell, Newton, Weehawken; Prince Leboo, Eldridge, New York.
Sailed—Schrs Lizzie Maul, Buhler, Philadelphia; Thos P Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.
27th—Arrived, schrs Annie Magee, Woodland, Philadelphia; George Savage, Nye, Port Johnson; Emily, Pertain, Jersey City.
Sailed—Schrs Henry Castoff, Dumont, Baltimore; Charles E Smith, Manser, Philadelphia; Mary Riley, Riley, do; L S Lovering, Corson, do; Pointer, Baker, New York.
RICHMOND, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Annie V Bergen, Thompson, New York.
Sailed—Schrs Adelbert, Farnham, and Nellie Brown, Higgins, Boston; H Nichols, Dupuy, New York.
Sailed from City Point 24th, brig Johanna (NG), Aherns, Bahia for orders.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 27—Sailed, ship Glendevon (Br), Dinley, Queenstown; bark Woodhall (Br), Whittle, Liverpool.
Cleared 19th, ship Magnet, Crosby, Manzanillo.
Sailed 19th, ship Malabar (Fr), Outre (from Port Discovery), Callao; brig Queen of the Fleet (Br), Balmanno, Rio Janeiro.
SAVANNAH, Dec 22—Arrived, schr M M Rogers, Allen, Boston.
Sailed—Bark Henry Palmer (Br), Brennan, Maryport.
23d—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New York; bark Clementina (Sp), Havana.
Sailed—Ship City of Montreal, Dagget, Liverpool; brig Morning Star, Grozier, Bremen.
26th—Arrived, steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, New York; schr L A Danenhower, Philadelphia.
27th—Arrived, ship Gaspee, Emerson, Phenix Islands; bark Fish, Maryport; brig Mary C Roosevelt, Boston; schrs T G Smith, Charleston; Irrepressible, do; W Miller, Norfolk; H W Colby, Richmond; W R Beebe, New York; Francis Satterly, Wood's Hole.
Cleared—Schrs H G Morton, Jacksonville; Robert Caldwell, Satilla River.
28th—Arrived, steamships Montgomery, Faircloth, and San Salvador, Nickerson, New York; schr Jessie S Clark, Baltimore.
Cleared—Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, New York; Alhambra, Boston; ship N Mosher (Br), Mosher, Bremen; brigs E H Rich, Satilla River to load for Havana; Minnie Abbe, Montevideo to await orders.
SALEM, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, Lanesville for New York.
Sailed—Schr Hero, Kelly, New York.
25th—Sailed, schr Porto Rico.
26th—Arrived, schrs Lizzie Smith, Gorham, Tangier; E S Davis, Hatch, and G P Trigg, Linnekin, Newcastle, Del, for Danvers; Nay Day, Adams, Elizabethport.
STONINGTON, Dec 26—Arrived, schrs Sarah E Nash, New York; Antecedent, Pendleton, New Haven for do; Perine, Sheffield, Hoboken for Pawtucket.
WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 21—Cleared, brig H G Ford, Drinkwater, Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST.
For Holiday Presents
and Housekeeping Purposes, until January 1, 1871.
The entire stock of the undersigned, comprising the choicest selections in Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and House Furnishing Goods of all kinds.
China and Glassware.
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments of all kinds; Children's Carriages, Sleighs; Club Skates and a host of other useful and beautiful Articles.
The whole to be sold without reserve, at an
Immense Reduction in price,
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EDWARD D. BASSFORD.
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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State.
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BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN GENUINE JET JEWELRY, of every description, suitable for holiday presents.
E. MYERS, Manager, 687 Broadway.

CONNOLLY'S AMERICAN LAVA WARE.
First premium awarded at American Institute Fair, 1870.
Small patent Cuspadores.
The cheapest and best parlor spittoon ever invented.
Saves your carpets from being spoiled.
Sold at all the principal china stores.
Beware of imitations.
Wholesale only at the manufactory, 278 Pearl street.

EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES TO STRENGTHEN and improve the sight. Opera, Field and Marine Glasses. SEMMONS, Optician, 687 Broadway.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Natural Flowers in baskets and all other designs on hand for New Year's by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 1,213 Broadway.

PERFECT VENTILATION CAN BE OBTAINED BY the application of Hynes' Patent Ventilator, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys; we warrant a cure or no pay. Salesroom 21 Cortlandt street, N. Y. W. N. ABBOTT.

CHINA.

THE SITUATION AT TIEN-TSIN.

Movements of the United States Squadron.

Action of the English and French Authorities.

Foreign Residents Will Not Leave Tien-tsin—The United States Squadron—Determination of Admiral Rodgers—Expected Arrival of Troops—Treaties with the Chinese—The United States Minister Unpopular.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 12, 1870.

Contrary to our expectations there is now a fair prospect that it will not become necessary for foreign residents at Tien-tsin to abandon that port for the ensuing winter. Admiral Rodgers and his fleet have arrived, and, happily, he comes unhampered by instructions like those which of late have fettered the action of British naval authorities. Foreigners will not be expelled from, nor massacres take place at, any port where one of his fleet may be stationed. But the continued occupation of Tien-tsin by foreigners is assured by the action of the British government, which has decided on supporting the French in demanding the punishment of the mandarins who instigated the massacre of June last.

In consequence of this decision a body of troops are looked for from India at Tientsin before the river becomes blockaded by ice, and mercantile establishments will not be broken up, but women and children will be sent to this port and Chefoo pending the occupation of the former port by British soldiers. No foreign force that could be sent to Tientsin this season would be able to withstand the overwhelming numbers that could be arrayed against them by the Chinese, a large portion of whom have been drilled by English officers.

Treaties with the Chinese, as with the Apaches, are of no value unless backed by a display of force. Of this the British government has, greatly against its will, become convinced. If our Legation at Pekin has not erred in its despatches to the State Department, our government certainly co-operate with that of the British in espousing the French cause.

That the Chinese government will accede to the demands of the French, now that England has endorsed them, seems probable, from its readiness to conciliate the United States. This has been shown by the invitation which the mandarins at Tungchau have been compelled to extend to the American missionaries whom they virtually expelled from that port.

Of late the country has been quiet as regards foreigners, and native Christians have suffered no serious molestation. A Roman Catholic mission establishment near the Poyang Lake and a Protestant chapel near Canton have, however, been demolished by males, from which missionary societies may learn that the "Shining Cross" which the Burlingame Mission described as being welcome is destined to encounter a stout resistance ere it can be planted in the land of Confucius.

Governor Seward is expected to arrive in a few days from Japan. We are preparing to welcome the veteran and patriotic statesmen by a banquet. He will probably visit Pekin and smoke a pipe with Prince Kung. As for an interview with the young Emperor it were sheer profanity to propose it yet; until the Chinese are compelled to yield the audience question we must be content to be regarded, officially at least, as "barbarians."

Americans in China are not hard to please. They are always satisfied with the officers sent to this country as their representatives of the republic, unless there are evident signs of unfitness for the proper discharge of their duties. Unfortunately, at the present crisis, we have in the ex-Governor of California a gentleman who has been here just long enough to demonstrate his utter unfitness as American Minister to China.

Disaffection towards Mr. Lowe is universal from his silence and inactivity in the matter of the Tientsin massacre. The Shanghae *News Letter*, the American organ, expresses the general sentiment in saying:—"We have no right, perhaps, to expect that the American Minister to China should have either ability or experience, but we have a right to expect that he will not be guilty of gross negligence and wanton disregard of duty." When our Minister should have been at Tien-tsin, studying for himself the circumstances which led to the destruction of American property, the danger of assassination to which our countrymen were exposed and the extermination of innocent and worthy French citizens, he was enjoying himself at the Hills. The least he should have done was to have ordered the available ships of the Asiatic squadron to the scene of destruction without delay. That he failed to do so was not wholly his fault. On his arrival in China he found an American Consul at Tientsin whom he was bound to consider trustworthy, but that gentleman was an insolvent English merchant, and an employé of the Chinese government, and gave such a version of the massacre as to mislead the Minister. That this was the case we have a right to assume, inasmuch as in his communications to the newspapers he palliated, almost justified, the murder of the Sisters of Mercy, and lampooned the persecuted American missionaries. Confiding in such consular misrepresentations the Minister allowed himself to become a mere cipher at Pekin, and a cipher he will no doubt remain to the end of the chapter. Mr. Lowe is the only foreign representative at Pekin who did not repair to Tien-tsin to make personal investigation into the causes and character of the attempt that was made to exterminate the entire foreign community at that port.

The Action of the French Authorities in China—Execution of the Murderers—Departure of an Ambassador to France—His Antecedents—Rebuilding of the American Chapel—Movements of Mr. Seward—Amusements at Shanghae.

SHANGHAE, Nov. 13, 1870.

The communications from the HERALD's "Own" in Europe must be of such absorbing interest that a correspondent in China can hardly hope for a hearing. Perhaps, however, the fact that the fall of imperialism in France has moulded and directed the course of Chinese history may secure for us a degree of consideration by persons materially affected by the result of the Franco-Prussian conflict.

The mission of imperial France in China was religious propagandism. Republican France, on the other hand, is likely to regard the Chinese question from a purely political standpoint, and thus it has come to pass that the revolution which we in China thought would be effected by France in avenging the Tien-tsin massacre is postponed *sine die*.

Prince Kung, the Chinese Secretary of State, and M. Rocheouart, French Chargé d'Affaires, aware of the changes which Von Moltke's strategy have effected in France, have negotiated accordingly, and according to present prospects the Tein-tsin tragedy will lead to no great disaster to China. Money will be the basis of the amicable arrangement that is now proposed. A public circular addressed by M. Rocheouart to the French consuls in China gives us accurate and recent information respecting the action of the Pekin government in relation to the massacre of the French community at Tein-tsin. We there see what the Chinese will not do and what they have done to expiate that offence.

They will not behead the three officials who are mainly responsible for that ghastly outrage. One of these guilty men, the most culpable of the trio, is fully exonerated from blame, much to the chagrin of the foreigners at Tein tsin, who have no doubt of his having plotted the assassination. The other two have been degraded and banished to the Amour—Chinese Siberia. It may be well doubted if even that mild punishment will be carried out.

Life for life being a fundamental maxim of the criminal code, twenty heads have been taken off that France may see that China can act on the square on an emergency. Some of the men thus executed were, no doubt, really guilty of murdering Frenchmen, but the majority were evidently paid to personate the assassins. It is none of the foreigner's business, argue the Chinese, whom we behead if we give life for life. Thirty taels is sometimes sufficient to procure a substitute for a condemned criminal. Five hundred was the liberal amount which was awarded by the government to each of the twenty men who were beheaded to appease the wrath of France. Besides this, they were treated as patriots who were immortalizing themselves for the public weal. Their several heads were carefully sewed to their shoulders; they had an honorary interment, and are likely to have a temple erected to them, in which they will receive divine honors—*pour encourager les amities!* In the next place the sum of 250,000 taels is offered as an indemnity for the lives lost and 210,000 taels compensation for property destroyed. Finally, an ambassador has been despatched to France, whose principal duty will be to show that the beheading of the inculpated mandarins would cause great embarrassment to China. This reads well enough; but when one learns that Chung-How has been designated to that mission one is astounded. Chung-How! the Governor, the civil and military commander at Tien-tsin at the time of the massacre, who was importuned by the English Consul three different times to correct the misrepresentations which were exasperating the people to madness, and yet allowed the excitement to continue until it culminated in a Bartholomew's day; who was present when the French Consul was slain; who witnessed the indescribable sufferings of the Sisters, and who suffered the slaying and burning to proceed without summoning a constable or soldier to suppress the rising! The selection of such a man as Ambassador to France is wholly inexplicable, and the more difficult to comprehend as the French Chargé d'Affaires informs us it was at his request that that appointment was made. I regret to add that yesterday, on his arrival, he was rudely assaulted by foreigners here; his appearance at an earlier date would have cost him his life, so strong is the feeling against him. Shanghae has not a very good name abroad, and this occurrence is likely to do us great discredit. Certainly the Ambassador must have felt that we at least are barbarians. The French Chargé d'Affairs writes in reference to the action of the Chinese government that he "neither approves nor disapproves of this programme," which, however, has been carried into effect, and, pending the issue of the Chinese mission to France, cannot prejudge the final action of his government.

We cannot discover what advantage can accrue to France by this change of venue from Pekin to Paris. To us in China the change appears to be in the way of self-stultification. He believes, however, that "there is no danger of having a renewal in other parts of China of the fearful events at Pekin." Were he at some of the principal cities his belief would be different. No doubt the Pekin mandarins would do much to avert sanguinary outbreaks, as they know that punishment of some kind is sure to follow; but the populace have yet to be convinced that foreigners cannot be slain with impunity. Life is less secure now than it was before the massacre, and thus we have little to thank diplomacy for.

The American and English Legations at Pekin have endured much obloquy for alleged supineness touching the Tien-tsin affair, but the French representative testifies that all the heads of the Legations loyally co-operated with him in all his attempts to obtain redress.

The chapel of the American Mission is being rebuilt at the expense of the Chinese government, and the edifices of the English missionaries, also destroyed in the riot, will soon be restored. The reerection of the Catholic cathedral will be delayed until the French government effects a final arrangement of pending questions with China.

The poor native Christians who were slain or plundered because of their connection with foreigners are not thought of in these proceedings of the Chinese authorities. They were Chinese, and the government holds that it may do what it lists with its own.

By our last advices from the North, we learn that Mr. Seward and party left Tien-tsin *en route* for Pekin on the 27th ult. The presence of so large a party, and especially the music discoursed by the Calorodas band, quite enlivened that quiet little place. They will be received at the Russian Legation, the accommodations of the American Legation being far beneath the requirements of the occasion. Balls and rumors of balls are on the tapis at Pekin, which for a few weeks will be very gay; but all who do not mean to hybernate at the capital must soon quit it to evade the ice blockade, which will quickly set in.

Among the amusements in which we at Shanghae indulge are rowing and sailing. The yearly regatta of the rowing club took place a few days ago, and, as usual, there was a good deal of rivalry between American and English rowers. Although on four previous occasions Americans were victors three times, our English friends undertook to dispute our aquatic supremacy, but again the Americans came in ahead. Then followed our races, in which Englishmen excel. We have also athletic sports, in some of which John Chinaman bears off the palm—for instance, in racing with wheelbarrows. Wheelbarrows are the hacks of this settlement, the streets being thronged with them, having one, two or three passengers on them. In racing our sailors are allowed to take a ride, and it is amusing to see how often the wheelbarrows capsize, spilling the tars and placing their carriers in the rear.

JAPANESE PROGRESS.

[From the Japanese Gazette, Nov. 24.]

The government is continuing its efforts at consolidation; and, notwithstanding doubts expressed in many quarters, we believe successfully. The affairs in which foreigners are more particularly interested are all progressing apace. The railway works are beginning to make quite a show at several points between Jeddo and Yokohama, and we are informed that the Engineer-in-Chief has been instructed by the government to proceed with the preparatory surveys of the more extended line. At Osaka the Mint is nearly completed, and is a remarkably handsome and solid freestone building—the first of its class ever built in Japan. The machinery will soon be in complete working order, but it is hazardous to say when it will commence work. The lighthouses are being pushed forward with all the speed possible, and they are of a quality as to construction and lights that would do credit to any country. Altogether there will be eighteen lights on the Japanese coast, two being lightships. Three of the lighthouses are under the superintendence of a French engineer, M. Verny, chief of the arsenal at Yokoska; the remainder under Mr. Brunton, engaged for the government of Japan by her Britannic Majesty's government for this particular work, but who, since his arrival in Japan, has done the community and government good service in a variety of ways in which his engineering skill could be useful. It is under his advice and supervision that the settlement of Yokohama is being drained and the streets made. He has also presented a scheme for lighting the settlement, which the government have professed themselves willing to carry out so far as the provision of lamp posts is concerned; but the tardiness with which the community agrees as to the means of raising funds for the illumination delays this most desirable and really necessary work. There are fears on the part of many, and we confess that they are apparently well founded, that the issue of an unlimited quantity of kinsats (paper money), while it enables the government to show a great amount of spirit outwardly, must be acting injuriously on the financial prospects of the empire; for it is generally understood that neither themselves nor any other persons have an exact knowledge as to the quantity issued, and the worst consequences might be apprehended if the public lost confidence in their ruler and his ministers. At present the people of Jeddo and Yokohama like paper just as well as silver money.

A FULL-BLOODED BORDER RUFFIAN.

Wholesale Murder in Wyoming Territory—Martin L. Eastwood, of Rochester, N. Y., One of the Victims.

[From the Cheyenne (Wyoming Territory) Tribune, Dec. 19.]

Mr. William Parks, in partnership with Mr. Edward Creighton, of Omaha, purchased last fall some 3,500 head of stock cattle at Schuyler, Neb., and, bringing them by way of Pine Bluff, reached Horse Creek on the 5th of November. Here he had built a large corral and comfortable cabin, and intended to establish himself in the stock business, and was making arrangements to return to Omaha to spend the approaching holidays. He had with him eleven men, consisting of one foreman, John Brackpool, one cook and nine herdsmen. Among the latter was the murderer, Herbert Filmore Nourse. On Tuesday morning, the day the murders were committed, the foreman directed six of the herdsmen, Nourse among them, to take their ponies and look after the cattle as usual. Nourse complained of not feeling well and was left in camp, the foreman taking his place. The remaining three herdsmen were directed to dig a well near the cabin. During the morning Nourse occupied his bunk most of the time, taking the opportunity, when all were out, to secure all the guns and pistols in the cabin, which he secreted in his bunk. He had thus secured five revolvers and two Henry rifles. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon Mr. Parks, Nourse and three of the other men were in the cabin. Nourse had been talking of a settlement, had made his own statements, which Mr. Parks said were correct, after which he went to his bunk and Parks turned to the table, where he was writing with his back towards Nourse, who then levelled a revolver without being seen, and shot Parks through the head. He died instantly. The other men seeing what had been done, one of them, Seymour Robb, sprang for his revolver and found it gone, at which Nourse fired at him and missed him. Another man, H. F. Tilley, not comprehending the state of affairs, attempted to assist Mr. Parks, who had fallen to the floor, when Nourse snapped a revolver at him, not five feet from his head. The three men finding their position rather critical, being without arms, beat a hasty retreat out of the house, closely followed by Nourse, who fired at Tilley immediately after reaching the door. Tilley saved his life this time by dodging behind a cart that stood near by, which received the ball. The two men that were working in the well, hearing the firing, came out and started for the house. Nourse fired at the one in advance, Andrew Mattice, the ball taking effect in the left breast above the heart, and coming out below the shoulder blade. Mattice and his companion, Martin Lee Eastwood, then turned to run, when Nourse fired at Eastwood, striking him in the small of the back, inflicting a wound that proved fatal in about four hours. Nourse then went into the house, and after some time had elapsed, Tilley, who had already miraculously escaped, having been shot at once and snapped at once, with more pluck than discretion, entered the house where Nourse seemed to be engaged in examining Mr. Parks' pockets. Nourse arose from behind the corpse and snapped a revolver at Tilley, and followed him out of the house. He succeeded in eluding Nourse by closing the door after him. Turning quickly round the corner of the house, Nourse with two revolvers started up the creek in the direction the other men were known to be. One of the men followed him, and when some four miles away from the house, Nourse met one of the herdsmen, Atlas Parsons, and fired at him. Parsons being on horseback easily made his escape. Nourse returned to the house after several hours, during which time the foreman, Mr. John Brackpool, had returned. As Nourse approached the house Brackpool presented a carbine, and would have shot him, but he threw up his hands and begged for his life, saying that he was guilty and that he had no pistols. The men took him into the house, tied and watched him until the Sheriff arrived and took him into custody.

Mr. William Parks was a bachelor, about thirty-six years old, and a native of Indiana. Martin Lee Eastwood, who died about four hours after he was shot, was a native of Rochester, N. Y. He had no family, and but little was known of his history. Andrew Mattice, a youth nineteen years old, was shot through the chest, inflicting a very dangerous and painful wound, but bids fair to recover. He is from Montgomery county, Iowa, where his parents reside.

The Rochester *Democrat* says:—The Martin Lee Eastwood, alluded to in the above, is the same person who murdered a drover named Brairton, nearly fourteen years ago, near Deep Hollow. If we remember rightly, he struck Brairton on the head with a club, and he died shortly afterwards from the injuries he received. Eastwood was arrested and had two different trials for murder, but was convicted of manslaughter. On his first conviction his counsel, Mr. Hovey, demanded a new trial, on the ground that one of the jurymen left the juryroom for the purpose of taking a drink. The second trial was granted and he was again convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to Auburn State Prison for the term of seven years. After serving out his term he returned to this city and then went West.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Next Presidency—The Northwest on Hoffman.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, organ of the democracy of the Northwest, gives the following in its leading editorial columns without comment:—

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in commenting on the article in the New York *Leader* in regard to the "next Presidency," says:—"If the disavowal of Presidential aspirations, made by the friends of Governor Hoffman in his behalf, is official, we may regard it as an act of wisdom. Governor Hoffman is too young a man to risk a doubtful scramble for the democratic nomination, and it should be his care to keep out of the way until he can see a sure thing in the White House. Tammany is not as strong as it is thought to be. It has been made to seem stronger than it is by the radicals, who think it is unpopular, and, therefore, wish to place it in the ascendant as a democratic element. Their intrigue has been obvious all along; but, nevertheless, it will be prudent for Governor Hoffman to hold off for a while yet."

Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President.

Referring to the suggestion that ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, be placed on the democratic ticket for Vice President, the Augusta *Chronicle* of the 24th inst. says:—

We believe that Governor Johnson would give strength to the ticket in the West, where he is most favorably known as a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Douglas. The friends of the latter who were drawn into the republican party by the force of the war current which swept over the West in 1861–62 would be glad to have a bridge over which they could quietly and honorably return to the old fold. The name of Governor Johnson on the democratic ticket for Vice President would enable thousands of the Douglas war democrats to renew their allegiance to their old party without a sacrifice of feeling. They know that Governor Johnson opposed, with the whole weight of his powerful intellect and personal influence, the unfortunate split at Charleston, and that he sacrificed himself in accepting the second place on the Douglas ticket in 1861. They also know that he strenuously opposed the secession movement in the South, and, as a member of the Georgia State Convention, was active and zealous in his efforts to prevent the passage of the secession ordinance.

The name of Governor Johnson, it is hardly necessary to add, will give universal satisfaction to all the Southern States. Indeed, his candidacy would arouse and stimulate an enthusiasm among our people which has not been witnessed since the memorable canvass of Polk and Clay in 1844. He is the choice of the entire South, and, we believe, will be entirely acceptable to the democracy of the Middle and Eastern States.

What a Republican Organ Wants to Know.

[From the New Orleans Republican, Dec. 23.]

SHALL WE HOLD OUR OWN?

Governor Hoffman, of New York, is run by Jim Fisk, Boss Tweed and Alderman Sweeny. This trio controls Tammany Hall, of which Tweed is the sachem and Fisk the factotum, and Tammany Hall controls New York. The South will be invited to invest this noble band of New York democrats with the full control of the United States government at the next election, and after that we shall be fed on promises and theories, while the drift of all national legislation will be to assist Tammany and its schemes. The pool is almost made up, and the game only waits for the South to put herself in opposition to the West, with which she is identified in interest, when the result will be announced as a grand national demand for Hoffman.

CUSTOM HOUSE POLITICS.

Gossip of the Rotunda—A Clerk Comments on Cabinet Changes—Murphy Master of the Situation in New York.

Of all the federal offices in this city the Custom House possesses the greatest attractions for impecunious republicans. It is the alpha and omega of local republican endeavor, the bright and shining light that illumines the path of those who step to the "music of the Union" party and those who march with them in the campaign against the metropolitan powers that be. It is the focus of hope for the politically destitute, the city of refuge for the disappointed of the party, who at present control it. Cabinets may split into fragments; the policy of the President may appear inscrutable; but while a friend of the administration holds the position of Collector

THE DARK CORRIDORS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE

will surely be blocked by the friends and adherents of rival factions.

Cognizant of these facts, which, by the way, hold good with reference to all other federal offices, a HERALD reporter yesterday visited the Custom House for the purpose of interrogating Collector Murphy on certain matters. The Collector was not to be seen, but certain of his subordinates were found to be ready and willing to disclose their views on men and measures. It is due to them, however, to state that they were not aware that their opinions would be given to the public.

Entering by a side door the reporter bowed himself into the good graces of several officials, and being well known was introduced to a number of expectant office-holders, friends and supporters of the rival Senators. After some few remarks on the condition of the thermometer, fully agreed to by the waiting politicians, the conversation turned on the disruption of the republican party, as indicated in late Washington despatches. The young, confident, shock-headed and somewhat perverse radical office-holder who was for the time being the reporter's own particular meat, declined to say in what manner he would upset the pretensions of the leading men of the country, and waxed wildly abusive and gently sarcastic in response to meekest questions. Being closely interrogated, however, he said that it was the opinion of his party (Twenty-third street and Twenty-second street) and his own opinion also, that everything was all O. K. The pet schemes of the

NEW YORK TRIBULATION

were sure to come to grief; its wails in politics, its howls for protection, its rank abuse in superfluous adjectives of everybody not long haired; its condemnation of everything not foul, strange or unnatural, had disgusted the entire party, he said, and it could not now influence anybody in Washington or here to regard its mandates. The Tribulation, said that fine specimen of radicalism, is powerless here, and its suggestions are the burden of all the sarcastic wit heard within these halls.

There is no news whatever here. We are all hard at work doing our business, the Collector is respected by every one with whom he is brought in contact through business relations, and, relieved from the impertinent interference of professional politicians I think we can get on very well. "Now look here," said this auburn-haired office-holder, as the reporter, conscious that he had gained no information, and that there was

NO NEWS

to glean, was moving towards the door, "Fenton and Conkling may fight, and local republican leaders worry about the Custom House, but as long as Grant is President and Murphy is Collector the machinery of the customs is bound to run smoothly, and the revenue is sure to be collected."

PERSONAL NOTES.

General Burnside is in Boston.

Two heroes of the war of 1812 reside in Winneshiek county, Iowa—William and Cyrus Smith.

J. J. Wright, colored, has been re-elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

During the three years of Mayor Shurtleff's administration in Boston he has never been absent from the city except on official business.

Hon. Oscar Turner, of Paducah, Ky., has positively declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the democratic nomination for Governor.

Mayor Aguilar, of Los Angeles, California, is a Spaniard, and does not speak or write the English language. He sends his messages to the Common Council in Spanish, and has them read by an interpreter.

The Rev. William A. Drew is the oldest clergyman in Augusta, having been in the ministry fifty years, and the oldest editor in Maine, having occupied the chair editorial thirty-two years.

It is reported that the Rev. J. A. M. Chapman will next spring exchange his Boston pastorate for one in Brooklyn, and that the Rev. Alfred Coopman, of Wilmington, Del., will succeed him in Grace Church.

The Machias *Republican* says Mrs. Clara H. Nash, of Columbia Falls, Washington county, Me., has been appointed a justice of the peace and quorum. Mrs. Nash has been studying law for some time, and report says she is intending to practice in connection with her husband, F. C. Nash, Esq., of that place.

The Rev. Mr. Strong, who was seriously injured, with Rev. Mr. Stone, at Hartford, on Friday evening last, and was reported to have died of his injuries the same night, we are most happy to be able to report, to-day, "hopefully convalescent." The report was current on Friday night in Hartford that Mr. Strong was dead, and was believed because it came directly from the Asylum, where he was. But it seems that it was the effects of chloroform, which were mistaken for death, and that there is now good reason to hope that he may entirely recover.

THE JOHNSON HOMICIDE.

The Fatal Negro Affray in Broome Street on the Day of the Farragut Obsequies.

Testimony for the Prosecution—Statement of the Alleged Murderer—Summing Up of Counsel and Verdict.

Thomas Sentenced to be Hanged on the 17th of February Next.

The trial of John Thomas, accused of the murder of Walter Johnson on the 30th of September last, was commenced yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardozo sitting on the bench. There was only a slim attendance in the court room, and very many of those colored people, drawn there through special interest in the trial, both the murdered man and the alleged murderer being colored men. The prisoner, a stalwart mulatto, with low forehead and beetle brows, and yet a general expression not altogether displeasing, was seated by Mr. John A. Goodlet, his counsel.

EMPANNELLING A JURY.

Nearly an hour and a half was consumed in empanelling a jury. The following were the jurors finally selected:—Henry Arden, Stephen Bogart, William Alexander Smith, Henry Queripel, Jr., Horatio D. Van Syckle, Morris Brainard, Titus M. Lent, George W. Walker, James Bryce, Jr., Henry V. Ryder, Horace Doty and Alphonso J. Lafarge. The jurors were all white men.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Garvin, the District Attorney, in his usual clear and comprehensive manner, gave the jury a succinct statement of the facts of the killing. He insisted the killing was a clear case of deliberate and unprovoked murder, and believed that the evidence would fully sustain the indictment. Next followed hearing the

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

Harrison Haisey was the first witness called, and, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—I reside at No. 51 Watts street; I was at work on the day of the killing of Walter Johnson; the deceased caught me around the neck and said, "I am going to kill Thomas and then blow my brains out;" I told him he had better go home; this was about six o'clock in the evening; I went into a barber shop, and while there heard a pistol shot; I went out into the street, but did not see who fired the pistol; the deceased was a cook; this was on the night of the 30th of September last.

Cross-examination—When the prisoner told me he was going to kill Johnson I told him he had better go home; the prisoner was in a passion; he did not tell me what put him in a passion; I cannot tell whether he was drunk; I have known the prisoner fifteen years; I have never had any difficulty with him and have no unfriendly feelings toward him; I never heard of his being a great fighter or kicker; the deceased was about six feet tall; I am not sure whether I saw Walter Johnson that day; I had drunk nothing that day; I did not see the prisoner before six o'clock in the evening, as far as I remember; this is all I know of this matter; I asked the prisoner why he was going to kill the deceased, and he would not tell me; we talked about five minutes; the prisoner was crying, but did not halloo; I had always thought him a mild-tempered man; I had never known him to be in a quarrel.

TESTIMONY OF NELSON CRAWFORD.

Nelson Crawford, sworn—I was acquainted with the deceased, but only knew the prisoner by sight; between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the 30th of September, as I was passing the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, I heard the prisoner using very threatening language; he said to the deceased, "You followed me all last night, for you mean to murder me;" afterwards the deceased said, "I will fight you if you want to;" two or three minutes afterwards I heard the report of a pistol, and then saw Johnson lying on his back; I saw no pistol in the prisoner's hands; he died in less than five minutes; blood came from his breast, and, I think, from his mouth.

Cross-examination—My attention was first called to the parties in Brome street; I heard the threatening language; I was directly opposite them, across the street; the prisoner said, "I heard that you followed me all night with a knife;" this threatening language I know was uttered by the prisoner; the deceased said, "If you want to fight me do so, but take your hands out of your pocket;" I told a man named Church "he means mischief;" the deceased said, "I will pay for a room if you will fight me, but you must take your hands out of your pocket;" I had known the deceased about six years, and the prisoner about a year; I was not intimate with the deceased; I have no unfriendly feelings towards the prisoner; I noticed that the prisoner had one hand in his pocket; I know Church was acquainted with the deceased; the prisoner was not crying; I never heard of the deceased kicking men's hats off their heads for wagers; I did not hear the deceased tell the prisoner he would shoot him.

John Church, sworn—On the evening of the killing of Johnson I was in Lynch's liquor store and heard the prisoner and deceased talking in a loud voice; Johnson said to Thomas, "Take your hands out of your pocket; I am willing to fight you, only keep your hands out of your pocket;" the previous witness asked me to take Johnson away; very soon the prisoner stepped back several feet, and, drawing a pistol, shot the deceased; I saw him draw the pistol, saw the flash, heard the report and saw the deceased fall; a little while after this the prisoner was arrested.

Cross-examination—This was on the evening of the day of the Farragut procession; I first met the deceased in the morning; we took two drinks together and then separated; I made no arrangements to meet him that night; I cannot say that either the prisoner or deceased was under the influence of liquor; I was an acquaintance of the deceased, and nothing more; the shooting was opposite the liquor saloon No. 511 Broome street; I did not see the deceased make any motion to strike the prisoner.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. BURTON.

Wm. E. Burton, sworn—I knew the deceased and also know the prisoner; I have been the shipmate of both of them; about half-past eight o'clock on the evening of September 30 I was in Lynch's liquor saloon, corner of Broome and Thompson street; the prisoner came in and asked if I had seen Walter Johnson; he said he had been looking for him; I told him I had been with Walter seeing the procession, and left him up town, in the Twentieth Ward, he did not appear to be particularly excited; I went away about half an hour, and when I came back the prisoner and the deceased were having an altercation in the street; soon the prisoner drew a pistol and shot the deceased; after firing the pistol the prisoner ran off in the direction of Laurens street; Johnson did not speak after he fell; he bled a little from the mouth; I did not see Church.

Cross-examined—I was about eight feet away when the firing took place; I do not know what the trouble between them was.

MISS THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

Grace Ann Thompson, sworn—I slightly knew the deceased; on the night in question I saw the deceased and the prisoner talking loudly at one another at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets; Johnson said "You know about the umbrella;" Thomas said, "You have got my umbrella;" Johnson said, "We will settle it now;" Thomas said, "I hear you have been following me all night;" pretty soon Thomas fired and Johnson fell; I saw nothing in Johnson's hands.

Edward Harnett sworn—I am a member of the police force; I arrested the prisoner on the night of the homicide; as I laid my hand on his shoulder he flung a pistol away; I gave him in charge of officer Cornell and went in search of the pistol, which I found; I identify the pistol produced as the one; I put two marks on it; three chambers are still loaded and three have been discharged; I took the prisoner to the station house and turned him over to Captain McDermott; Sergeant Maloney searched him.

Cross-examined—A colored man called my attention to the shooting; I found the pistol in a vacant building, where the prisoner threw it.

CAPTAIN M'DERMOTT'S TESTIMONY.

Captain McDermott, sworn—I told the prisoner this shooting was an unfortunate affair for him; he said it was not unfortunate for him, he had shot no one; this was the evening of his arrest; the next morning he told me he did shoot the accused, but did it in self-defence; I asked him if the deceased assaulted him, and he said "No, but he expected he would."

Dr. William Shine, sworn—I made a post-mortem examination of the deceased; the ball passed through the heart and lodged in the spinal column; a very slight thing will deflect the course of the ball.

The prosecution here rested.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

John Thomas, the prisoner, sworn—I was born in Hayti; I have lived in New York about twenty-five years; I followed the sea for a living, acting in the capacity of cook; after the procession I went to see a friend, and then, coming up Broome street, I met Halsey; I told Halsey that I did not like to be kicked and cuffed about by Johnson; I then went into Lynch's and there met Burton, and had about the same conversation with him; after this I met an old shipmate up the street, and after talking with him a while went down to opposite Lynch's and there met Johnson; said Johnson to me, "I have been told you have been looking for me all day;" I said, "That's a lie;" he put both his hands into his pockets and said, "I'll shoot you and give you a d—d licking any way," and then struck at me; I dodged the blow and jumped away from him; Johnson then made a move for a pistol, as I thought, and I drew a pistol with my left hand and shot him; I had no intention of killing him; I had been last employed on the yacht Silvia; I have a wife and family.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—After I fired the shot I did not see him fall, but ran away; I was excited and threw the pistol away, and directly after was arrested by a policeman; I was under great excitement when I made my statement before the Coroner; I have long been in the habit of carrying a pistol; Johnson did not strike me, only at me; he did not kick me.

SUMMING UP.

With the above statement of the prisoner the defence rested their case, and thereupon the prisoner's counsel proceeded to sum up. His strongest point was that the prisoner thought his life in jeopardy, and in a frenzy of fear and excitement shot the unfortunate deceased. He urged that there was no intent to kill, and in the absence of such intent that a murder, as defined by the law, had not been committed. He defined murder, and then insisted that the present killing was either justifiable homicide, murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the third degree.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE CHARGE AND VERDICT.

Judge Cardoza very briefly charged the jury, who, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of guilty, and the Court, warning the prisoner that he had been justly tried, that his counsel had done their duty by him, and to throw away all hope of reprieve, sentenced him to be hanged on the 17th of February next.

HANLON, THE MURDERER.

The Day Fixed for His Execution.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 28.]

On Monday Sheriff Leeds received from Governor Geary the death warrant which fixes the date of John Hanlon's execution. The warrant is dated December 24, and, after reciting the conviction, &c., it declares:—

"Now, therefore, this is to authorize and require you, the said William R. Leeds, High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, as aforesaid, to cause the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be executed upon the said John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, Wednesday, the 1st day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the manner directed by the seventy-sixth section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the thirty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' relating to penal proceedings and pleading, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant."

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Gilpin, his counsel, and Mr. P. Carroll, one of the counsel for Hanlon, visited Moyamensing Prison, for the purpose of reading the warrant to the condemned. Since his sentence Hanlon has occupied the cell which was assigned to Probst, Winnemore and Williams, but in response to his earnest request the irons which were at first placed on him have been removed and his limbs are free. His relatives and friends are allowed to see and converse with him, but are not permitted to enter the cell, all communications being through the small latticed window in the cell door and in the presence of a keeper.

The fate of Berger and Twitchell has made the prison authorities unusually cautious, and this will explain the complaints made by Hanlon in his interview with the Sheriff and Mr. Perkins and others yesterday. When the Sheriff and those who accompanied him entered Hanlon's cell the prisoner was standing by a small table upon which a crucifix was placed. He was apparently indifferent to the interruption, although evidently aware of its purpose, and the only indication of emotion was the more rapid mastication of the tobacco he held in his mouth and the frequent ejection of the saliva. He greeted his visitors quietly, and then listened as Sheriff Leeds read the warrant, no emotion being perceptible in Hanlon, although the Sheriff's voice trembled, and all who were present as spectators were visibly affected. The same stolid look of unconcern noticeable during the trial was still observable, and the utter callousness of one standing so near the edge of the grave produced a greater effect upon all who were in the cell than if there had been an exhibition of dread at the approaching doom.

The reading of the warrant was followed by a profound silence, no one caring to speak, and all watching the immovable features of Hanlon as he stood before the group.

Mr. Gilpin was the first to speak. He said, "John, that is the death warrant of Governor Geary, fixing the date of your execution."

"Yes," said Hanlon, quietly; "that's the 1st of February."

Sheriff Leeds remarked, after a pause, "That is time enough, isn't it?"

Hanlon—Why, that's less than thirty days.

Sheriff Leeds—That's five weeks, or a little less.

Hanlon—Why, I understood they always allowed thirty days after a man has been ——

The sentence was not completed.

Sheriff Leeds—Do you have all that you desire?

Hanlon—Oh, yes, I have no cause for complaint; but I desire that I should see my wife more frequently.

Mr. Perkins remarked that Hanlon's wife was allowed to see him every ten days, and that the prison inspectors would not, after the experience of the past, make any exception to the rule, and he added to Hanlon, "You see your wife every time she comes."

Hanlon—Oh, yes; but——

Mr. Perkins—Why, she sees you.

Hanlon—Yes, at the door.

Mr. Perkins—Well, I cannot help it.

Mr. Perkins, addressing himself to Sheriff Leeds, said, "The prisoner is in my custody, and I am responsible for him until the day of execution. I then hand him over to you."

Hanlon—Well, I am no Eaton nor a Twitchell either.

Sheriff Leeds—I mean, do you have all you want? I am desirous that you should receive all the comforts you need.

Hanlon—*Oh, that's all right, but I want my wife to see me every day. All I ask is that she be allowed to visit me in my cell.*

Mr. Perkins—Why, she does see you.

Hanlon—Oh, yes! at the door; but that's not the thing.

Mr. Perkins—Such is the rule of the inspectors, and we cannot help it. She ought to be allowed here once in ten days, but they have strained a point and grant her the privilege once a week. I don't think they will permit her any oftener.

Hanlon—Well, the privilege has been allowed to Eaton and Twitchell and Probst, and I don't think I am any worse than they; I only want her; I don't ask for anbody else to come in here, and I think they might grant me the same privilege that they granted to Eaton and Twitchell. They had their friends to call on them whenever they desired, and there was no trouble about it.

Mr. Perkins—John, you are mistaken.

Hanlon—No, I am not.

Mr. Perkins—Well, that matter rests with the inspectors.

Hanlon—I don't think I ask too much. Eaton's friends were allowed to see him whenever they came.

Sheriff Leeds—Well, I'll speak to the inspectors about it.

Mr. Perkins—Why, John, you see your relatives as often as any of the others who have been condemned to death.

Hanlon—No I don't.

Mr. Perkins—(Emphatically)—Yes you do.

Hanlon—Why, you wouldn't allow my sisters to come in this morning! I am no Twitchell—you needn't be afraid of me.

Here Mr. Carroll, his counsel, said, "The Twitchell matter has been settled; Twitchell committed suicide, you know."

Hanlon—Well—Oh! I'm no Twitchell; I'm not on suicide.

Sheriff Leeds—I'll see the inspectors about this matter.

Hanlon said he thought he should be allowed to see his wife when he willed, and see her alone. He wanted no one else in his cell.

Sheriff Leeds—John, there is a short time for you to prepare for death.

Hanlon—Oh! I am prepared. I've got plenty of time, but I see no reason why my wife cannot be allowed in here.

Mr. Perkins then explained that whenever any of his friends called they were allowed to see him through the grating of his cell, and he could make no distinction for this prisoner.

This ended the interview. Some of the party then approached Hanlon and shook hands with him. Sheriff Leeds said to him, "I'll do all I can for you."

Father Barry, of the Church of Annunciation, is attending Hanlon nearly every day and ministering to his spiritual wants. During his residence in his present cell Hanlon has carved upon the sill of his window the names "John Hanlon, Charles Hanlon." How he became possessed of the knife is not known.

It should not be forgotten that the fixing of the day of execution does not effect the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court upon the writ of error.

THE INDIANS ON THE ELKHORN RIVER.

A Lively Fight—Five Redskins Killed and Five Wounded.

[Correspondence of the Omaha Herald.]

WHETSTONE AGENCY, Dec. 21, 1870.

Some two weeks ago a party of trappers encamped on the headwaters of the Elkhorn river had quite a skirmish with a small band of Sioux Indians, supposed to belong to Spotted Tail's band, but it has been discovered beyond a doubt that they were Yankton Sioux, whose agency is located fifteen miles below Fort Randall. Five were killed and five badly wounded (three shot through the bowels) by the trappers. The wounded have reached their agency.

The Pun-kas are having a lively time. Their agency is located at the mouth of the Running Water. The Medicine Bull's band of Lower Brule, located at the mouth of White river, and Spotted Tail's young braves have been raiding these poor Pun-kas almost weekly for the past two years. They number, all told, seven hundred souls. A combined force of fifty braves from the above two camps dashed in at the Pun-kas last week and three of them were shot—one dead and the others mortally wounded. No Pun-kas lost.

Last week the Santee Sioux caught a Brule Sioux near their agency making off with some stock. He was captured, put in irons and taken to Randall and turned over to the military. This is the first instance of the kind where a wild Indian has been imprisoned for stealing; they are generally feasted. The friends of the incarcerated Indian threaten to capture the post unless he is liberated forthwith.

Spotted Tail is slowly recovering from his long indisposition.

Forty young men of the Lower Brule Sioux band have been out on the warpath. They have gone towards the Platte and will strike low down.

Todd Randall has been appointed by Major Washington sub-agent for Spotted Tail's band, on White river, above the mouth.

Under Major Washington's administration things are working exceedingly well at Whetstone. The whiskey traffic, to a great extent, has been suppressed.

Hon. A. E. Buck, member of Congress from Alabama, was in Augusta on Friday. He will spend the holidays in Maine—his native State.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE PERIOD.

How the Remains of an Old Actor Were Treated in Madison Avenue—Conscientious Scruples About His Funeral.

[From the Evening Telegram.]

A few days since the mortal remains of the old and well known actor, George Holland, passed through that gloomy portal which is one day to open for us all. Mr. Holland was known by the profession to which he added no mean lustre, and by those with whom he came in contact outside as a mild and unobtrusive Christian gentleman. During the long and laborious life in which he followed the theatrical profession no single act can be remembered by the many with whom he had become acquainted as calling for a blush of shame or dishonor. All knew him as the same affable, kind Christian. It is true that Mr. Holland walked the stage boards for a livelihood; but we have yet to learn whether, by supplying the highest sources of intellectual enjoyment to his follows, he had forfeited their admiration and respect as a believer in the same religion and a humble follower in the footsteps of our great common Master. More than that, we have yet to learn whether it be not far below the dignity of the man who professes to be the faithful minister of Christ—nay, whether it be not even criminal of him—to put forth as an excuse why the last ceremonies of religion should not be performed over the remains of the aged and well-respected George Holland because, forsooth, he

HAD BEEN AN ACTOR,

and the conscientious scruples of a congregation must he respected and their feelings not outraged by the introduction into their church of their deceased brother. And yet it appears that in these days of civilization and refinement a clergyman is found so true a follower of the all-merciful Redeemer and a congregation such true believers in the great doctrines of charity and mercy which He taught as to shut the doors of the church of God against the remains of one who, by the testimony of all who knew him, was a devoted adherent of that church and a faithful observer of its laws and ceremonies. Yes, when George Holland had played his last act in the drama of life, and the curtain fell, and those who had been his audience for the four score years which he labored hard for their pleasure—the best and most innocent, we repeat, of all pleasures—when it was all over, and his real life began, then, and then only, was the voice of the minister of religion (!) raised against him, and then, and then only, was the

DOOR OF GOD'S HOUSE

shut against him. Through life, when he was a living, active member of the congregation there was no objection to him, but when he was gone and the congregation or church could benefit no more by his presence, then he ceased to be a member, even in that holy communion which Christ himself teaches us exists between the living on Earth and the blessed in Heaven. When the old actor had died his friends, who were actors, too, by the by, thought it only fit that his body should be taken to the church of which he had been

SO FAITHFUL A MEMBER;

and these actors, who for the future have grave reason to doubt whether they themselves shall receive the rights of Christian burial when they die—those benighted men, who are unfit to have a place in God's house, which God tells us is open to all who shall enter, and that He is in waiting to receive us all—these men set about procuring for their deceased brother those last rites to which we all look forward with veneration and awe—that mysterious introduction into another and a better life than this, "where blindness shall be no more and wayside begging no more, and where we shall see the Lord in his true glory through all the days that the Lord shall be."

Two of the sorrowing friends of Mr. George Holland waited on the Rev. Dr. Sabine, whose church is situated at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, to make arrangements for having his funeral service read at that church. The gentlemen who waited on the reverend doctor regarding this charitable and, in the opinion of the latter, very unactorly work, were Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of Booth's theatre, and Mr. Edward Holland, the son of the deceased. When these gentlemen stated that they had come on this errand he at once politely informed them "that really his congregation had conscientious scruples about having the funeral service performed in the church, as Mr. Holland had belonged to the theatrical profession; but, however, there was a church round the corner where they usually did these things, and where he was sure, from the practice of the minister, that no

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES,

either on his part or on the part of the congregation, would interfere with the performance of the ceremony."

Having received this polite answer, the gentlemen quietly withdrew, and another clergyman was found to introduce to God his old and faithful servant. We wonder if any of the Rev. Dr. Sabine's congregation ever went to see Mr. Holland play. We are curious to know, if they ever did, how far their conscientious scruples interfered with them on these occasions? We wonder whether the delicate conscience of the reverend gentleman was at all affected when actors subscribed to his church. It is curious with what facility these "conscientious scruples" can at times be dispensed with, and we very much question whether, in that allusion to the "church round the corner," an impartial observer would not say that, to speak a little profanely, the reverend doctor was not inclined "to blind the devil in the dark."

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Why the Females Should Club Together—The Brooklyn Organization.

Why shouldn't there be a woman's club? Is there any law prohibiting the dear creatures from clubbing together if they like each other well enough? Are men to have magnificent club houses where they can go all alone by themselves—the selfish wretches—and find the new magazines, the freshest novels, the latest reviews and the spiciest critiques, in conjunction with dainty cookery and most fragrant cigars, while the ladies stay meekly at home and execute elaborate dogs' heads on superfluous ottomans? No, indeed!

THAT SORT OF THING WON'T GO DOWN

in this enlightened age. That would do once, long, long ago, when Miss Anthony was playing with dolls, but just now there's a different state of affairs. In the dark ages that preceded the proclamation of the gospel for woman the gentle sex were supposed to be quite satisfied if they had bread and butter, tea, a cat and some knitting work. If to this stock of delights was added a man, with shirts always buttonless and stockings that required constant midnight attentions, why then they were getting their heaven as they went along, and had no reason to complain if they were annihilated somewhere about middle life. But the agitators have done their work.

NO MORE TEA AND CATS;

nothing less than a real club will do now. There is in Brooklyn a real club of wide-awake, bright-eyed, graceful women, with the brightest of all presiding at a cosey little table. The club rooms are as fresh and attractive as rooms can be, with delicately tinted walls, soft carpets, lovely engravings, pretty decorations of gray mosses and autumn leaves, and various little articles that tasteful hands construct to fill the place of ornaments that scanty purses cannot buy—for, be it known, a woman's club is

A POOR CONCERN

pecuniarily. The members don't have half as much money as they want, and would be everlastingly grateful for half of the sum that vanishes in smoke at every meeting of similar masculine organizations. However, these Brooklyn divinities have persevered till they have pretty rooms of their own, with convenient arrangements for readings, parlor theatricals, sociables and the like, and here once in two weeks they assemble to discuss the

GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE TIMES

(so it is supposed), to consider the best ways by which their suffering sisters may be further removed from tea and cats, to get acquainted with each other, help each other and be happy. But precisely what they say you will never know, O anxious brother; for

THIS CRUEL CLUB

has taken a solemn oath that it will never, never, never admit a reporter. The sight of the reportorial pencil is too much for the nerves of the ladies; and so when you sit in your chimney corner with your wife, who doesn't go to clubs, and your baby, who never shall go to clubs, you will have to dispense with the incendiary doings of the women who do go to clubs.

A FAITHLESS COLORED BELLE.

She Befools Her Intended and Weds Another Colored Man.

[From the Orleans (N. Y.) Democrat, Dec. 24.]

Near Holley, Orleans county, there is a settlement of colored people. Among them is a belle who was the object of admiration among the other sex. She was betrothed to a young man who was extremely jealous as well as ardent and confiding. A young colored man from Rochester made his appearance just before the day of the wedding and aroused the suspicions of the young man who was pledged and accepted. The girl proposed to visit some friends in Rochester before her marriage, and her betrothed gave her twenty dollars to buy trinkets for the wedding. She went to Rochester. From that city she wrote to her lover for ten dollars to enable her to go to Syracuse and visit a sick aunt. From Syracuse she wrote a few days later that she would return if she had money to pay her fare. The still confiding lover sent her fifteen dollars, with an injunction to return by next train. He repaired to the Holley depot and watched the trains. No bride came and he began to despair in doubt. In a few days he received a letter from the faithless female stating that she had married "the gayest man in Syracuse." Annexed was a request that he would send her twenty dollars with which she could purchase a chain for a present to her husband. This time the jilted lover did not respond. He gives it up and declares that he will have nothing more to do with colored girls.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 DEPAU ROW (162 BLEECKER ST).—A RESPECTable woman as cook; no objection to a respectable boarding house or restaurant; is a good order cook; respectable references.

10 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—TWO girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, other as waitress and chambermaid; good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

60 LAIGHT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands soups, meats, pastry, game, &c.; low wages; a respectable home more of an object. Good city reference.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastries and creams; a good baker of bread and cake; good city reference. Can be seen for the week if not engaged.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Scotch woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; good reference.

149 EAST 38TH ST.—AS THOROUGH COOK, IN THE city or country; understands meats, poultry, game and fancy dishes; best city reference. Call or address.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference.

227 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman and daughter; one as plain cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

257 WEST 13TH ST.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing; good city references. Call or address.

320 EAST 34TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging; have the best city references.

348 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

407 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV., SECOND floor.—A Danish woman, immediately or by the first, as plain cook, washer and ironer.

492 9TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Two young women; one as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or waitress; best city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Call two days.

868 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

37 ALLEN ST., NEAR HESTER.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or general servant. Call for two days.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—As first class chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or as nurse or seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

122 EAST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS either chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Call at her present employer's.

138 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chambermaid or waitress; good references.

213 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress; can speak French; could sleep home. Address Mrs. E. ROBERTS.

218 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do general housework; willing and obliging; best city reference.

393 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH Protestant as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a private family; no washing; unexceptionable references. Call or address until engaged.

707 6TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable Protestant girl as first class chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable young woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

38 BLEECKER ST., WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECtive Union.—A competent seamstress wishes to sew in a family by the day, or to assist a dressmaker; can give good references.

46 VANDAM ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER in a first class house, or would go out by the day; highest references. Call or address DRESSMAKER.

109 WEST 33D ST.—SUISSE DRESSES, $4 AND $5; dressmaking and trimming in superior style; operators and hand sewers to go out by the day. Mrs. TRACY.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit; terms $1 50.

227 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid.

274 7TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS FIRST CLASS dressmaker to go out by the day or week in private families. Call or address.

302 8TH AV., OVER THE BAKERY.—A FASHIONable dressmaker would like to engage by the week or month, with or without machine.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

492 9TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—A young woman as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machine; best city reference; no objection to chamberwork.

510 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the latest style and do all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine.

A FRENCH LADY, LATELY FROM PARIS, WISHES a situation as seamstress in a private family; she is a first class dressmaker; can cut and trim in every style. Address in French M. M., box 120 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

127 NORFOLK ST.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call on M. HILD.

136 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family.

207 5TH ST., REAR, NEAR THE BOWERY.—AN English Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

254 WEST 17TH ST.—A WOMAN, LATELY LANDed, as general servant in a small family.

349 EAST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do kitchen work or assist in waiting.

Housekeepers, &c.

11 1ST ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a respectable family; best city reference.

145 EAST 16TH ST.—WANTED, A RE ENGAGEMENT as housekeeper in hotel; thoroughly experienced. Address A. R. P.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper in a widower's family; good home rather than high wages; city or country. Call or address for one week.

356½ BLEECKER ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY AS housekeeper; willing to make herself useful. Can be seen all the week. Call or address.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper or sick nurse, or would take care of an invalid; good city reference; can leave the city if required. Call or address.

459 6TH AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST., SECOND floor.—A highly competent working housekeeper and first class cook.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by an American woman, who has practical knowledge of the same. Address M. O.

Laundresses, &c.

57 HENRY ST. TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK, washing and ironing in a Jewish family; good reference can be given.

144 2D AV.; TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes washing at her house, or would go out by the day.

151 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Washing and ironing wanted, by the month or otherwise; fluting and puffing neatly done.

158 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron; can do fluting and polishing. Can show the best city city reference.

230 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron, or to take it home; can be well recommended. Call or address.

Nurses, &c.

8 WEST 51ST ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse or ladies' maid; will be disengaged January; unexceptionable reference. Call at present employer's.

25 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as child's nurse; can furnish best recommendations. Apply at present employer's.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of growing children; is a good embroiderer and plain sewer; best city reference.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or to bring it up on the bottle at her own house; has no children of her own.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS wet nurse. Call for two days.

407 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; her own two weeks old; is a good seamstress; will assist in sewing. Can come well recommended.

426 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, second floor, front.—A young married woman as wet nurse; good fresh breast of milk. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Nurses, &c.

465 SMITH ST., CORNER OF FROST, WILLIAMSburg.—As wet nurse by a respectable, healthy married woman; has just lost her baby.

772 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman an infant to wet nurse.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A GOOD HEALTHY breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house, where there is no other child. Call for three days, or address Mrs. EDWARD MULIGAN, Benson st., Melrose, Westchester county.

YOUNG CHILDREN REQUIRING A MOTHER'S CARE and protection can obtain such, with instruction in English, German, French and music, by addressing MOTHER, box 132 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

122 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR.—An English girl to wait on an elderly lady or to do housework for two or three ladies; city preferred.

346 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family. Has the best city reference from last place.

468 4TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS waitress; good references. Can be seen for one day.

Miscellaneous.

139 WEST 20TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS companion and assistant in an American family; without children preferred; can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; an agreeable and comfortable home more of an object than pay. Call on or address Mrs. HARPER.

159 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG MUSICAL LADY, who speaks French, German and English, as companion; the South or California preferred. Address L. V.

213 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY as saleswoman; can speak French; good reference. Address Mrs. E. ROBERTS.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper or sick nurse, or would take care of an invalid; good city reference; can leave the city if required. Call or address.

A PUPIL OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN WILL GIVE lessons in painting and drawing in schools or private families. Address A. H., box 1,122 Post office.

A MOTHERLY WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE OR OVER, who would like a steady home on a farm near the city for the consideration of doing the work of a family of two (one an invalid) and small wages, can address J. HARVEY, Woodside, Long Island.

A FRENCH WIDOW OF REFINEMENT AND MEANS desires a position of trust in the household of a gentleman of wealth. A pleasant home and agreeable society desired; references exchanged. Address PARIS, box 104 Herald office.

A FRENCH WIDOW LADY, TEACHING FRENCH AND German, wishes a situation as nursery governess; willing to make herself useful. Address T. C., box 230 Herald office.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH LESsons, translations and correspondence; also drawing and painting taught, by a superior foreign lady, at her own or pupils' residences. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 133 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement; English thoroughly, French, drawing, music and singing without the aid of masters. Address SIGMA, box 116 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, HAVing some hours unoccupied, could devote special attention to English literature, music and French. Highest references. Address BETA, box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SALESWOMAN OR INstructress, with some sewing machine company or agent (in New York or Brooklyn), by a lady who has had five years' experience at the business and can furnish first class reference as to character, ability, &c. Address H. A. S., box 3,026 New York Post office.

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WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 203 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A SALESWOMAN WANTED.—NONE BUT AN EXPErienced one need apply at 210 6th av., corner of 14th st.

A.—LUCRATIVE, LIGHT, GENTEEL AND RESPECTable employment for ladies or gentlemen; city or country; $5 to $10 daily easily made. Enclose three cent stamp or call on S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman capable of being child's nurse, to take charge of an infant at Washington city for the winter; must have good recommendation as to character, &c. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, room 23, 115 Nassau st.

GENERAL SERVANT AND NURSE WANTED—IN AN English family; good references required. Apply after 12 M. at 67 West 48th st.

NURSE WANTED—FOR CHILD THREE YEARS OLD; must be neat, tidy and perfectly accustomed to child care, and good sewer; French preferred; city reference positively required. Call 23 East 9th st., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, TO assist in washing. Apply at 244 East 23d st.

WANTED—AT 45 WEST 18TH ST., A GIRL TO DO light housework and take care of a baby.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, with first class city reference. Apply at 80 East 4th st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT, CLEAN GIRL as waitress and to assist in the chamberwork; the best city references required. 141 West 44th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid. Apply, with city references, from 10 to 12 o'clock this morning, at 48 West 26th st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF COMPETENT SEWING hands, spanglers and operators on Singer's machine. 265 West 24th st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a boarding house. Call at 43 East 13th street.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; to assist in washing and ironing; must have city reference. 240 West 52d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS AND FLUTER. One who can bring city reference may apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 5 East 45th st.

WANTED—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, A FIRST RATE cook, washer and ironer; terms low, but steady work. Apply at 228 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing, with good references. Apply at 68 West 49th st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small private family. Apply at 573 Broome street. Best city reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR a small family in the country; good reference required. Apply at 51 East 19th st.

WANTED—AT 204 MADISON AV., IN A PRIVATE family, a first class cook who thoroughly understands her business; must be temperate and cleanly, with the best city references. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress in a very small family; must be a good seamstress and have best city reference; German or English preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 at 244 East 15th st., apartment B.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family; to a reliable person, either German or Scotch, good wages and a permanent place will be given. Apply at 139 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and do the down stairs work in a family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two children; must be a good plain cook, excellent laundress and understand fluting; all conveniences for work; liberal wages to a competent person, and no other need apply; best city references required. Apply at 143 West 11th st., three doors from 6th av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL TO DO general housework; must come well recommended. Call at 103 West 13th st.

246 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Wanted, a woman for general housework; one that can wash and iron. Apply, with good reference, at 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

69 SULLIVAN ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, COLored, as light porter or to drive a wagon. Address A. WHITE.

88 KING ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE colored man and wife; one as experienced waiter; the other as chambermaid or cook; excellent city references.

100 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple (English); man as first class waiter, wife as cook; can be highly recommended. Address A. B.

395 6TH AV.—A MAN COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily or restaurant; understands all kinds of pastry; good references. Address or call on EUGENE, for three days.

ANY PARTY WISHING THE ASSISTANCE OF A REliable business man desiring employment, with moderate salary, may address EMPLOYMENT, Herald office.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANT SITUATIONS AS waiter and lady's maid; speak French, German and English; would remain in the city or travel. Address H. H., box 110 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, IN ALL RESPECTS FAMILIAR with the German, English and French languages, desires a situation in an insurance company or some similar capacity; best references given. Address G. E. F., box 103 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER.—BY A COLORED man that understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address WAITER, box 127 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO HAS BEEN IN the glass trade preferred. Address box 5,508 Post office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PARTY THOROUGHLY competent and of large city experience to take charge of their retail lace department. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and 10th st.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY POSTed in the tea trade, extensive State and Western acquaintance, desires to make an engagement with a first class house. Address ENERGY, box 112 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—BEST OF REFERENCE REquired. Address box 24 Post office, Jersey City.

HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE.—WANTED, A few steady, active young men to learn the above business. Apply at E. D. BASSFORD'S Housefurnishing Store, Cooper Institute.

TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSES.—A YOUNG man who is well posted, and has held a position in a first class house for ten years past as a white goods buyer, desires the same position in a good house (new or old) by the 1st of January; or February next; first class references from present employers and other good firms in the city. Address for three days H. D. S., Herald office.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—AN ENGLISHMAN seeks employment in a banking establishment or insurance office. Address C., box 148 Herald office.

TEA CLERK—ONE FULLY COMPETENT. Apply at 163 1st av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS VARNISH SALESMAN. Address box 3,857 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A REtail fur store; also a good furrier for repairing; also a boy from 16 to 18 years old. Apply at 288 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN IN A wholesale clothing house. None but those who can come well recommended need apply at 355 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman or entry clerk; am fully posted in single and double entry; have no objection to go to any city; can produce satisfactory references. Address F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH 3½ YEARS' experience, a situation as assistant bookkeeper or general clerk; willing to work; can give highest references. Address M. G., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale millinery house; have a good, prompt paying, Western trade; references given, including present employer. Address S. A., box 111, Station A.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER, thoroughly competent, to open and take charge of a set of double entry books for a machinery manufacturing house, at their factory, on the New York Central Railroad. Address box 786 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LIQUOR JOBBING salesman, with 14 years' experience and good paying, safe trade; understands the business thoroughly; also bookkeeping; interview desired. Address JOBBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL VARNISH TRAVELLER. Only such as know the business thoroughly need address MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN, box 3,373 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SALESMEN TO travel for a white goods importing house; none but experienced men need apply. Address LACES, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, as groom or coachman. Address S. N., Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address B., box 102 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on R. J. ANDERSON, 110 and 112 West 50th st.

A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE situations; one as coachman and groom and the other as seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker; both thoroughly competent; unexceptionable references. Address J. N., at the harness store 1,380 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable single man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address J. H., 124 West 18th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; can milk and is willing; best references. Address R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young man, single; perfectly understands his business; has first class reference that will certify to the above; no objections to town or country; is a Protestant. Call on or address for two days J. D., No. 9 East 39th st., private stable.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal gardener in all the branches, green-house, hot and cold graperies, plants, fruits and vegetables; also, the management of a farm, horses, cows and carriages; is practical in all the above branches; has been foreman for many years in Westchester county; is well recommended; is married; no family. Address ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, seed store, 876 Broadway, N. Y., for gardener, Richard O'Rielly.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE, TO attend to farm duties. Apply at 290 Spring st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, a situation as coachman. Call on or address G. T. COLEMAN, harness store, 1,252 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address M. D. C., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; is willing and obliging; has the best references. Can be seen at 155 East 26th st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady young man of experience, who is willing to make himself useful; excellent recommendations from last places. Address J. S., box 4,659 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver, and can furnish references from first class places; his present employer giving up horses the cause of his being out of a place. Address M. C., box 209 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED. APPLY AT EARL'S oyster house, 376 8th av., near 29th st.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 to 16 years old, to wait on table and make himself generally useful; references required. Call at 19 5th av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE FOR family use; large profits; no capital required; also a salesman for the wholesale trade. 545 West 24th st., 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AGENTS.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE MOST attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner 25th st.—A healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, aged about 20; must be well recommended.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 IS WANTED IN AN OFFICE; must show a good school education (Protestant), and give references or security; pay $5 to $6 per week. Address box 128 Herald office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT USHERS AND SALESmen of talent and large city experience for all the departments of their retail establishment. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and 10th st.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; WAGES $2 PER week. Address, in own handwriting, CIRCULARS, Herald office.

LIGHT PORTER TO PACK AND CARRY BOXES; must write a good hand and be strictly honest; $7 per week. Address MARKEY, Herald office.

VARNISH AGENTS.—FIRST CLASS MEN, WITH GOOD business connections, required. None others need address box 4,909 New York Post office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $225, TO JOIN ME IN BUYing an old established Bar and Oyster Saloon; I will invest same amount. Inquire at 309 Broome st., basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS waiting and driving; good city reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at 115 East 30th street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to attend a grocery store. Apply at 262 7th avenue, corner of 25th street.

WAITER WANTED—AT THE CLINTON PLACE House, 756 Broadway, corner of 8th st.; one who is willing to make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A COOK FOR CHOPS, STEAKS AND oysters; one speaking English preferred. Inquire at 1,431 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts. Also a boy as waiter.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER; MUST thoroughly understand his business; none other need apply. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 71 Canal st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, WHO WRITES A good hand and is quick at figures; must have good references. Address, in own handwriting, OFFICE, box 3,966 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT man as travelling agent for railroad supplies, &c. State business you have been in and references, addressing J. H. BARNHILL, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A RESPECTable boy, who resides with his parents. Salary for first year $100. Apply, in own handwriting, to box 1,570 Post office.

THE TRADES.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN MAKE fine and accurate shop plans, &c., for machinery. Apply, with references, at 231 Broadway, room No. 4, from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAW MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HAND, TO smith and block large circulars. Address box 1,470 Post office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—WANTed, a situation as custom cutter in a good house; city preferred; can give satisfactory reference. Address FORREST, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD PLUMBERS, ACcustomed to use the blowpipe and build vitriol chambers; constant employment. Address, stating wages required, JACKSON SMELTING COMPANY, Jackson, Mich.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE WELDER WANTED.—ADdress IRON, box 118 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD STEAM FITTER, at VAN HORN & WELCH'S, 431 East 10th st. None but first class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A GLASS PACKER; ONE WHO THOroughly understands packing glassware and lamps. Apply at 38 Park place, between 9 and 12 o'clock.
H. RUSSELL & CO.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PACKER for plated ware business, to go in the country. Address C. C., box 119 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

L'ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE QUI peut servir a table; elle doit etre bonne couturiere et fournir de bonnes references de ville. S'adresser entre 10 heures et midi au 244 East 15th st., appartement B.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE OU ALLEmande pour soigner deux enfans ages de trois et de sept ans; il faut qu'elle sache bien coudre. S'adresser avec references au 45 West 16th st.

FOR SALE.

A KINDLING WOOD FACTORY, IN COMPLETE running order, consisting of one 8-horse Engine, one 30-horse Boiler, double Splitters, Bundling Machines, Belting, Shafting and Saw, &c., with Buildings covering the same, Stables and Office, two Horses and Wagons and about 200 cords Virginia Pine Wood, will be sold a bargain as the owner has other business that occupies his entire time. Address FACTORY, Herald office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE AND TO LET, the Fixtures, with or without the Stock, of fancy store 743 Third avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; good location, good appartments and good reasons for selling out.

A COAL YARD FOR SALE.—INQUIRE IN THE office, 40 Prince street, New York city, for two days.

A LOT OF SAFES, BEST CITY MAKERS, NEW AND second hand, at very low prices. Safes exchanged.
O. C. QUIRK, No. 3 Park place.

A.—FOR SALE—ENGLISH ALE HOUSES, CORNER Liquor Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Restaurants, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Groceries, Meat Markets, Market Stands, Cigar Stores, Billiard Saloons.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY FOR SALE—A splendid New Year's present; sure fortune for some one. Call immediately at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—IN A BUSIness locality down town. Inquire of ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE.—INQUIRE ON THE premises, 210 Eighth avenue.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—CAN BE HAD AT A BARbain if sold before January 1. Apply at 63 Fourth av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, AND THREE years' Lease. Apply to BRANDNER, 505 Pearl street, corner of Park.

FOR SALE—A NEW DRUG STORE, FIRST CLASS business, situated in St. Peter, Minn. Mr. D. J. Shaw, the present owner, is obliged to sell out the business on account of his health. For further particulars inquire of Mr. WM. SCHENCK, proprietor Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, or L. S. BLUE, 344 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BAKERY, ON A thickly populated street down town, baking 12 barrels per week; will sell cheap. Apply immediately to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER HOUSE, on the Third avenue; ill health the cause of selling. For particulars apply to J. W. BOYLE, oyster barge, foot of Broome street, East river.

FOR SALE—$700.—FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND Cigar Store; three years' lease and cheap rent; good reasons will be given. Inquire on the premises, 213 Second avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF LIQUOR Store 943 Third avenue, with or without Stock, very reasonably. Inquire on premises from 8 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—AT A SACRIFICE, A neatly fitted up Restaurant and Lunch Room; splendid place for oyster business; good reason for selling. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine street, near Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND NEWS DEPOT. CALL AT 115 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—LEASE of a Corner Liquor Store in the best part of Eighth avenue; rent only $630.
EINSTEIN'S Agency, 120 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE PAPER COLLAR FACTORY, in perfect running order, at one-third its original cost. Apply at once. GEO. L. CUMMINGS, 140 Centre street.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND OFFICE FURNITURE, Stoves, Carpets, Showcases, Drug Drawers, Railings, Partitions, Desks, Counters, Signs, Copying Presses, Sash, Shelving; must be sold. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry street, to JAMES HODGE.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A WELL established house. Apply at 54 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF a small Cigar Store; well established and doing a good business; will be sold cheap; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 221 Canal street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BROADWAY RESTAURANT, doing good business, for cash or for city or Jersey property. None need apply who have not the cash or good property. Terms easy. Present owner engaging in wholesale business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BAKERY. Address or apply at 62 Third street, corner Hoyt, Brooklyn.

MAC KINLEY'S HOTEL, OPPOSITE FULTON FERry.—For sale, the Restaurant Business attached to the above hotel, 92 South street. The proprietor not being willing to give the requisite time and attention to the business, and objecting to a partner, is now willing to dispose of the same at a reasonable price. This is an opportunity seldom offered to obtain an established and now profitable business and this public notice of sale is made to give the many who have heretofore sought to purchase a chance to buy, as the same will be positively sold this week. Applications will only be received from responsible parties and after 3 P. M.

STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT for sale—Situated in Bridgeport, Conn.; doing a good business; will be sold for half its value if applied for soon, as the owner has other business that demands his attention; a good chance for a practical dyer. Call on or address R. N. PERRY, box 638 Bridgeport (Conn.) Post office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CIGAR STORE FOR sale. Store to let. It would make a nice sample room. 445 Fourth avenue.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SEVEN HORSE ERICSSON Caloric Engine, in running order, at 479 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A DROP PRESS, SAFE, HAND ROLLS, Lathe, Shafting, Anvils, Vices, &c. Apply at 39 Greene street. McLAUGHLIN, COLES & CO.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL MODERN Adams presses; state sizes and prices, and condition. Address FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FLOOR OR PART OF HOUSE IN GOOD LOCAtion, suitable for housekeeping, below Seventeenth street, wanted by respectable and genteel Scotch family. Address, stating terms, W. G., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN UNFURNISHED House, located between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Sixth and Ninth avenues; price between $1,200 and $1,500. Address box 3,857 New York Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SMALL FURNISHED House or a Floor of five or six rooms, partially furnished, between Eighth and Forty-second streets, Third and Eighth avenues. Rent must be moderate. Address F. W. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE WINter, in a good location, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address S., Herald office, stating price per month and particulars.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES, WELL SITUated, for two first class private families; responsibility undoubted. JAS. R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty third street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED without delay,
"ONE YEAR,"
by Mary Frances Peard.
N. N. & T. W. CARTER,
Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS CURED—50 CENTS EACH; BUNIONS, BAD nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton, and 242 Fulton street, corner Clark, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c.; 50 cents.

DIVORCES.—LEGAL DIVORCES OBTAINED WITHout publicity. Apply to WM. B. HARPER, Attorney, &c., 809 Broadway, near Duane street, personally or by letter. Advice free of charge.

WANTED—SAMPLES, FROM A MANUFACTURER OF lace goods, to sell on commission to New York State trade. Address lock box 887, Birmingham, Conn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c.,
at their galleries as above. ALLEN B. MINER. HENRY D. MINER.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 29 and 30, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH STREET, PEREMPTORY SALE of fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, Flemish and Belgian schools, comprising the entire balance of invoices of Messrs. D. D'HUYVETTER, of ANTWERP, and P. A VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, consigned to us direct, and fully equalling, if not excelling those sold in our last sale of the 21st and 22d inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and much esteemed artists, and are represented by highly finished and characteristic pictures, viz.,
HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, of ANTWERP.
The famous picture of the "Battle of the Walcherson," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.
DAVID COL.
Interior and figures; painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this city.
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN.
A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.
Also works of

F. Roffiaen,	Th. Gerard,	G. Wintz,
David de Noter,	T. Carolus,	Kuwasseg,
L. Robbe,	E. Bidan,	Kook Koek,
Portielje,	Laurent de Beul,	Plateel,
J. F. Kruseman,	F. Von Seben,	C. Leickert,
H. De Vos,	La Porte,	Henry De Beul,
Speldorn,	Reykelhuysen,	Schelfont,
Damschroder,	J. Berilu,	Eversen,

and many others of excellency.
Also a number of fine American Pictures, the productions of well known resident artists.
The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after Monday, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE until sale.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., continuation sale of
Rare Old Wines, Brandies, &c.,
consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry; Rutherford, Duery & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsley, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., consisting of very old Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Bornano and Portillo Sherries, Roriz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30,
At 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE AND SUPERB STOCK of Elegant Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires and other Precious Stones, mounted in the latest and most artistic styles; fine Gold Hunting and open face Watches, of the most celebrated makers; Gold Chains, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a well known dealer, comprising as follows:—Diamond Necklaces, Solitaire and Cluster Brooches, Earrings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Rings, set with Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, Pearls and Amethysts, Cut Stone Cameos, Ladies' Opera Chains, Gentlemen's Vest and Neck Chains, rich solid 18 carat plain gold Jewelry, gilt Scarf Pins, Shawl Pins, Handkerchief Rings, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Gold Hunting Case Stem Winding, 18 carat, Watches, made by Jurgensen, Nardin, Cooper, Tobias and other celebrated makers; ditto open-face Silver Hunting, and openfaced ditto plain; Gold Stud and Sleeve Buttons, Amethyst Diamond encrustated and other Rings in variety; Bracelets, plain, engraved and set with precious stones; Coral Sets of beautiful workmanship, Diamond Set and Enamelled Lockets, &c.
The above is probably one of the most valuable and desirable stocks of fine jewelry ever offered at auction in this city; was all manufactured for first class city custom trade and will be sold without reserve. By order of
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. McKNIGHT, Deputy.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FURS. FURS. FURS. FURS.
ROBES. ROBES. ROBES. ROBES.
THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, this day, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Furs, Mink and Sable Cuffs, Collars, Muffs; also a large line of fine Robes, Bear, Wolf, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office:
FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Some superbly Bound and Illustrated.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine assortment of Illustrated and Miscellaneous Books, Standard Works, &c.
ALSO 400 VOLUMES JUVENILE WORKS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THE STOCK, Fixtures and Lease of a retail dry goods store in Fulton street, Brooklyn, doing an excellent business, will be disposed of much below the cost of the goods. The stock is well selected, location good and rent reasonable. Address, for particulars, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, Assignee, box 168 Post office, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND DIAmonds,
On WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, at 11 o'clock,
AT SALESROOMS, 78 READE STREET,
By HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.
The sale of the entire balance of this elegant stock of rich Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., valued at over $130,000, will take place as above, offering a rare chance to purchase useful and valuable Holiday Presents at a great sacrifice. Sale positively without any reserve. By order of JAMES H. TORRANCE, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

A. B. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.
An immense variety of
Fine Oil Paintings,
by European and American artists, at auction, for absolute sale, at an
Enormous Sacrifice.
Every day this week, at 2 o'clock, and evening, at 7½ o'clock. Friends, customers, strangers and residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine them at Artist Gallery,
No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE. This day (THURSDAY), December 29, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
over 400 lots and $10,000 worth of first class city made Household Furniture contained in brown stone mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh st., near Sixth av.—Rich rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, by celebrated city maker—cost $700; 4 rich Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Mirrors, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, in lots. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. Office, 450 Sixth avenue.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles;
Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte,
this (Thursday) morning December 29, at 10½ o'clock,
at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place. Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, near Houston street, up stairs, offers at private sale, AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, on which he has made advances,
Parlor, Library and Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads and Bureaus, Desks, Sideboards,
Bookcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, &c.
Call, examine and be convinced.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale.—Magnificent Household Furniture, this day (Thursday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel, richest description; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Encoignures, Etageres, Bookcase, Canterbury, Jardinieres, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Ormolu Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Silverware, Linens, Glassware; Furniture servants' apartments; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; over 500 lots, valued $20,000.

A.—HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL, 10½ o'clock, at 401 Canal street, Fixtures and Furniture of Photograph Gallery; Showcases, fine Paintings, &c. Sale positive. Buyers invited.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Imported Fancy Goods.
This day, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their sale this day Bronze, Ormolu and Marble Clocks; Bronze, Parian and Bisque Figures and Groups; Boh Glass in all shapes, fine Cutlery and Plated Ware, Toys, Dolls, Puzzles, Games, Albums, Bon Bon Boxes, &c., being our last sale this fall. Also 15 dozen patent Mops, 6 dozen patent Broilers.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, [illegible] AUCTIONEER.—SELLS this day, commencing at 2 o'clock, in lots, positively, Contents, Fixtures, Furniture, &c., of Dining Saloon 787 Seventh avenue, corner Fifty-first street. Counters, Tables, Mirrors, Steam Tables, Ranges, Bakers, Stoves, Chairs, Plated Ware, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Ironware, Furniture, Bedsteads, Cots, Sofas, Washstands, Ice Box, &c. Buyers invited.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE CLOSING out sale of all kinds and description of goods, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, 6 or 8 Suits of Parlor Furniture; several rich Carpets; French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Sideboards, Buffets, Centre and Extension Tables, Sofa and Sofa Beds, Plimpton do., Curtains, Cornices, Hair Mattresses, two Pianos, Fancy Goods, Silver Plated do., 150 Chairs, &c. Also a large lot of Druggists' Goods and Perfumeries, the whole to close up consignments for the year of 1870.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, comprising some eight or ten fine Parlor Suits, in various coverings; rosewood and walnut marble top Chamber Suits, several pillar and claw and plain Extension Tables, Turkish Lounges and Chairs, marble top Centre and Fancy Tables, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Oil Paintings, &c.; also a large assortment of second hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Refrigerators, Curled Hair Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Gas Fixtures, &c., all to be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Also 20 strings of Sleigh Bells.

BY THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 9 CHAMbers street—Sells this day, at 11 o'clock, the splendidly fitted Cigar Store 271 Bridge street, Brooklyn; stock fine Cigars, Tobbaco, Pipes, fine Show Cases, Counters, &c., together or in lots. Positively.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS to-morrow (Friday), 59 Cherry street (Distillery), Liquor Store doing excellent business; sure fortune; bargain, privately, this day.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 324 Bowery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—CONTINUATION sale of elegant Paris Fancy Goods this day, at 60 Liberty street, at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—FRIDAY, DEcember 30, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 45 Dey street, fourth floor, I will sell a large lot of Gas and Fluid Stoves, together with a lot of Tools, Work Benches and a large quantity of Fancy Articles, Cutting Machines and other Goods.

SALES AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
RARE STUFFED BIRDS,
Preserved by Mr. C. S. Galbraith, Taxidermist.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING,
a large collection of rare Stuffed Birds, among which are many exceedingly choice American specimens; also a variety of Humming and other gay plumaged Birds from the Tropics, neatly arranged under glass shades. Catalogues now ready and Birds on view.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 1,248 BROADWAY,
between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.
Comprising a large stock of rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suites, Cabinets, Easels, Pedestals, Buffets, Wardrobes; Centre, Side and Card Tables; rich French Clocks, Bronzes, Brackets, Mirrors, Ladies' Escretoires, Flower Stands, &c., all of which were made for first class city trade. Catalogues will be ready and goods on exhibition on Thursday. The sale will positively be without any reserve for the benefit of the creditors. By order of P. J. HECKER, Assignee.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 99 CHURCH street.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURS, ROBES, &C.,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT SALESROOMS 99 CHURCH STREET,
a fine stock of Russia Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, fine dark Mink and other sets; Muffs, Collars, Boas, &c.; also Wolf, Fox, Bear, Buffalo and other Carriage, Sleigh and Lap Robes, the stock of a city retail furrier; all made up for first class retail trade; to be sold without any reserve to close an estate, by order of assignee. Goods on view early on Friday morning.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale, Friday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, at southwest corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, the Lease, Furniture and Fixtures of a Barroom, Dining Saloon, and Furniture of house, Cooking Utensils, &c. By order of the mortgagee.
FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Marshal's sale, barrels Ale, Counters, Beer Pumps, Lager Kegs, Liquor, &c. R. P. BARKER, Marshal.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Iron Safes, Dishes, Fancy Goods.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at 4[illegible] Ninth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, the Stock of a Crockery and Lamp Store and Glassware at public sale, in lots to suit the trade. Also Store Fixtures and Lease. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 515 WASHington street. Stock of Grocery and Liquor Store, Fixtures, Horse and Wagon, this day, at 10½ o'clock, of store 246 Greenwich street; about 10 bbls. double extra family Flour, 11 chests Green and Black Teas, bags green Coffee, Sugars, Candies, Potatoes, Hams, Bacon, Butter and other general articles; Bar and Fixtures, Beer Pumps, Ales, Liquors, &c. Sale peremptory. Money loaned on general merchandise.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER. By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered I will expose at public sale, this day, at 3 o'clock, at 989 First avenue, the Contents of a Butcher Shop.
WILLIAM ALT, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—12 BOWERY—J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, sells this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, Kid Gloves, Watches and Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., &c. By order of S. Shiele, City Marshal.
Also, at the same time, a lot of Holiday Goods, Pocketbooks, Knives, Pipes, &c., &c.
J. S. WEINBERGER, 12 Bowery.
Also, on Friday, December 30, a large Stock of Liquors.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Closing sale of French Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c., Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 29 and 30, 7 o'clock, at 1,225 Broadway, Wood's Museum. BARKER & HAMLIN, Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, by JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots women's choice Winter Clothing, Bedding and other valuable goods. By order of H. McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 125 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Mrs. B. Costello, 16 Mott street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 300 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Opera Glasses, Pistols, Musical Instruments, at 1 o'clock; a large assortment of Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Beds, Quilts, &c. This sale will be continued on Friday. By order of M. Rinaldo, 100 Catharine street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF CLOTHING, Piece Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., this day (Thursday), December 29, at 11 o'clock, at 12 Bowery. A lot of ready made Clothing, consisting of Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, Pieces and Remnants Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Also a general assortment of Hosiery and Woollen Goods. Sale positive in lots to suit dealers.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE OF Household Furniture from a ladies' boarding house this day (Thursday), December 30, at 10½ o'clock, at 32 Bayard street, near Bowery, viz.:—Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Stoves, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Oilcloth, &c. By order of CHRISTOPHER FLEOKE, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagee and City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—FANCY GOODS, AND SEWING Machines.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a lot of Fancy Goods; also a lot of Sewing Machines, in perfect order. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. SKEBACHER, Deputy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCtioneer, will sell at auction on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the yard of Colman, Fairchild & Co., corner Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, a large stock of Tools, comprising Drills, Crowbars, Sledges, Striking Hammers, Chains, Blacksmith Tools, Derricks, both hand and horse power; four good work Horses, Carts, Harness, Trucks, covered Wagon and Harness, and many other things suitable for public works. No postponement on account of the weather.

THE STOCK OF A JEWELRY STORE, CONSISTING OF Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Plated Ware, &c., &c., offered at 40 per cent less than wholesale prices. This stock must be sold this week, as the owners are retiring from business and wind up by the 1st of January. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. 469 Broadway, next to the corner of Grand.
A. CRISTALAR & CO.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE the greatest opportunity for disposing of their Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. I need them to fill orders of $60,000, which must be delivered in short notice. I also guarantee to pay more than any other dealer. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, one door above Twenty-fourth street.

AT S. MISH'S, 127 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. We will pay for Dresses from $10 to $40; Coats, from $4 to $10; Pants, $3 to $6. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT 496 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SEVENTH street, G. MORRIS will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing; Pants, $3 to $8; Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $50; Carpets, Furniture, Bedding. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Morris.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gents will be astonished at the high prices B. MINTZ pays in cash for Silks and Woollen Dresses, Coats, Pants, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry. Call on or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shews likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

136 THIRD AVENUE.—MADAME WIDGER, MEDIcal, business Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; femal restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all private diseases immediately; manhood restored, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 DEPAU ROW (163 BLEECKER ST).—A RESPECTable woman as cook; no objection to a respectable boarding house or restaurant; is a good order cook; respectable references.

10 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—TWO girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, other as waitress and chambermaid; good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

60 LAIGHT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands soups, meats, pastry, game, &c.; low wages; a respectable home more of an object. Good city reference.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastries and creams; a good baker of bread and cake; good city reference. Can be seen for the week if not engaged.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Scotch woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; good reference.

149 EAST 58TH ST.—AS THOROUGH COOK, IN THE city or country; understands meats, poultry, game and fancy dishes; best city reference. Call or address.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference.

227 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman and daughter; one as plain cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

257 WEST 12TH ST.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing; good city references. Call or address.

320 EAST 34TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging; have the best city references.

348 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

407 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV., SECOND floor.—A Danish woman, immediately or by the first, as plain cook, washer and ironer.

492 9TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Two young women; one as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or waitress; best city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Call two days.

868 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

37 ALLEN ST., NEAR HESTER.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or general servant. Call for two days.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—As first class chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or as nurse or seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

122 EAST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS either chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Call at her present employer's.

138 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chambermaid or waitress; good references.

213 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress; can speak French; could sleep home. Address Mrs. E. ROBERTS.

218 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do general housework; willing and obliging; best city reference.

393 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH Protestant as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a private family; no washing; unexceptionable references. Call or address until engaged.

707 6TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable Protestant girl as first class chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable young woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

38 BLEECKER ST., WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECtive Union.—A competent seamstress wishes to sew in a family by the day, or to assist a dressmaker; can give good references.

46 VANDAM ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER in a first class house, or would go out by the day; highest references. Call or address DRESSMAKER.

109 WEST 33D ST.—SUISSE DRESSES, $4 AND $5; dressmaking and trimming in superior style; operators and hand sewers to go out by the day. Mrs. TRACY.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit; terms $1 50.

227 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid.

274 7TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS FIRST CLASS dressmaker to go out by the day or week in private families. Call or address.

302 8TH AV., OVER THE BAKERY.—A FASHIONable dressmaker would like to engage by the week or month, with or without machine.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

492 9TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—A young woman as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machine; best city reference; no objection to chamberwork.

510 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the latest style and do all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine.

A FRENCH LADY, LATELY FROM PARIS, WISHES a situation as seamstress in a private family; she is a first class dressmaker; can cut and trim in every style. Address in French M. M., box 120 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

127 NORFOLK ST.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call on M. HILD.

136 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family.

207 5TH ST., REAR, NEAR THE BOWERY.—AN English Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

254 WEST 17TH ST.—A WOMAN, LATELY LANDed, as general servant in a small family.

349 EAST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do kitchen work or assist in waiting.

Housekeepers, &c.

11 1ST ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a respectable family; best city reference.

145 EAST 16TH ST.—WANTED, A RE ENGAGEMENT as housekeeper in hotel; thoroughly experienced. Address A. R. P.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper in a widower's family; good home rather than high wages; city or country. Call or address for one week.

356½ BLEECKER ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY AS housekeeper; willing to make herself useful. Can be seen all the week. Call or address.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper or sick nurse, or would take care of an invalid; good city reference; can leave the city if required. Call or address.

459 6TH AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST., SECOND floor.—A highly competent working housekeeper and first class cook.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by an American woman, who has practical knowledge of the same. Address M. O.

Laundresses, &c.

57 HENRY ST. TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK, washing and ironing in a Jewish family; good reference can be given.

144 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes washing at her house, or would go out by the day.

151 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Washing and ironing wanted, by the month or otherwise; fluting and puffing neatly done.

158 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron; can do fluting and polishing. Can show the best city reference.

230 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron, or to take it home; can be well recommended. Call or address.

Nurses, &c.

8 WEST 51ST ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse or ladies' maid; will be disengaged January; unexceptionable reference. Call at present employer's.

25 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as child's nurse; can furnish best recommendations. Apply at present employer's.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of growing children; is a good embroiderer and plain sewer; best city reference.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or to bring it up on the bottle at her own house; has no children of her own.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS wet nurse. Call for two days.

407 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; her own two weeks old; is a good seamstress; will assist in sewing. Can come well recommended.

426 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, second floor, front.—A young married woman as wet nurse; good fresh breast of milk. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

465 SMITH ST., CORNER OF FROST, WILLIAMSburg.—As wet nurse by a respectable, healthy married woman; has just lost her baby.

772 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman an infant to wet nurse.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A GOOD HEALTHY breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house, where there is no other child. Call for three days, or address Mrs. EDWARD MULIGAN, Benson st., Melrose, Westchester county.

YOUNG CHILDREN REQUIRING A MOTHER'S CARE and protection can obtain such, with instruction in English, German, French and music, by addressing MOTHER, box 132 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

122 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR.—An English girl to wait on an elderly lady or to do housework for two or three ladies; city preferred.

346 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family. Has the best city reference from last place.

468 4TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS waitress; good references. Can be seen for one day.

Miscellaneous.

139 WEST 20TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS companion and assistant in an American family; without children preferred; can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; an agreeable and comfortable home more of an object than pay. Call on or address Mrs. HARPER.

159 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG MUSICAL LADY, who speaks French, German and English, as companion; the South or California preferred. Address L. V.

213 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY as saleswoman; can speak French; good reference. Address Mrs. E. ROBERTS.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper or sick nurse, or would take care of an invalid; good city reference; can leave the city if required. Call or address.

A PUPIL OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN WILL GIVE lessons in painting and drawing in schools or private families. Address A. H., box 1,122 Post office.

A MOTHERLY WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE OR OVER, who would like a steady home on a farm near the city for the consideration of doing the work of a family of two (one an invalid) and small wages, can address J. HARVEY, Woodside, Long Island.

A FRENCH WIDOW OF REFINEMENT AND MEANS desires a position of trust in the household of a gentleman of wealth. A pleasant home and agreeable society desired; references exchanged. Address PARIS, box 104 Herald office.

A FRENCH WIDOW LADY, TEACHING FRENCH AND German, wishes a situation as nursery governess; willing to make herself useful. Address T. C., box 230 Herald office.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH LESsons, translations and correspondence; also drawing and painting taught, by a superior foreign lady, at her own or pupils' residences. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 133 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement; English thoroughly, French, drawing, music and singing without the aid of masters. Address SIGMA, box 116 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, HAVing some hours unoccupied, could devote special attention to English literature, music and French. Highest references. Address BETA, box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SALESWOMAN OR INstructress, with some sewing machine company or agent (in New York or Brooklyn), by a lady who has had five years' experience at the business and can furnish first class reference as to character, ability, &c. Address H. A. S., box 3,026 New York Post office.

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WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 263 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A SALESWOMAN WANTED.—NONE BUT AN EXPErienced one need apply at 210 6th av., corner of 14th st.

A.—LUCRATIVE, LIGHT, GENTEEL AND RESPECTable employment for ladies or gentlemen; city or country; $5 to $10 daily easily made. Enclose three cent stamp or call on S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman capable of being child's nurse, to take charge of an infant at Washington city for the winter; must have good recommendation as to character, &c. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, room 23, 115 Nassau st.

GENERAL SERVANT AND NURSE WANTED—IN AN English family; good references required. Apply after 12 M. at 67 West 48th st.

NURSE WANTED—FOR CHILD THREE YEARS OLD; must be neat, tidy and perfectly accustomed to child care, and good sewer; French preferred; city reference positively required. Call 23 East 9th st., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, TO assist in washing. Apply at 244 East 23d st.

WANTED—AT 45 WEST 18TH ST., A GIRL TO DO light housework and take care of a baby.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, with first class city reference. Apply at 80 East 4th st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT, CLEAN GIRL as waitress and to assist in the chamberwork; the best city references required. 141 West 44th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid. Apply, with city references, from 10 to 12 o'clock this morning, at 48 West 26th st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF COMPETENT SEWING hands, spanglers and operators on Singer's machine. 265 West 24th st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a boarding house. Call at 43 East 13th street.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; to assist in washing and ironing; must have city reference. 240 West 52d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS AND FLUTER. One who can bring city reference may apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 5 East 45th st.

WANTED—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, A FIRST RATE cook, washer and ironer; terms low, but steady work. Apply at 228 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing, with good references. Apply at 68 West 49th st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small private family. Apply at 573 Broome street. Best city reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR a small family in the country; good reference required. Apply at 51 East 19th st.

WANTED—AT 294 MADISON AV., IN A PRIVATE family, a first class cook who thoroughly understands her business; must be temperate and cleanly, with the best city references. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress in a very small family; must be a good seamstress and have best city reference; German or English preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 at 244 East 15th st., apartment B.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family; to a reliable person, either German or Scotch, good wages and a permanent place will be given. Apply at 139 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and do the down stairs work in a family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two children; must be a good plain cook, excellent laundress and understand fluting; all conveniences for work; liberal wages to a competent person, and no other need apply; best city references required. Apply at 143 West 11th st., three doors from 6th av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL TO DO general housework; must come well recommended. Call at 103 West 13th st.

246 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Wanted, a woman for general housework; one that can wash and iron. Apply, with good reference, at 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

69 SULLIVAN ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, COLored, as light porter or to drive a wagon. Address A. WHITE.

88 KING ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE colored man and wife; one as experienced waiter; the other as chambermaid or cook; excellent city references.

100 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple (English); man as first class waiter, wife as cook; can be highly recommended. Address A. B.

395 6TH AV.—A MAN COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily or restaurant; understands all kinds of pastry; good references. Address or call on EUGENE, for three days.

ANY PARTY WISHING THE ASSISTANCE OF A REliable business man desiring employment, with moderate salary, may address EMPLOYMENT, Herald office.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANT SITUATIONS AS waiter and lady's maid; speak French, German and English; would remain in the city or travel. Address H. H., box 110 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, IN ALL RESPECTS FAMILIAR with the German, English and French languages, desires a situation in an insurance company or some similar capacity; best references given. Address G. E. F., box 103 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER.—BY A COLORED man that understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address WAITER, box 127 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO HAS BEEN IN the glass trade preferred. Address box 5,508 Post office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PARTY THOROUGHLY competent and of large city experience to take charge of their retail lace department. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and 10th st.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY POSTed in the tea trade, extensive State and Western acquaintance, desires to make an engagement with a first class house. Address ENERGY, box 112 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—BEST OF REFERENCE REquired. Address box 24 Post office, Jersey City.

HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE.—WANTED, A few steady, active young men to learn the above business. Apply at E. D. BASSFORD'S Housefurnishing Store, Cooper Institute.

TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSES.—A YOUNG man who is well posted, and has held a position in a first class house for ten years past as a white goods buyer, desires the same position in a good house (new or old) by the 1st of January; or February next; first class references from present employers and other good firms in the city. Address for three days H. D. S., Herald office.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—AN ENGLISHMAN seeks employment in a banking establishment or insurance office. Address C., box 148 Herald office.

TEA CLERK—ONE FULLY COMPETENT. Apply at 162 1st av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS VARNISH SALESMAN. Address box 3,857 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A REtail fur store; also a good furrier for repairing; also a boy from 16 to 18 years old. Apply at 288 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN IN A wholesale clothing house. None but those who can come well recommended need apply at 355 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman or entry clerk; am fully posted in single and double entry; have no objection to go to any city; can produce satisfactory references. Address F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH 3½ YEARS' experience, a situation as assistant bookkeeper or general clerk; willing to work; can give highest references. Address M. G., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale millinery house; have a good, prompt paying, Western trade; references given, including present employer. Address S. A., box 111, Station A.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER, thoroughly competent, to open and take charge of a set of double entry books for a machinery manufacturing house, at their factory, on the New York Central Railroad. Address box 786 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LIQUOR JOBBING salesman, with 14 years' experience and good paying, safe trade; understands the business thoroughly; also bookkeeping; interview desired. Address JOBBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL VARNISH TRAVELLER. Only such as know the business thoroughly need address MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN, box 3,373 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SALESMEN TO travel for a white goods importing house; none but experienced men need apply. Address LACES, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, as groom or coachman. Address S. N., Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address B., box 102 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on R. J. ANDERSON, 110 and 112 West 50th st.

A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE situations; one as coachman and groom and the other as seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker; both thoroughly competent; unexceptionable references. Address J. N., at the harness store 1,380 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address J. H., 124 West 18th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; can milk and is willing; best references. Address R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young man, single; perfectly understands his business; has first class reference that will certify to the above; no objections to town or country; is a Protestant. Call on or address for two days J. D., No. 9 East 39th st., private stable.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal gardener in all the branches, green-house, hot and cold graperies, plants, fruits and vegetables; also, the management of a farm, horses, cows and carriages; is practical in all the above branches; has been foreman for many years in Westchester county; is well recommended; is married; no family. Address ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, seed store, 876 Broadway, N. Y., for gardener, Richard O'Rielly.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE, TO attend to farm duties. Apply at 290 Spring st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, a situation as coachman. Call on or address G. T. COLEMAN, harness store, 1,252 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address M. D. O., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; is willing and obliging; has the best references. Can be seen at 155 East 26th st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady young man of experience, who is willing to make himself useful; excellent recommendations from last places. Address J. S., box 4,659 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver, and can furnish references from first class places; his present employer giving up horses the cause of his being out of a place. Address M. C., box 209 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED. APPLY AT EARL'S oyster house, 376 8th av., near 29th st.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 to 16 years old, to wait on table and make himself generally useful; references required. Call at 19 5th av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE FOR family use; large profits; no capital required; also a salesman for the wholesale trade. 545 West 24th st., 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AGENTS.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE MOST attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner 25th st.—A healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, aged about 20; must be well recommended.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 IS WANTED IN AN OFFICE; must show a good school education (Protestant), and give references or security; pay $5 to $6 per week. Address box 128 Herald office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT USHERS AND SALESmen of talent and large city experience for all the departments of their retail establishment. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and 10th st.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; WAGES $2 PER week. Address, in own handwriting, CIRCULARS, Herald office.

LIGHT PORTER TO PACK AND CARRY BOXES; must write a good hand and be strictly honest; $7 per week. Address MARKEY, Herald office.

VARNISH AGENTS.—FIRST CLASS MEN, WITH GOOD business connections, required. None others need address box 4,909 New York Post office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $225, TO JOIN ME IN BUYing an old established Bar and Oyster Saloon; I will invest same amount. Inquire at 309 Broome st., basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS waiting and driving; good city reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at 115 East 30th street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to attend a grocery store. Apply at 262 7th avenue, corner of 25th street.

WAITER WANTED—AT THE CLINTON PLACE House, 756 Broadway, corner of 8th st.; one who is willing to make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A COOK FOR CHOPS, STEAKS AND oysters; one speaking English preferred. Inquire at 1,431 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts. Also a boy as waiter.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER; MUST thoroughly understand his business; none other need apply. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 71 Canal st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, WHO WRITES A good hand and is quick at figures; must have good references. Address, in own handwriting, OFFICE, box 3,906 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT man as travelling agent for railroad supplies, &c. State business you have been in and references, addressing J. H. BARNHILL, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A RESPECTable boy, who resides with his parents. Salary for first year $100. Apply, in own handwriting, to box 1,570 Post office.

THE TRADES.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN MAKE fine and accurate shop plans, &c., for machinery. Apply, with references, at 231 Broadway, room No. 4, from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAW MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HAND, TO smith and block large circulars. Address box 1,470 Post office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—WANTed, a situation as custom cutter in a good house; city preferred; can give satisfactory reference. Address FORREST, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD PLUMBERS, ACcustomed to use the blowpipe and build vitriol chambers; constant employment. Address, stating wages required, JACKSON SMELTING COMPANY, Jackson, Mich.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE WELDER WANTED.—ADdress IRON, box 118 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD STEAM FITTER, at VAN HORN & WELCH'S, 431 East 10th st. None but first class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A GLASS PACKER; ONE WHO THOroughly understands packing glassware and lamps. Apply at 38 Park place, between 9 and 12 o'clock. H. RUSSELL & CO.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PACKER for plated ware business, to go in the country. Address C. C., box 119 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

L'ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE QUI peut servir a table; elle doit etre bonne couturiere et fournir de bonnes references de ville. S'adresser entre 10 heures et midi au 244 East 15th st., appartement B.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE OU ALLEmande pour soigner deux enfans ages de trois et de sept ans; il faut qu'elle sache bien coudre. S'adresser avec references au 45 West 16th st.

FOR SALE.

A KINDLING WOOD FACTORY, IN COMPLETE running order, consisting of one 8-horse Engine, one 30-horse Boiler, double Splitters, Bundling Machines, Belting, Shafting and Saw, &c., with Buildings covering the same, Stables and Office, two Horses and Wagons and about 200 cords Virginia Pine Wood, will be sold a bargain as the owner has other business that occupies his entire time. Address FACTORY, Herald office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE AND TO LET, the Fixtures, with or without the Stock, of fancy store 743 Third avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; good location, good appartments and good reasons for selling out.

A COAL YARD FOR SALE.—INQUIRE IN THE office, 40 Prince street, New York city, for two days.

A LOT OF SAFES, BEST CITY MAKERS, NEW AND second hand, at very low prices. Safes exchanged. O. C. QUIRK, No. 3 Park place.

A.—FOR SALE—ENGLISH ALE HOUSES, CORNER Liquor Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Restaurants, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Groceries, Meat Markets, Market Stands, Cigar Stores, Billiard Saloons. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY FOR SALE—A splendid New Year's present; sure fortune for some one. Call immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—IN A BUSIness locality down town. Inquire of ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE.—INQUIRE ON THE premises, 210 Eighth avenue.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—CAN BE HAD AT A BARbain if sold before January 1. Apply at 63 Fourth av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, AND THREE years' Lease. Apply to BRANDNER, 505 Pearl street, corner of Park.

FOR SALE—A NEW DRUG STORE, FIRST CLASS business, situated in St. Peter, Minn. Mr. D. J. Shaw, the present owner, is obliged to sell out the business on account of his health. For further particulars inquire of Mr. WM. SCHENCK, proprietor Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, or L. S. BLUE, 344 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BAKERY, ON A thickly populated street down town, baking 12 barrels per week; will sell cheap. Apply immediately to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 2:5 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER HOUSE, on the Third avenue; ill health the cause of selling. For particulars apply to J. W. BOYLE, oyster barge, foot of Broome street, East river.

FOR SALE—$700.—FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND Cigar Store; three years' lease and cheap rent; good reasons will be given. Inquire on the premises, 213 Second avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF LIQUOR Store 943 Third avenue, with or without Stock, very reasonably. Inquire on premises from 8 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—AT A SACRIFICE, A neatly fitted up Restaurant and Lunch Room; splendid place for oyster business; good reason for selling. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine street, near Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND NEWS DEPOT. CALL AT 115 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—LEASE of a Corner Liquor Store in the best part of Eighth avenue; rent only $680. EINSTEIN'S Agency, 120 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE PAPER COLLAR FACTORY, in perfect running order, at one-third its original cost. Apply at once. GEO. L. CUMMINGS, 140 Centre street.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND OFFICE FURNITURE, Stoves, Carpets, Showcases, Drug Drawers, Railings, Partitions, Desks, Counters, Signs, Copying Presses, Sash, Shelving; must be sold. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry street, to JAMES HODGE.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A WELL established house. Apply at 54 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF a small Cigar Store; well established and doing a good business; will be sold cheap; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 221 Canal street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BROADWAY RESTAURANT, doing good business, for cash or for city or Jersey property. None need apply who have not the cash or good property. Terms easy. Present owner engaging in wholesale business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BAKERY. Address or apply at 62 Third street, corner Hoyt, Brooklyn.

MAC KINLEY'S HOTEL, OPPOSITE FULTON FERry.—For sale, the Restaurant Business attached to the above hotel, 92 South street. The proprietor not being willing to give the requisite time and attention to the business, and objecting to a partner, is now willing to dispose of the same at a reasonable price. This is an opportunity seldom offered to obtain an established and now profitable business and this public notice of sale is made to give the many who have heretofore sought to purchase a chance to buy, as the same will be positively sold this week. Applications will only be received from responsible parties and after 3 P. M.

STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT for sale—Situated in Bridgeport, Conn.; [illegible] good business; will be sold for half its value if [illegible], as the owner has other business that demands his attention; a good chance for a practical dyer. Call on or address R. N. PERRY, box 638 Bridgeport (Conn.) Post office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CIGAR STORE FOR sale. Store to let. It would make a nice sample room. 445 Fourth avenue.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SEVEN HORSE ERICSSON Caloric Engine, in running order, at 479 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A DROP PRESS, SAFE, HAND ROLLS, Lathe, Shafting, Anvils, Vices, &c. Apply at 39 Greene street. McLAUGHLIN, COLES & CO.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 45 Cortlandt street.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL MODERN Adams presses; state sizes and prices, and condition. Address FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FLOOR OR PART OF HOUSE IN GOOD LOCAtion, suitable for housekeeping, below Seventeenth street, wanted by respectable and genteel Scotch family. Address, stating terms, W. G., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN UNFURNISHED House, located between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Sixth and Ninth avenues; price between $1,200 and $1,500. Address box 3,857 New York Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SMALL FURNISHED House or a Floor of five or six rooms, partially furnished, between Eighth and Forty-second streets, Third and Eighth avenues. Rent must be moderate. Address F. W. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE WINter, in a good location, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address S., Herald office, stating price per month and particulars.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES, WELL SITUated, for two first class private families; responsibility undoubted. JAS. R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty third street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED without delay, "ONE YEAR," by Mary Frances Peard. N. N. & T. W. CARTER, Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS CURED—50 CENTS EACH; BUNIONS, BAD nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton, and 242 Fulton street, corner Clark, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c.; 50 cents.

DIVORCES.—LEGAL DIVORCES OBTAINED WITHout publicity. Apply to WM. B. HARPER, Attorney, &c., 309 Broadway, near Duane street, personally or by letter. Advice free of charge.

WANTED—SAMPLES, FROM A MANUFACTURER OF lace goods, to sell on commission to New York State trade. Address lock box 887, Birmingham, Conn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above. ALLEN B. MINER. HENRY D. MINER.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 29 and 30, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH STREET, PEREMPTORY SALE of fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, Flemish and Belgian schools, comprising the entire balance of invoices of Messrs. D. D'HUYVETTER, of ANTWERP, and P. A VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, consigned to us direct, and fully equalling, if not excelling those sold in our last sale of the 21st and 22d inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and much esteemed artists, and are represented by highly finished and characteristic pictures, viz.,
HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, of ANTWERP.
The famous picture of the "Battle of the Walcherson," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.
DAVID COL.
Interior and figures; painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this city.
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN.
A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.
Also works of

F. Roffiaen,	Th. Gerard,	G. Wintz,
David de Noter,	T. Carolus,	Kuwasseg,
L. Robbe,	E. Bidan,	Kook Koek,
Portielje,	Laurent de Beul,	Plateel,
J. F. Kruseman,	F. Von Seben,	C. Leickert,
H. De Vos,	La Porte,	Henry De Beul,
Speldorn,	Reykelhuysen,	Schelfont,
Damschroder,	J. Berilu,	Eversen,

and many others of excellency.
Also a number of fine American Pictures, the productions of well known resident artists.
The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after Monday, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE until sale.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., continuation sale of
Rare Old Wines, Brandies, &c.,
consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry; Rutherford, Duery & Co.'s Star of Garter, Mousley, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., consisting of very old Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Bornano and Portillo Sherries, Roriz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30,
At 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE AND SUPERB STOCK of Elegant Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires and other Precious Stones, mounted in the latest and most artistic styles; fine Gold Hunting and open face Watches, of the most celebrated makers; Gold Chains, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a well known dealer, comprising as follows:—Diamond, Necklaces, Solitaire and Cluster Brooches, Earrings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Rings, set with Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, Pearls and Amethysts, Cut Stone Cameos, Ladies' Opera Chains, Gentlemen's Vest and Neck Chains, rich solid 18 carat plain gold Jewelry, gilt Scarf Pins, Shawl Pins, Handkerchief Rings, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Gold Hunting Case Stem Winding, 18 carat, Watches, made by Jurgensen, Nardin, Cooper, Tobias and other celebrated makers; ditto open-face Silver Hunting, and openfaced ditto plain; Gold Stud and Sleeve Buttons, Amethyst Diamond encrustated and other Rings in variety; Bracelets, plain, engraved and set with precious stones; Coral Sets of beautiful workmanship, Diamond Set and Enamelled Lockets, &c.
The above is probably one of the most valuable and desirable stocks of fine jewelry ever offered at auction in this city; was all manufactured for first class city custom trade and will be sold without reserve. By order of JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. McKNIGHT, Deputy.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FURS. FURS. FURS. FURS.
ROBES. ROBES. ROBES. ROBES.
THURSDAY, DEC. 29, at 11 o'clock.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, this day, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Furs, Mink and Sable Cuffs, Collars, Muffs; also a large line of fine Robes, Bear, Wolf, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Some superbly Bound and Illustrated.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine assortment of Illustrated and Miscellaneous Books, Standard Works, &c.
ALSO 400 VOLUMES JUVENILE WORKS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THE STOCK, Fixtures and Lease of a retail dry goods store in Fulton street, Brooklyn, doing an excellent business, will be disposed of much below the cost of the goods. The stock is well selected, location good and rent reasonable. Address, for particulars, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, Assignee, box 168 Post office, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND DIAmonds,
On WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, at 11 o'clock,
AT SALESROOMS, 78 READE STREET,
By HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.
The sale of the entire balance of this elegant stock of rich Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., valued at over $130,000, will take place as above, offering a rare chance to purchase useful and valuable Holiday Presents at a great sacrifice. Sale positively without any reserve. By order of JAMES H. TORRANCE, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

A. B. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.
An immense variety of
Fine Oil Paintings,
by European and American artists, at auction, for absolute sale, at an
Enormous Sacrifice.
Every day this week, at 2 o'clock, and evening, at 7½ o'clock. Friends, customers, strangers and residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine them at Artist Gallery,
No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE. This day (THURSDAY), December 29, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots and $10,000 worth of first class city made Household Furniture contained in brown stone mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh st., near Sixth av.—Rich rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, by celebrated city maker, cost $700; 4 rich Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Mirrors, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, in lots. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. Office, 450 Sixth avenue.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles;
Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte,
this (Thursday) morning December 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place. Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, near Houston street, up stairs, offers at private sale, AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, on which he has made advances,
Parlor, Library and Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads and Bureaus, Desks, Sideboards,
Bookcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, &c.
Call, examine and be convinced.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale.—Magnificent Household Furniture, this day (Thursday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel, richest description; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Encoignures, Etageres, Bookcase, Canterbury, Jardinieres, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Ormolu Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Silverware, Linens, Glassware; Furniture servants' apartments; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; over 500 lots, valued $20,000.

A.—HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL, 10½ o'clock, at 401 Canal street, Fixtures and Furniture of Photograph Gallery; Showcases, fine Paintings, &c. Sale positive. Buyers invited.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Imported Fancy Goods.
This day, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their sale this day Bronze, Ormolu and Marble Clocks; Bronze, Parian and Bisque Figures and Groups; Bob Glass in all shapes, fine Cutlery and Plated Ware, Toys, Dolls, Puzzles, Games, Albums, Bon Bon Boxes, &c., being our last sale this fall. Also 15 dozen patent Mops, 6 dozen patent Broilers.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, [illegible] AUCTIONEER.—SELLS this day, commencing at 2 o'clock, in lots, positively, Contents, Fixtures, Furniture, &c., of Dining Saloon 767 Seventh avenue, corner Fifty-first street. Counters, Tables, Mirrors, Steam Tables, Ranges, Bakers, Stoves, Chairs, Plated Ware, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Ironware, Furniture, Bedsteads, Cots, Sofas, Washstands, Ice Box, &c. Buyers invited.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE CLOSING out sale of all kinds and description of goods, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, 6 or 8 Suits of Parlor Furniture; several rich Carpets; French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Sideboards, Buffets, Centre and Extension Tables, Sofa and Sofa Beds, Plimpton do., Curtains, Cornices, Hair Mattresses, two Pianos, Fancy Goods, Silver Plated do., 150 Chairs, &c. Also a large lot of Druggists' Goods and Perfumeries, the whole to close up consignments for the year of 1870.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, comprising some eight or ten fine Parlor Suits, in various coverings; rosewood and walnut marble top Chamber Suits, several pillar and claw and plain Extension Tables, Turkish Lounges and Chairs, marble top Centre and Fancy Tables, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Oil Paintings, &c.; also a large assortment of second hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Refrigerators, Curled Hair Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Gas Fixtures, &c., all to be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Also 20 strings of Sleigh Bells.

BY THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 9 CHAMbers street—Sells this day, at 11 o'clock, the splendidly fitted Cigar Store 271 Bridge street, Brooklyn; stock fine Cigars, Tobbaco, Pipes, fine Show Cases, Counters, &c., together or in lots. Positively.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS to-morrow (Friday), 59 Cherry street (Distillery), Liquor Store doing excellent business; sure fortune; bargain, privately, this day. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 384 Bowery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—CONTINUATION sale of elegant Paris Fancy Goods this day, at 60 Liberty street, at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—FRIDAY, DEcember 30, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 45 Dey street, fourth floor, I will sell a large lot of Gas and Fluid Stoves, together with a lot of Tools, Work Benches and a large quantity of Fancy Articles, Cutting Machines and other Goods.

SALES AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
RARE STUFFED BIRDS.
Preserved by Mr. C. S. Galbraith, Taxidermist.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING,
a large collection of rare Stuffed Birds, among which are many exceedingly choice American specimens; also a variety of Humming and other gay plumaged Birds from the Tropics, neatly arranged under glass shades. Catalogues now ready and Birds on view.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 1,248 BROADWAY,
between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.
Comprising a large stock of rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suites, Cabinets, Easels, Pedestals, Buffets, Wardrobes; Centre, Side and Card Tables; rich French Clocks, Bronzes, Brackets, Mirrors, Ladies' Escretoires, Flower Stands, &c., all of which were made for first class city trade. Catalogues will be ready and goods on exhibition on Thursday. The sale will positively be without any reserve for the benefit of the creditors. By order of P. J. HECKER, Assignee.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 99 CHURCH street.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURS, ROBES, &C.,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT SALESROOMS 99 CHURCH STREET,
a fine stock of Russia Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, fine dark Mink and other sets; Muffs, Collars, Boas, &c.; also Wolf, Fox, Bear, Buffalo and other Carriage, Sleigh and Lap Robes, the stock of a city retail furrier; all made up for first class city retail trade; to be sold without any reserve to close an estate, by order of assignee. Goods on view early on Friday morning.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale, Friday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, at southwest corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, the Lease, Furniture and Fixtures of a Barroom, Dining Saloon, and Furniture of house, Cooking Utensils, &c. By order of the mortgagee.
FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Marshal's sale, barrels Ale, Counters, Beer Pumps, Lager Kegs, Liquor, &c. R. P. BARKER, Marshal.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Iron Safes, Dishes, Fancy Goods.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at 45 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, the Stock of a Crockery and Lamp Store and Glassware at public sale, in lots to suit the trade. Also Store Fixtures and Lease. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 515 WASHington street. Stock of Grocery and Liquor Store, Fixtures, Horse and Wagon, this day, at 10½ o'clock, of store 846 Greenwich street; about 10 bbls. double extra family Flour, 11 chests Green and Black Teas, bags green Coffee, Sugars, Candies, Potatoes, Hams, Bacon, Butter and other general articles; Bar and Fixtures, Beer Pumps, Ales, Liquors, &c. Sale peremptory. Money loaned on general merchandise.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER. By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered I will expose at public sale, this day, at 3 o'clock, at 989 First avenue, the Contents of a Butcher Shop. WILLIAM ALT, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—12 BOWERY—J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, sells this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, Kid Gloves, Watches and Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., &c. By order of S. Shiele, City Marshal.
Also, at the same time, a lot of Holiday Goods, Pocketbooks, Knives, Pipes, &c., &c.
J. S. WEINBERGER, 12 Bowery.
Also, on Friday, December 30, a large Stock of Liquors.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Closing sale of French Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c., Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 29 and 30, 7 o'clock, at 1,225 Broadway, Wood's Museum. BARKER & HAMLIN, Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, by JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots women's choice Winter Clothing, Bedding and other valuable goods. By order of H. McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 185 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Mrs. B. Costello, 16 Mott street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 300 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Opera Glasses, Pistols, Musical Instruments, at 1 o'clock; a large assortment of Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Beds, Quilts, &c. This sale will be continued on Friday. By order of M. Rinaldo, 100 Catharine street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF CLOTHING, Piece Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., this day (Thursday), December 29, at 11 o'clock, at 12 Bowery. A lot of ready made Clothing, consisting of Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, Pieces and Remnants Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Also a general assortment of Hosiery and Woollen Goods. Sale positive in lots to suit dealers.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE OF Household Furniture from a ladies' boarding house this day (Thursday), December 30, at 10½ o'clock, at 32 Bayard street, near Bowery, viz.:—Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Stoves, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Oilcloth, &c. By order of CHRISTOPHER FLEOKE, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagee and City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—FANCY GOODS, AND SEWING Machines.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a lot of Fancy Goods; also a lot of Sewing Machines, in perfect order. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCtioneer, will sell at auction on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the yard of Colman, Fairchild & Co., corner Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, a large stock of Tools, comprising Drills, Crowbars, Sledges, Striking Hammers, Chains, Blacksmith Tools, Derricks, both hand and horse power; four good work Horses, Carts, Harness, Trucks, covered Wagon and Harness, and many other things suitable for public works. No postponement on account of the weather.

THE STOCK OF A JEWELRY STORE, CONSISTING OF Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Plated Ware, &c., &c., offered at 40 per cent less than wholesale prices. This stock must be sold this week, as the owners are retiring from business and wind up by the 1st of January. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. 469 Broadway, next to the corner of Grand. A. CRISTALAR & CO.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE the greatest opportunity for disposing of their Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. I need them to fill orders of $60,000, which must be delivered in short notice. I also guarantee to pay more than any other dealer. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, one door above Twenty-fourth street.

AT S. MISH'S, 127 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue.—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. We will pay for Dresses from $10 to $40; Coats, from $4 to $10; Pants, $3 to $6. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT 496 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SEVENTH street, G. MORRIS will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing; Pants, $3 to $8; Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $50; Carpets, Furniture, Bedding. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Morris.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gents will be astonished at the high prices B. MINTZ pays in cash for Silks and Woollen Dresses, Coats, Pants, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry. Call on or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shews likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

136 THIRD AVENUE.—MADAME WIDGER, MEDIcal, business Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; femal restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all private diseases immediately; manhood restored, &c.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,548. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—First Page—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Third column.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—First Page—Third column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Sixth column.
DENTISTRY—First Page—First column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—First column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—Second column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Second and third columns.
FURNITURE—Second Page—Fifth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—First Page—Third column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second column.
HOTELS—Second Page—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
INSTRUCTION—Second Page—Fourth column.
LECTURE SEASON—Second Page—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—Sixth column.
MACHINERY—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—First Page—Fourth column.
MATRIMONIAL—Second Page—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Fourth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fourth column.
POLITICAL—Second Page—Third column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—First Page—Sixth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Third column.
RESTAURANTS—First Page—Second column.
REWARDS—First Page—Sixth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Second column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Fourth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—First column.

PERSONAL.

A.—JENNIE DEFOREST DOYS, FROM MONTAGUE street, are all coming to the Grand Duchess Ball tonight. Toby rose signal. PERSEVERANCE.

IF THE PERSON (WHO IS KNOWN) WILL RETURN the Overcoat with Masonic documents, taken by mistake from the ante room of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, to H. H. SMITH, 38 Peck slip, he will be suitably rewarded.

IXION—WILL MEET YOU ON SATURDAY, AT HOUR and place named, instead of Friday. PARIS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26. MISTAKE. PLEASE ADdress box 599 H. P. O., instead of 512.

MATTIE—MOTHER LIES VERY LOW. COME AND see her and all will be forgiven. HARRY.

NELLIE—IMPOSSIBLE TO BE THERE AT NOON. Ask for me at Solari this evening six, or write. B.

SARATOGA, TUESDAY EVENING, IN BALCONY, who acknowledged gentleman and bowed on leaving. Address, in confidence if agreeable, and describe to avoid mistake, LONGFELLOW, Herald office.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1834-5:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, Pearl street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
SPECIAL MEETING.
A special meeting of the American Institute will be held on Thursday evening, December 29, at 7½ o'clock, in its rooms, for the purpose of carrying out its plan, published annually since 186-, of holding an International Exhibition in 1876, the centenary of American Independence.
By order of the Trustees.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEORGE PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 230 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A SMALL INVOICE PATES DE FOIE GRAS AUX Truffes et Galantine for sale by W. S. WALLACE, No. 6 South William street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 739—DECEMBER 28, 1870.
24, 46, 63, 76, 50, 37, 6, 19, 52, 74, 61, 51, 42, 63.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 618—DECEMBER 28, 1870.
50, 68, 1, 11, 62, 67, 43, 21, 30, 56, 51, 38, 14.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 715—DECEMBER 28, 1870.
1, 77, 24, 40, 23, 76, 52, 18, 42, 63, 49, 5, 50, 62.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 716—DECEMBER 28, 1870.
17, 14, 67, 60, 15, 20, 65, 7, 41, 73, 42, 19, 56.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
266 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 22, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the first day of January, 1871. On and after that date interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from October 6, 1870, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January proximo warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

LOVERS OF GOOD BEEF SHOULD NOT FAIL IN giving a call to Nos. 28 and 30 Clinton Market, presided over by Mr. Frederick Dauenhauer. He exhibits there one of the finest steers that the Great West has so generously provided us with this year. This remarkably fine animal was raised by J. L. Winter, Esq., of Minier, Luzerne county, Illinois, and is certainly a credit to him and his State. The live weight of this animal was 2,640 lbs., dead weight 1,880 lbs., making of dressed meat 71 lbs. to the 100, which cannot well be beat.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 210 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—WHOLES, $32; Halves, $16; Quarters, $8, currency; Kentuckys from $1 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed; information given. Circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, or box 4,685 Post office.

DRY GOODS.

JOUVIN KID GLOVES AND MAISON VIOLET PERfumery.—A good assortment of the genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves and Perfumery on hand at H. GRODEE & CO.'S (late E. Brou), 52 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—FOR SALE, AT MODERATE prices, a few very handsome ladies' and gentlemen's English Silk Umbrellas; paragon frames; best quality and make. Apply at 47 Exchange place, room 17.

PARIS FLOWERS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &C.—THE finest assortment in the city selling now at a great reduction. A. C. DUMON, 19 East Fifteenth street, opposite Tiffany's.

R. H. MACY.
The balance of our Christmas Toys and Christmas Goods closing out at very low prices.
For New Year's
A fine assortment of
Real Lace Goods,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Housekeeping and House Furnishing Goods,
Books,
French Bonbon Boxes, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN 14 YEARS; benumbing application; gas administered. Beautiful Teeth, $1; Set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets purchased. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

AQUARIA, GOLD FISH, GLOBES, SHELLS, CORAL, Aquatic Plants, all varieties Fish for stocking the aquarium, for sale, wholesale and retail, at Aquaria Case Manufactory and Depot, 29 Fulton street. J. BAGOT, Agent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 113 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A.—IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY SEASON WE HAVE completed a large stock of patent Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Sleighs, Bells, Harness. Sell less this week. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

ASSORTMENT CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c., on hand and to order; lowest rates and warranted. See our coupe and six seat Rockaways. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

ANIMAL ROBES—BUFFALO, BEAR, BEAVER, WOLF Fox, Lynx, &c.; the largest assortment in this city, at great bargains; we are selling Horse Blankets and Harness cheaper than ever. Fine English Kersey Horse Suits in great variety. B. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner College place.

A.—FIVE SECOND HAND COACHES, 1 LANDAU, Brewster's make; 20 Top, Road and Express Wagons; Phaetons, Harness of all kinds, Sleighs. Carriage Factory, 27 Wooster street.

A LIGHT COUPE ROCKAWAY AND SIX SEAT Westchester Rockaway at bargains, and a large assortment new and second hand Carriages and Sleighs at greatly reduced prices. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING MORE HORSES THAN HE can use offers for sale a team of brown Geldings, about 15½ hands high, long tails, young, very good looking, kind in single and double harness and sound. Apply at owner's stable, 135 West Seventeenth street.

ALL IN WANT OF SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS AND Blankets call at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

ALL IN WANT OF SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROCKAWAYS, Depot Wagons, top and open road Wagons, express or business Wagons will do well to call at the manufactory of JAMES JENKINS, on Westchester avenue, East Melrose, Westchester county. Repairing neatly executed.

A TWO OR FOUR-HORSE SLEIGH, SHIFTING RUMble, lead bars, pole bells, large Robe for back; also two-horse Portland. Private stable, 18 East Twenty-ninth street, 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, ROBES, &C.; SEVERAL fine Portland Cutters, very low; fine Robes, Skins and Horse Blankets, at very great reductions; top Pony Phaeton below cost. At JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, 53 Liberty street.

A.—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, four and six seat Phaetons, four and six seat Rockaways, with division fronts; two and four wheel Dog Carts, two seat Wagons, top and no top Buggy Wagons and a fine assortment of Sleighs. Apply to M. CURLEY, Carriage Manufacturer, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—SLEIGHS, A.—BELLS, A.—HAM'S, FOURTH AND Broadway, has the largest assortment at less price than any other store in the city. Will sell less this week.

AN ELEGANT SIX PASSENGER SLEIGH, VERY cheap; also assortment of two and four seat Sleighs, Carriages, Harness, &c., at unusually low prices. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A VERY FINE LIGHT COUPE, WITH POLE AND shafts, new, at a bargain. S. E. BATES, 1,505 Broadway.

A BROWN CANADIAN PONY, 14 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; price $75. A team of bay Mares, 15½ hands; heavy chunks; must be sold. 342 West Fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, &C., AT summer prices; Harness from $12 up; Top and Open Wagons, Rockaways, Express, &c., at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

BELLS.—SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS; 1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter sleigh bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS, BELLS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, Sleighs, Sleighs, Sleighs; Robes, Robes, Robes. Cheapest place in New York to buy is at 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND, THREE CLARENCES, in prime order; Buggies, Open Wagons, Phaetons, Rockaways, &c., &c., at R. M. STIVERS', 144 and 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHTEST COUPE ROCKAway in city; also assortment new and second hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., at unusually low prices; everything warranted as represented. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

CHEAP HORSES, DIRT CARTS AND HARNESS FOR sale; also two valuable farm Horses. Apply for one week, at contractor's stable, 84 New Chambers street.

ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SALE—MADE BY Goold & Son, of Albany, in excellent order and very stylish; to be sold low. Apply at CORBETT'S, Nos. 122 to 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, DARK DAPPLE GRAY Horse, about 16 hands, sound and gentle, about 6 or 7 years old; price $175. Apply at 114 East Thirteenth street, JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S Auction Mart.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS, WITH or without work. Inquire at DRENNON'S Livery Stable, corner Broadway and Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DOUBLE SLEIGH, IN GOOD order, at Hathorn Stables, 103 West Thirty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, TOgether with Harness and light Express Wagon; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 235 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-IN-HAND OR HOTEL SLEIGH, in perfect order; built by Goold of Albany. Address N. H. STARIN, 93 Beaver street, or 513 East 120th street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOUR HORSES, SUITABLE FOR farming or any business; Wagons from $50 to $150. Apply at No. 4 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A STYLISH DARK BAY MARE; kind and sound and fast, in single or double harness. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, Executor, 82 Broad street.

HORSE WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A horse 16 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle, suitable for a coupe, to dispose of at about $400, may meet with a purchaser by addressing PHYSICIAN, station G.

HORSE BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $50 EACH; ROBES, $2 75 to $50 each; Harness, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

SLEIGHS.—400, ALL STYLES, CUTTERS, SHIFTING seat, Pony, six seat, Albany Sleighs, Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed, at greatly reduced prices; 500 straps Bells, $1 to $30 each. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, HARNESS, &c., at the old prices. No advance on account of snow, at 1,399 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—PORTLAND CUTters and other styles, all new and handsomely finished, for sale cheap. Apply to P. LEFEVRE, New Rochelle. Cut this out.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE—TWENTY SUPERIOR PORTland Cutters, very cheap, to pay charges, at 217 West Thirty-seventh street.

SLEIGHS.—A NEW LOT JUST RECEIVED FROM Portland, trimmed and untrimmed, single and double, all elegantly finished, for sale cheap, at 161 William street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MY CELEbrated make, for road and pleasure driving, including my renowned "Dexter" Speed Cutter; also a nice stock of second hand and out of town make, at low prices. R. M. STIVERS, 144 and 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!
In great variety and low prices; from $50 to $450; Cutters, Pony and Six-seat Sleighs of best quality at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

WANTED—A STYLISH PONY-MADE COACH TEAM; 15½ hands high bays and long tails preferred; must be sold low. Address NIRATS, box 3,052 Post office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF PONIES, 14½ OR 15 HANDS. Please give full description as to color, price, age and where to be seen. Address HORSE, Herald office.

WAGONS AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE—TWO CONcord express and one grocery Wagon; one light business and one road Wagon; 1 two seat Sleigh; 1 one seat and two business Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c., at 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

$60—BAY MARE; $75, LARGE HORSE; TEAM Mares, $125; large Truck Teams, $150; all sound and kind; fit for any business. 734 Washington street, in the grocery. Dealers not to call.

500 SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, Blankets, Robes, Bells. Sleighs of all kinds, from $25 up. Largest and handsomest assortment in New York. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

1,000.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS. Immense stock at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

RESTAURANTS.

THE OLYMPIC CAFE AND HOTEL
(adjoining the Olympic theatre).
This splendid establishment
opens to the public
this day (Thursday), December 29,
introducing
The Grill,
where prime Steaks and Chops will be cooked
from 8 A. M. till 12 P. M.
OSCAR FLORENCE, Caterer.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Schwartz & Harris is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business continued by I. Schwartz.
ISIDOR SCHWARTZ.
DECEMBER 23, 1870. ABRAHAM HARRIS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN THE undersigned as proprietors of the Harmony Ballrooms and Restaurant, at 139, 141, 143 and 145 Essex street, in the city of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Henry Goering is alone authorized to collect all debts due said firm and will pay and discharge all debts due by said late copartnership.
GEORGE ECKELS.
HENRY GOERING.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of E. L. Snyder & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Christopher D. Beale.
E. L. SNYDER.
CHRISTOPHER D. BEALE.
DECEMBER 23, 1870.

READ THE
EVENING NEWSPAPER,
OF NEW YORK,
THE TELEGRAM,
CONTAINS MORE NEWS
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ALL	PAPER	ALL
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THE	CABLE	THE
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EVENING TELEGRAM,
TWO CENTS.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Subscribe for the new year to the EVENING TELEGRAM, the lively go-ahead paper of New York. Get the last edition sent to your address and read to-night the news that will be in to-morrow morning's papers.
THE TELEGRAM WILL BE SENT
FOR 50 CENTS PER MONTH, OR $5 PER YEAR.
EVENING TELEGRAM OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN INTEREST TO BE DISPOSED OF IN A WATER Meter—Proven unequalled in the official tests made; terms according to superiority shown by present and future tests. Address C., 53 Wilson street, Williamsburg.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE SECOND HAND FURniture auction and commission business; must invest from $500 to $1,000, and be sober and industrious. Apply at 205 Hudson street, corner Desbrosses.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $500 CAPITAL, TO OPEN branches in the city and country for the sale of Danforth's Non-explosive Sunlight Burning Fluid, together with Burners, Fixtures, &c. Apply at only office of the proprietors, G. M. DANFORTH & CO., 953 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PARTY WITH $1,500 to be used in an established manufacturing business, that pays largely; large orders on hand. VANDERHOOF & BAGGS, 865 Broadway.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars cash, can double his money in a short time by investment in a business which will be explained on interview; strictly legitimate and safe. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall street.

A PARTY HAVING $500 CASH CAN JOIN IN HALF interest in a sample and lunch room down town; 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries; or for sale to a cash customer.

ANY ONE WISHING TO INVEST IN A SAFE, ATtractive, long established Fancy Goods Business, in the very best location on Broadway, with lease and cheap rent, can learn particulars and purchase at a bargain by addressing FANCY GOODS, box 159 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL HAT AND Fur Establishment; centrally located on Broadway; a rare opportunity. Address HATTER, box 218 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000, IN THE WHOLEsale Grocery business; well established; none but principals need answer this advertisement. Address B. G. R., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 TO $15,000 in instalments, in a business both staple and fancy, and is a monopoly paying good good profits and can be largely extended; most ample reference given and required. Address L. P. M., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, TO EXtend an established manufacturing business in this city. Good profits. Address E. H., box 135 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—SMART ENERGETIC MAN WITH $7,500 cash to extend a well known wholesale manufacturing business, long established, for ladies' and children's wear. Cash trade. Best references. Address EUREKA, Herald office.

SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 wanted, to extend a cotton goods business already established. Address POSITIVE, Herald office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Brewery, in full operation for the last twenty years; best location in the city; will be sold on favorable terms; a long lease and reasonable rent. Address CAPITAL, station D.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL INVEST $5,000 IN A legitimate established business; capital to be invested 1st of March; only real name noticed, which will be confidential. Address H. C. W., Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER HAS PERFECTED AN ADJUSTAble Time Table for Railroads. Thousands of dollars may be saved to every road by its use. A liberal arrangement will be made with a competent party to introduce it. Very little capital required. Working model to be seen. Address RAILROAD TIME TABLE, Herald office.

TO STOVE DEALERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A MAN of long experience, having a foundry, mounting shop, warehouse, &c., in this city, would like to confer with some first class dealer regarding stove castings. Address ANTHRACITE, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN OF ENERGY TO ENgage in a profitable business; must come well recommended. Address GOOD BUSINESS, box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING PARTY WITH about $20,000 cash capital, to join advertiser and develop an extremely profitable manufacturing business; a monopoly of an article of established merits; large contracts already secured; references given and required. Address EUREKA, box 157 Herald office.

$500 TO $800.—FOURTH OR HALF INTEREST IN a legitimate established business, light and pays well; chance seldom offered; references given; monopoly secured. 171 Broadway, room 16.

$2,000 OR $2,500.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, with the above capital, to extend a business established two years. None but principals need reply. Address H. H. H., box 197 Herald office.

$2,000—$5,000.—WHOEVER WANTS A LEGITImate, established, safe and fairly profitable cash business, instead of following dissolving views of sudden fortune, please call at coal office, 115 Macdougal street.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO ATTEND TO the financial department of a manufacturing business in this city. For interview address, with full name, DINGHAM, Herald office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A LITTLE, WORKING STEAM ENGINE, $1.—MAGIC Lanterns, $1, upwards; Mechanical Racers, $1 50; Magic Top, $1. Games. Every description Toys cheap. WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place.

CONFECTIONERY IN ONE AND FIVE POUND boxes at 25c. and 30c. per pound, and to dealers and Sunday schools at the lowest wholesale price. 132 Chatham street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—WAX FLOWERS.—MRS. MOGRIDGE, of London, Artist in Wax Flowers. Bouquets, suitable for holiday presents, on sale at her rooms, 33 East Seventeenth street, Union square, near the Everett House. Agent for G. Worzan's wax flowers and materials.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST assortment of Fancy and Fine Leather Goods ever exhibited in New York, and selling at a great sacrifice to close out the large stock on hand. Russia Leather Satchels, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Portmonnaies, Albums, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Opera Glasses, Musical Chairs, Swiss Houses, Albums, Desks, Jewel Cases, Bronze, Alabaster and Swiss Goods, lately imported. H. PATTBERG, Importer, 841 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE finest in the city, at moderate prices, at the Old Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth street.

1871.—CORNWALL'S NEW YEAR CARDS, NINE designs; caricature by Thomas Nast. "New Year Calls," "You Know How It is Yourself." Sold at the principal stationers and by J. C. F. CORNWALL, reading room Fifth Avenue Hotel. Fifty cents per pack.

BILLIARDS.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLES AND COMbination Cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street, complete, at reduced prices.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square and New Bowery, New York, is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages, December 1, 1870 .... $2,907,763 93
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870 .... 2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities $193,763 93
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A.—SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN, ON New York and New Jersey property; Mortgages purchased promptly. WILLIAM H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST, SECOND AND LEASEhold Mortgages, and to loan on improved and unimproved Property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor-at-Law, 115 Broadway, room 13.

A.—A.—$125,000 FOR FIRST MORTGAGES. ALSO several sums for Second Mortgages and direct loans. No delay. WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, 51 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:—On sums of $2,000 and under, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding $2,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1871.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months, if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 358 Sixth avenue (Booth's Theatre).
Interest at rate of seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1, 1871, that were deposited on or before July 20 and October 20. Payable on and after the second Monday in January.
Also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869, remaining in bank January 1, 1871.
Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Parties living at a distance can send deposits and receive book by return mail.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying
10 per cent and over,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH Month.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, corner of Canal street, New York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT, on all sums from $5 to $10,
Money deposited on or before January 20 will bear interest from January 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited January 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No. 283 Bowery near Houston street.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after January 16, 1871.
Money deposited on or before the [illegible] will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1870.
Coupons of the State guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kempton, No. 6 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
Thirtieth dividend.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, payable on and after the 24th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1871.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, for the choice of directors and to transact other business, will be held at the office of the company, at twelve o'clock, on Monday, January 9, 1871. SIMON STEVENS, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WILL PURCHASE FIRST MORTGAGES, $5,000 AND upwards; also a few good Seconds, small amounts, in New York or Brooklyn. Loans procured on New Jersey property. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

$14,500.—FIRST BOND AND MORTGAGE IN Newark, N. J. (two years to run), for sale. Call at 202 Third avenue, paint store.

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for two years on property in Pennsylvania worth $250,000. Address C., box 5,312 Post office.

$40,000 TO PURCHASE SECOND MORTGAGES on good private or tenement property, in New York or Brooklyn. Principals only. Address W. G. H., Herald office.

$50,000.—WILL BUY OR LOAN ON DIAMONDS, Watches or articles of value. 571 Broadway. JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

$365,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SAFE WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND HAND SAFE wanted. Address, giving maker's name, inside dimensions and lowest price, BLUE STONE CO., station C, New York.

TO INVENTORS.—I WANT SEVERAL LIGHT ARTIcles of general utility for ready customers. Address C. M. VANDERVOORT, 33 Park row.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON RETIRING FROM THE soap business and wishing to dispose of their Apparatus, such as Kettles, Frames, &c., &c., can find a purchaser by addressing M. & S. STERNBERGER, rear of 38 and 33 Thompson street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $13, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND,
TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, Captain Stephen Jarman, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from
NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage........$80, United States currency.
Steerage........30, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
CALEDONIA....Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN........Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA........Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA....Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA....Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA........Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA........Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN........Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA....Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA....Wed., Feb. 23
EUROPA........Sat., Feb. 4	IOWA........Wed. March 8

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BROOKLYN............Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS............Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax).Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin........	$75	Steerage........	$30
To London........	80	To London........	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax........	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson........Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Gray..................Saturday, Jan. 7
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

RUSSIA..Wedn'day, Dec. 28	CALABRIA.Thur'day, Jan. 12
PALMYRA.Thur'day, Dec. 29	ABYSSINIA (via Halifax) Wedn'y, Jan. 18
PARTHIA..Wedn'day, Jan. 4	SIBERIA..Thursday, Jan. 19
SAMARIA..Thursday, Jan. 5	CUBA, wednesday, Jan. 25
ALGERIA..Wed'day, Jan. 11	ALEPPO, Thursday, Jan. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin........$130, gold | Second Cabin........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin........$80, gold; Steerage........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
PALMYRA sails..............Thursday, 29th December
SAMARIA sails..............Thursday, 5th January
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..............Saturday, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman..............January 4, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Williams............January 11, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 31, from Bremen pier, foot of Third [illegible]
To be followed by [illegible]
The steamship [illegible], Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 14.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin........................$120
Second cabin......................72
Steerage..........................35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $175. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 4th and 28th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 28th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA, will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY. INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 18th of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delaney,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams (via Nassau).....Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.....Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards (via Nassau).....Jan 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman..Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips..........Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken........Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship ARIADNE, Captain ——, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, December 31.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The A1 steamer VICTOR, Captain G. Gates, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday, December 31, at 3 P. M.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—A first class steamship will sail on Saturday, December 31, at 3 P. M. Passage to New Orleans reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship PERIT, Captain Gardiner, will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. George's, from pier 21 North river, on Saturday, December 31, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain S. W. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 85 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, December 31.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class steamship
GEORGIA, Captain S. Crowell,
will sail on Thursday, Dec. 29.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 217 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and passage apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow, and sail on Saturday, Dec. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, December 31, 1870, will close at this office on Wednesday at 11 A. M. and on Thursday at 9 A. M., and at all the stations as follows:—A and B, 7:20 A. M.; C and D, 7:10 A.M.; E and F, 6:55 A. M.; G and H, 6:20 P. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET STAGE, AN Umbrella. Owner can have it by proving claim and paying charges by calling at 256 Broadway.

FOUND—LAST SATURDAY, ON CANAL STREET, near Division, a Pocketbook containing a small sum of money and a few trinkets. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at 184 Suffolk street.

LOST—ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, BETWEEN Eightieth and Eighty-fifth streets, a Mink Collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 248 Eightieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

LOST—TWO SEALS; ONE CORNELIAN, WITH EYE; one old silver Seal, with coat of arms. A liberal reward will be paid by E. W. DEAN, 84 Chambers street.

LOST—IN 10:50 P. M. JERSEY TRAIN FROM Elizabeth to Jersey City, December 26, a black Leather Bag. Will reward the finder. To be left at 54 West Twenty-third street, New York city, or at 166 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

LOST—ON MONDAY, A LITTLE GOLD WATCH; double case, with chain in tree line and key with two initials G. M. on one side. The finder will be suitably rewarded by sending it to 21 Baxter street, or pawnbroker, Five Points.

LOST—THIS DAY, DEC. 28, TWO CERTIFICATES OF the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, of 100 shares each; one in the name of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 1,201, and the other in the name of Justin D. White. Any person finding the same and returning to me will be suitably rewarded. J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer Erie Railway Company, 262 Eighth avenue, New York.

LOST—A BLACK SILK OVERSKIRT, TRIMMED WITH lace, in Sixth avenue or Twenty-third street. Good reward will be given on delivering the same at 324 West Twenty-third street.

PICKPOCKET.—TWENTY-THIRD STREET STAGE from Hudson depot, Thursday night, December 15, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Keep the cash and sell me the papers. Address through Herald Personals, or box 4,203 Post office. BANKER.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON THIRD AVENUE, BEtween Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh streets, by a young girl, two Lace Collars and materials for one lace handkerchief. They will be thankfully received and the above reward paid by leaving them at G. RICHMOND & CO.'S, 752 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROOKLYN, ON SATURday morning, between President street and Fulton ferry, a Coral Earring. If returned to 248 President street the finder will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO RETURN TO NO. 1 Sands street, Brooklyn, a pair of Gold Spectacles; owner's name on. Lost between that street and foot of Remsen.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY EVENING, BEtween the hours of 8 and 10, while skating in the Park, a white Ermine Muff. The above reward will be given by returning it to T. MILLER, 217 West Fifty-third street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN BROADWAY, New York, and Quincy street, Brooklyn, a Package of Cancelled Checks on National City Bank, New York. The above reward will be paid on return of same to said bank, at 52 Wall street.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY EVENING, from a buggy while driving from Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue to Sixth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, a fall Overcoat. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked for having the same with contents of the pockets returned to office of American Condensed Milk Company, 205 East Twenty-seventh street.

$150 REWARD.—IF THE PARTY WHO ENTERED the dwelling No. 114 West Fourteenth street, on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., and took articles of Jewelry, &c., will return the Diamond Ring and the Locket set with diamonds he will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, and if the balance or any part of the other articles are returned a liberal valuation will be given for them. Will communicate with party as directed.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 735.—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought; utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT HYMANS, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 896 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, on Diamonds, Jewelry and all sorts of Valuables.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.
The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.
The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.
Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.
Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.
The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.
Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

Two Sides of a Story, the Whole Making an Adorning Tale, if Not Pointing an Unmistakable Moral.

What a Brother of the Community Says of the Late Newspaper Assault on the Institution—Elder Noyes on the Royce Divorce Case—The Communists' Millennium from Their Standpoint—The Feast of the Pentecost to be Made Perpetual.

There are two sides to almost every story, and, in fact, in these sad, degenerate times, when counter-statements are rather the rule than the exception, a story is considered hardly worth regarding unless there are two sides to it. A few days since a country paper in the central part of the State published the story that the Oneida community had specially interested itself in the Professor Royce divorce case, with a view to the ulterior object of inducing Mrs. Royce and the children to become members of the community. The basis of the statement was that a brother of Mrs. Royce was a member of the institution, and that he had exercised his filial feelings for the accomplishment of this sole purpose, not that the Professor was such a very bad fellow and ingrate husband, but that the wife and children were too good and serviceable material to be lost with a shadow of hope existing of bringing them within the sacred fold of their community. With this as a text, there followed

ONE SIDE OF THE STORY,

which was nothing more or less than the most unsparing abuse of the institution, characterizing it as a "home of free lovers," a "nest of hypocrites," a "den of prostitution," and as if this was not bad enough, reaching the vituperative climax and summing it up as the "hell of the universe, with Elder Noyes as the chief devil, and Sister Noyes as the chief cook and bottle washer," and then, after alleging that "under the cloak of religion they do their hellish work," suggesting, if not altogether the pleasantly mild remedy, at least the effectual one of "taking these propagators by the throat, and either strangle them or put them behind the bars of a prison." All this with much more of the same sort constitutes, as regards the Oneida Community, as we have already stated, one side of the story. Now, having looked on this side of the picture, briefly but energetically drawn in the most approved style of pen and ink sketching, it is only fair to hear the

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Carrying out the representative policy of the HERALD, to always give both sides of a story and then let its readers "hold fast to that which is good" in either of them and let the rest go, a HERALD representative yesterday "interviewed" Mr. E. H. Hamilton, one of the Oneida Community brothers, and one of its leading and most influential members, to hear their side of the case. In the first place, it is well enough to state that the "saintly air" which, in the newspaper article to which reference has been made, is set forth as prominently conspicuous in all the Oneida Community brothers does not particularly reveal itself in Mr. Hamilton.

A SPECIMEN BROTHER.

As possibly his portrait is worth giving, he is a tall, finely formed man, standing at least six feet in his stockings and with a breadth of shoulders, reach of arm and power of muscle that pugilistically cultivated would make the fortune of a prize fighter. He has moreover a ruddy countenance that indicates a thorough appreciation of the materialistic pleasures of the table; thin gray whiskers that impart a respectful though by no means venerable expression to the face; a large square forehead with a growing tendency to the nape of the neck; a physical condition which many attribute to early piety and which may possibly be the case with him, as by his own statement he was in his youth a member of the Presbyterian Church; full lips, but by no means sensual; gray eyes, that twinkle with humor, and altogether a general look and bearing at once prepossessing and gentlemanly. His dress, though not conforming to the extreme modes of fashion, was in no respect *outré*, but wholly plain and sensible. In the street, in a car or omnibus, or anywhere about town, he might be taken for a successful merchant, or a lucky operator in Wall street, or a bank president or a judge, or a fossilated member of the Chamber of Commerce or similar institute, or that species of office-holders by no means defunct, who always manage to be among the "ins" and never among the "outs," or a rather antique policeman on a holiday—anything but an Oneida Community brother, and certainly with no pretentious air of saintliness about him. He was quite talkative and answered quite freely most of the questions asked. The first subject broached was

THAT NEWSPAPER ATTACK

on the Community.

"You, of course, have seen the *Mohawk Valley Democrat's* attack on your Community," we began, shortly after the preliminary of introduction.

"I certainly have seen it," he observed; "and the worst of it is the article was republished in last Sunday's HERALD, and thus has been scattered broadcast everywhere."

"How are the facts as stated about the Royce divorce case?"

"Entirely untrue: so much so that Elder Noyes, on behalf of the Oneida Community, has published

A CARD ON THE SUBJECT,

setting forth the exact facts."

"What does the card set forth?"

"It goes on to say that public notice was given in our paper, the *Circular*, December 30, 1867, that the doors of the Community were closed against all applications for membership; that we have kept a standing notice to that effect in our weekly issues for the last year, and that we have received only one new member since 1867, and that person was a middle aged man, who had applied and received some encouragement before our doors were closed. On this ground alone those who have confidence in our good faith may be sure that we have had no agency or interest in the Royce divorce case. In addition are offered the following facts, and it is asked that they may be verified by any examination that is necessary:—First, that although Mr. Horace R. Perry was a member of the Community when he helped his sister, Mrs. Royce, to procure a divorce, he acted on his own responsibility and with full understanding and notice from us that we would entertain no proposal for bringing the Royce family into the Community; second, that we have received no proposals from Mrs. Royce either before or since the divorce; and she has never visited the Community, except on the occasion of a public picnic from Fulton, where she resides, and third, that Mr. H. R. Perry, by our advice, has withdrawn from us with his family and is no longer a member of the Community."

"The facts in this card you know to be true."

"Most unqualifiedly so," he continued, "and in view of the censure bestowed upon the Community in connection with the story alluded to I would like to add to the foregoing a few words as a witness."

"Shall be glad to hear your entire statement."

"In the spring of 1848," he proceeded, "I removed from Syracuse with my family and joined the Oneida Community, then forming. Since then I have been a member of the Community, and intimately acquainted with Mr. J. H. Noyes and its other leading members. My long acquaintance with them has only confirmed my first impressions and established my confidence—first, in Mr. Noyes, as an honest, christian man, an earnest seeker after truth and uncompromising in his loyalty to its teachings,—second, in his associates, as sincere

BIBLE CHRISTIANS,

ready to follow the truth wherever it leads. During these twenty-two years we have, under Providence of God, made a good home for ourselves and our children; we have become self-supporting; we have established valuable manufacturing businesses, that for the last ten years have given remunerative employment to a large number of persons not connected with the Community, and now distribute among them $50,000 annually; we have secured good facilities for the improvement of our young people, and devote as much time and expense to education and scientific culture as are required by the best standards. We are

FREE FROM INTERNAL DISCORD,

and we have earned the respect of our neighbors and a character for integrity in all outside relations that is beyond question. No one has ever accused us of interfering with the social principles or practices of society around us. With 100 females in our silk factory from the neighboring villages, no charge of immoral conduct on our part towards them has ever been made. No fault in fact is found with us, excepting in relation to this one subject of our internal social principles."

"Undoubtedly so, but with many this point of objection overrules all the rest."

"But considering the good character which the Community sustains in all other respects, I ask, 'Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?' Is it not probable that in reference to their peculiar social customs the Community are actuated by conscientious motives? This I know to be true, and I trustfully hope and expect that society will yet recognize us, not as antagonistic, but honestly working out its best interests, and that the time will finally come when religion and science will approve us as public benefactors."

THE COMMUNISTS' MILLENIUM.

"Do you expect that time will ever come as you look for it?"

"It is bound to come and no one are working harder for it and have more faith in its finally coming than the Oneida Community."

"You have been a long time connected with the Community and ought to understand pretty well its workings?"

"Yes, sir, and the more I have to do with its workings the better I like them. I was a good Bible Presbyterian when I went there, and I am one yet."

"Do all of your Community believe in the Bible?"

"Certainly, and its teachings are what we are trying to carry out."

EVERYTHING IN COMMON.

"Everything is in common, I believe, with you—lands, crops, houses, merchandise, women, children and all?"

"That is the great principle of the Pentecost; the fundamental principle of our faith; the principle for which we live, move and have our being."

"Practically how does it work?"

"It is unnecessary to go into this. We are a successful Community. We are at peace among ourselves."

NUMBER IN THE COMMUNITY.

"How many in your Community?"

"Two hundred and seventy."

"Men, women and children?"

"Altogether."

"How does the number of men compare with the number of women?"

"They are about equal."

"How much land have you?"

"Six hundred and fifty acres at Oneida, but we have

TWO BRANCHES—

one at Wallingford, Conn., and one a mile distant from the Oneida place. At this last place we have a large silk manufactory, where we manufacture $150,000 worth of silk annually, which we sell in this city and elsewhere. We have ten travelling agents and expect next year to largely increase our trade."

In the course of the further conversation Mr. Hamilton gave statistics showing the prosperity in a financial point of view of the Community, which, having been repeatedly published, it is unnecessary to give in detail. He claimed, however, that they were more a church than a community. He was rather inclined to be reticent on the subject of their special religious faith, and to repeated inquiries of the practical operations of the system socially considered would give no more definite answer than that given above. He insisted, however, that they were far ahead of Fourrier, and as for Stephen Pearl Andrews, he had no faith either in the man or his system of Pantarchy. All the material points of the interview are given, however, above, and as such will prove, no doubt, interesting to many people in the Community, where, he says, the HERALD is regularly taken and read, as well as to many outside of its now hermetically closed doors.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Vice Admiral Porter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As much has been said to prejudice the minds of the public against Admiral Porter, we feel it but justice to that meritorious officer to present to the public a few facts which are yet fresh in our memory.

When all hearts and eyes of our country-loving people were turned to the focus where we knew on the ability and valor of our leaders depended so much the fate of our country, how many of us remember the thrilling emotions which filled our hearts with joy at the announcement of our great victories, and how the names of Farragut and Porter were heralded with jubilant voices over our land! and it is not a thing soon to be forgotten by those of us, at least, who served under Porter at this critical time.

We who served with him on the Mississippi river can testify to the zeal and untiring efforts, night and day, with which he worked. Never were a man's energies, discipline, intelligence and skill more brought into requisition, and never were they more dexterously, more valiantly executed. We who witnessed the stupendous work of getting Farragut's fleet over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river (where pilots could not be had) remember the able assistance rendered by Porter, who, after getting his mortar vessels in the river, gave his services to Farragut, and with his masterly skill succeeded in getting over some of the heaviest ships, which at one time seemed almost impossible, and we also witnessed the harmony which existed between these two distinguished officers. We also beheld with admiration the heroic manner in which he stood by Farragut, giving his whole mind and energy to the cause.

In corroboration of the facts we would call the attention of our readers to the official congratulatory letter of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to Admiral Porter upon the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which is as follows:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1862.

SIR—Your despatch of April 30, enclosing the articles of capitulation of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which surrendered on the 28th ult. after a bombardment of 144 consecutive hours by the mortar flotilla, has been received. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the flags taken in the two forts on that occasion, including the original one hoisted on St. Philip when the rebel forces declared the State of Louisiana to have seceded from the Union, which have been sent forward to the department.

The important part which you have borne in the organization of the mortar flotilla and the movement on New Orleans has identified your name with one of the most brilliant naval achievements on record, and to your able assistance with the flotilla is Flag Officer Farragut much indebted for the successful result he has accomplished.

To yourself and the officers and seamen of the mortar flotilla the Department extends its congratulations. I am respectfully, &c. GIDEON WELLES.

Commander DAVID D. PORTER, commanding United States Mortar Flotilla, Gulf of Mexico.

And again at Vicksburg these two officers were operating together in the same harmonious manner. These instances we have cited in order to show how false the contrary statements are.

The brilliant record of Porter shows the great ability he displayed in all succeeding battles, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg and Fort Fisher. It is a historical fact that when Admiral Farragut declined, on account of his health, the command of the fleet to attack Fort Fisher, that Admiral Porter was called from his command on the Mississippi river for this purpose, and history tells too plainly the result of his brilliant operations against that stronghold to admit of any doubt on that point.

We who have had the honor to command under this able officer know how to appreciate his worth. Are these noble deeds, which would be the boast for generations in every country but ours, to be so soon forgotten? Let us not have to blush at such ingratitude, and for our future benefit dispense to to our gallant leader that seal of our appreciation of his gallantry which he so justly merits. Love of country and love of countrymen inspired him to work. JUSTICE.

The Release of the Fenian Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Permit me to suggest through the medium of your columns to my countrymen, the Irish residents of this city, that in view of the welcome tidings received informing us of the release of our compatriots, the Fenians lately confined in British prisons, a union demonstration for their proper reception should be made by all sympathizing nationalists in this metropolis.

The proper reception of the released Fenians is a matter upon which Irishmen cannot fail to agree, and it therefore furnishes a good opportunity for nationalists of all shades and classes among us to unite in harmony on a common platform, having for its principal planks those of sympathy for the sufferings of our fellows and a resolution to aid them in their wants and comfort them in their tribulations.

To properly carry out this idea it would seem right that some prominent Irishmen, representing the different national organizations in America, should call a meeting to be held—say at the Cooper Institute—at which a programme of action might be adopted and subscriptions received for the purpose of enabling whatever committee might be appointed to present each of the released prisoners with such a sum of money as would suffice to relieve immediate wants, until some honorable employment could be obtained. Very attentively yours, F. M.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The Features of a Quiet Market.

Notwithstanding that the public sales are so few and unimportant, the real estate market cannot be said to have entirely subsided into complete inactivity. Transactions at private sales are quite numerous, and a number of important transfers of single lots have been made during the past few weeks, while plenty of capitalists stand ready to take any desirable property that may offer.

IN BROOKLYN

a similar condition is exhibited in the market, and dealings at private sale continue to exhibit a fair degree of activity in city property. Among the latest transactions was the purchase by Dr. J. W. P. Campbell of a new three story house and lot, 100x200, corner of Stuyvesant avenue and Decatur street, for $21,000.

Mr. James M. Hildreth, of Brooklyn, has purchased seventeen acres of garden land at Great Neck, Long Island, adjoining the country seat of the Worrell sisters, for $10,000.

The following was the only auction sale at the Exchange yesterday, and was under the direction of James Morrogh, referee:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.
Lewis st., house and lot No. 225, 18.3x83.11..............$3,075

STARTLING CHARGE AGAINST JOHN H. SURRATT.

[Washington (Dec. 26) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Surratt's reappearance to public notice has brought out a fact concerning him which has never heretofore been published. It is stated on most responsible authority that when Surratt's mother was on trial here Judge Advocate Holt consented to release her if the former would give himself up to trial. Surratt was informed of this by friends who were in communication with him, and, instead of at once complying, thereby securing the release of his mother, he immediately absconded, leaving her to her fate.

ANNEXATION OF MEXICO.—The Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* thinks the United States needs Mexico. It says Mexico is more essential to us this day than was California when we accepted that vast region from the hands of necessity. Necessity again calls loudly upon us, and we must hear her wailing voice. She has a dowry—more wealth than had the mines of ancient Golconda—and with this we propose to pay off our national debt. The silver mines of three States in Mexico will pay off our debt and leave us the richest nation on earth. To her these mines are valueless; to us they are invaluable.

HORSE NOTES.

While on the way to the breeding farm of Mr. John Coffee, on Christmas Day, to look over his thoroughbred stock, we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Gallagher's magnificent stallion Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Princess. Happy Medium was in the stable of his owner at Suffern, Rockland county, N. Y. This fine young stallion is fifteen hands three inches high, most powerfully proportioned, but graceful in all his outlines. He is of a dark bay color, with two white pasterns behind. Mr. Gallagher was offered $20,000 for Happy Medium, a short time since, by a gentleman who formerly owned his dam; but the liberal offer was refused, as the horse is not for sale. Happy Medium has a record of 2:32, when five years old. As the owner has a somewhat confused pedigree of his dam, Princess, we will state what we know about her, the facts coming direct from A. M. Billings, of New Hampshire, the gentleman who bred and raised her. He stated to us that Princess was got by a thoroughbred imported English horse, dam an old Vermont Hambletonian mare, a great granddaughter of imported Messenger. Princess from her birth knew no other gait than the trot, and she was improved in her pace by the aid of a Newfoundland dog, of which she was very fond. The dog would run at the top of his speed, and the filly would follow him and keep up with him on a trot. When she came to be broken to harness the gentleman who bred her taught the dog to run at his fastest rate over a level piece of road, and the filly would keep up with him at a steady trot. In this way of working her she soon developed a high rate of speed, and this being discovered by a speculator in horseflesh a high price was offered for her, which was taken by the breeder, and the filly passed from that section of country. She was then taken to the West and sold to Mr. Gage, of Chicago, where she became famous as a trotter under the name of Topsy. From Illinois she was taken to New Orleans and there sold to A. J. Daniels, by whom she was taken to California, where she showed such surprising time in public and private that she was there purchased by a wealthy New York gentleman then residing there, who matched her two ten mile races against Glencoe Chief, and won nearly $50,000 on the result. The mare's name had in the meantime been changed from Topsy to Princess. James Eoff, the celebrated trainer and driver, then induced the owner of Princess to let him bring her to New York to beat Flora Temple, who was at that time the reigning queen of the trotting turf. She came here, and two trotting races were arranged to take place at the Centreville Course (then called the Eclipse) between Flora and Princess, the first at three mile heats and the second at two mile heats. It was on the 16th of June, 1859, the morning of the day that the first trot was to take place, that we met Mr. Billings, the gentleman who bred and raised Princess, at John I. Snediker's, near the Union Course, and who gave us the pedigree and other information about the mare. This gentleman had journeyed all the way from New Hampshire to see the mare that was such a pet when she was young. In the stable the old man fondled and caressed the mare, and when she was taken out to be led to the track for the race tears trickled down the old man's cheeks. He could not be induced to witness the contest between Princess and Flora, as he was religiously opposed to racing; but he stopped at Snediker's to hear the result of the race. When we returned and told him that Princess had been defeated the tears came in his eyes, and he went sorrowfully away, lamenting that he had ever parted with the mare. If Mr. Billings had stayed on Long Island a week longer he might have gone away better pleased, as Princess, on the 23d of June, beat Flora Temple two mile heats in 5:02—5:05. Some time afterwards Flora and Princess again trotted two mile heats, which Flora won, making the best time on record—4:50¼. The two mares then went on a hippodroming tour, at the completion of which Princess was retired from the turf and bred to Hambletonian, and Happy Medium is the result of that union.

THE DIXIE STAKES.

There are eighty-nine entries for the Dixie Stakes for foals of 1869. The race to be run over the course of the Maryland Jockey Club at the fall meeting of 1872, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, M. H. Sanford to add $2,000; the club to give $1,000 to the second horse, the third horse to receive $500 out of the stakes. Closed on December 15, 1870. The following are the sires of the colts and fillies entered. It will be seen that the old blind horse of Woodburn leads the list, his son Asteroid having the second highest number. In fact there is a large majority of the entries direct descendants of the first winner of the English Derby, Diomede, through Sir Archy, Timoleon, Boston and Lexington. This is the stoutest and best blood in the country.—

Lexington has	10	Bowen	1
Asteroid	8	Bonnie Scotland	1
Eclipse	8	Revenue	1
Leamington	6	Young Melbourne	1
Lightning	5	Abdel Kader	1
Daniel Boone	4	Macaroni	1
Planet	4	Lord Clifden	1
Australian	4	Tipperary	1
War Dance	4	Conductor	1
Jack Malone	3	King Lear	1
Eugene	3	Virgil	1
Knight of St. George	3	Vandal	1
Exchequer	3	Camerino	1
Revolver	2	Star Davis	1
Censor or Kentucky	2	Ansel	1
West Roxbury	2	Saunterer	1
Marion	2	King Tom	1
Master Lightfoot	1	Endorser	1
Total			89

The winner of the race will net between $12,000 and $14,000.

Notwithstanding the roads have been as hard as flint and were getting harder every day, a good many drivers were foolishly splitting their horses up and down, as though they had hoofs of iron and legs of steel. We predict a good many sore, single-footed and quarter cracked animals will be the result, and a large number of our roadmen will wonder what the deuce makes their horses skive so in the spring.

Veterinary science now steps in when a valuable horse has a leg broken, and often restores the animal to usefulness. Last month Mr. Van Winkle was unfortunate enough to have a favorite stallion break his leg while on the road. Mr. Bergh's ambulance was brought into requisition, the sufferer carried to his stable in Fiftieth street, Dr. Cattanach, the veterinarian, called in and the leg set in the most approved manner, and now the animal is rapidly progressing towards recovery. Formerly if a horse broke a limb, "shoot him on the spot" at once was the invariable practice. Warwick and Needle Gun broke their legs, and both are going on all fours again as fast as before their accidents.

Mr. Angevine drives a fine sorrel horse to a very neat carryall.

Mr. Purdy is the owner of the very rapid sorrel gelding Dick Tweed. He is one of the good horses on the road.

Mr. Bernstein is driving a good-stepping brown horse.

Mr. Barry recently purchased the black gelding Shoo Fly. He is a rapid road horse and well bred.

Mr. Little's bay mares make a splendid road team and drum out a mile at a fast gait when called on.

Abe Dubois is driving a nice-looking bay and brown team to a top wagon.

Mr. McKinley is driving a fine sorrel roadster.

Mr. Reeder is driving a fine pair of browns to a handsome top wagon.

Lady Thorn has gone into winter quarters in Westchester county, and after all the talk about her did not have to use Bergh's ambulance, but went on all fours, and she made no fuss about it. Her ladyship will receive calls on New Year's day at her new quarters.

John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s fast gray gelding Surprise is wintering at Paterson.

Mr. Saunders is driving Western New York and Belle of Clyde on the road this winter.

Mr. Tust takes his afternoon ride behind a white and brown team.

Gossip says that Mr. Flannigan has recently purchased a very fast young five-year-old gelding from Mr. Hayner, of one of the up river counties. His performances after his arrival in New York caused Mr. Hayner to raise his price from $400 to $15,000—the amount said to have been paid for the animal. Those who have horses with no record to enter in spring purses, please make note of this fellow.

Mr. Ralph Remer is driving a fine black horse, and "goes for" his friend Mr. Phillips whenever he meets him. It is generally "nip and tuck" between them when they come in contact.

Mr. William Black is driving his fine sorrel mare on the road this winter.

Mr. William McCormack is driving Nellie Sprague. She is fast and a good road mare.

Ex-Sheriff Lynch is again on the road, with the fast and game gelding Sam Webster.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Squadron in Chinese Waters.

The flagship Colorado is at Woosung, near the mouth of this river, waiting the return of Admiral Rodgers from Pekin.

The Benicia, Lewis A. Kimberly, commander, has arrived at Nagasaki, from Cheefoo and Tungchow, and was to leave on the 10th inst. for Kobé.

The Idaho, storeship, R. R. Wallace, lieutenant commander, is at Yokohama.

The Monacacy, E. P. McCrea, commander, arrived at Shanghae on the 8th inst., after a very stormy and disagreeable passage over from Japan.

The Monacacy will undergo thorough overhauling and refitting at Shanghae before going into service again.

The Ashuelot, B. B. Taylor, commander, remains for the winter at Tien-tsin, as a guard for the foreigners of that place and Pekin.

The Alaska, Homer C. Blake, commander, now on duty up the Yangtze, is expected at Shanghae.

The following named officers went to Pekin on the staff of Admiral Rodgers:—Captain E. J. Nichols, Lieutenant Commander W. K. Wheeler, Ensign John E. Pillsbury, Captain Marines McLane Tilton; Assistant Surgeon C. S. Cassin; Joseph Fisher, Admiral's Secretary.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Important Testimony for the Contestants.

The Genuineness of the Discovered Will the Great Point in Dispute—Who Shall Decide When Doctors Disagree?—Immense Legal Efforts to Unravel the Mystery—Mystery Made More Mysterious—The Grandmother and Granddaughter in a Grand Grapple.

The Taylor will litigation has already assumed the full proportions accredited to *causes célèbres* when the fiat of history has stamped them as something more than usually interesting and important, not only in the times past when the occurrences and acts detailed transpired, but which convey lessons of precedent, or it may be warning, to the immediate present or future.

THE LOCHY OSTROM CASE.

We have had many important will cases of late, transcending in interest the most sensational stories of the day, coming up before Surrogate Hutchings, while from another district appear almost once a week in the HERALD details of the extraordinary life and death of Lochy Ostrom, disclosing the quaint and inner life of actually a century ago and the grasping and inconceivable avarice of the present.

THE ALEXANDER WILL CASE

is of very late date, and all remember with what persistency the daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Burke, who came on from New Orleans here for the purpose, fought her way straight to a complete vindication of her rights, despite of a most plausible and well supported opposition. Then comes

THE FOX WILL CASE,

the American philanthropist *per se*, who thought by the bequest of as much money and property as Stewart or Astor, or any dozen men that might be named in a breath, might give away in this season very "seasonably" and not miss it, that he could wipe out the whole national debt and save the Executive for all time to come and the financial quid nuncs who have been, are and will be to the end of the chapter in trouble upon that troublous question, all trouble thereon in the future. So it seems that will cases will come upon us "willy nilly" and the men who would not, while living, have given the chance of a groat to a lawyer "will" after all that the great bulk, if not all in fact, of their accumulations shall go to the "pestiferous rascals."

THE PRESENT ISSUE.

Surrogate Hutchings seems quite resolved to let this whole matter of the Taylor will case go to the public without reservation or concealment. "Let the galled jade wince," his withers will be unwrung for any favor or affection he will show to either side. The protestants and the contestants have entered the arena, the fight lies between them and them alone. They have appealed to the courts, and that appeal, from a moral standpoint, is an appeal to the whole community. Surrogate Hutchings is but a partial arbiter and cannot rule upon which side the weight of evidence on the facts will preponderate when the whole public are the jury. The case, however he may decide it, will no doubt go to a higher tribunal, but in the meantime as the case progresses, as the parties litigant move in the highest society, as the relationship between them is of the closest character, and the amount involved no "small plum," it is no wonder that public attention is so deeply attracted to the case.

The Surrogate's Court room was crowded yesterday by the principals in the Taylor will case, their relatives and friends, reporters, lawyers and a large delegation of the curious from the regions of upper tendom. His Honor took his seat shortly after twelve o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHNSON.

Mr. Henry W. Johnson, a practising lawyer, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Clinton—I was intimate with Mr. Taylor for ten years previous to his death; was familiar with his way of doing business; he generally kept the drawer of his desk in his office locked; saw him frequently filling checks; know George Duryea; [illegible] hearing of a will being found; about that time had a conversation with Duryea; asked him if a will had been found; he said no, but it would be an easy matter to find it; would not swear that Duryea remarked that it would be easy to get a will; the last check I gave Mr. Taylor was in February, 1870; am acquainted with his handwriting.

At this point the witness was handed the copy of

THE ALLEGED WILL,

and was asked if the signature to it was that of James B. Taylor. After a brief inspection of it he answered that it was not his signature.

Mr. Andrews then cross-examined—Have frequently seen Mr. Taylor write his name; don't think this signature is Mr. Taylor's from its appearance; it resembles it somewhat, but is short, too crabbed and precise—(another signature was here shown the witness and identified as Mr. Taylor's)—there is more regularity in the signature in the will than in this.

A number of other signatures of deceased were shown the witness for comparison, but counsel for Mrs. Howland objected to that course. The Surrogate sustained the objection on the ground that the witness was not an expert.

Examination continued—The conversation between George Duryea and myself took place in the street; cannot recollect all that was said; my first business with Mr. Taylor was in January, 1860, concerning the West Washington Market affair; afterwards I had to do with the Fort Gansevoort matter; Mr. Clinton requested me to come and testify; having shown me what purported to be a photograph of the will, I made an examination of several signatures in my possession and compared them with the photograph; made up my mind that the latter was lacking in the characteristics of

MR. TAYLOR'S GENUINE SIGNATURE.

Mr. Robert Gillen was the next witness examined by Mr. Clinton, and testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Taylor for six or seven years and had some little business transactions with him; would know his signature, having seen it five or six times; was in his office at least half a dozen times; saw him write his name; my opinion is that the signature to the will here shown is not genuine.

Benjamin F. Mudgett, being sworn and examined by Mr. Clinton, testified that he was a lawyer in practice; knew James B. Taylor very intimately for seven years; usually saw him three times a week; had political, business and personal relations with him up to the last day he was in his office before his death; about four years ago Mr. Taylor spoke to me about making his will; he wanted to know what were the best charities to leave his property to in case his granddaughter Kate should have no issue; the last conversation we had on this subject was in April of this year, when he incidentally mentioned that Mr. Tracy was made an executor in his will;

AFTER KATE'S MARRIAGE

I had a conversation with him about that matter; he seemed much annoyed, but it seemed to me that that feeling was not very deep; on many occasions he spoke of Kate in the most affectionate terms; his heart and soul seemed bound up in her; down to the last time I met him he spoke in the warmest words of affection for Kate; I have known George Duryea for seven or eight years; met him one day after Mr. Taylor's death; he said that a will had been made; when the will was found he said that Kate was going to oppose it on the ground that it was a forgery; Mr. Taylor's habits in business were very methodical and particular about his papers; he invariably filed his letters, whether they were of value or not; never knew him to leave papers of value lying about loose; he kept his papers in his safe; I was one of the persons who searched his office, after his death, for the will; there were a number of others engaged in it; Mr. Edward H. Tracy had the key of the safe; this we searched thoroughly, took out every paper and made a careful examination; we also examined every desk and drawer in the office in the most thorough manner, including the desk of George Duryea; we found no will; I have seen Mr. Taylor write a great number of times, more than a hundred; have seen him write carefully and slowly;

HIS STYLE WAS NERVOUS AND QUICK;

when he wrote slowly he wrote badly; his style was always the same. (The alleged will was here shown the witness.) I have no doubt in my mind about this; the signature is not genuine; it would be impossible for Mr. Taylor to write this signature; he couldn't do it if he took six months to try.

Cross-examined—I am certain that this paper (the alleged will) was not in the safe or desk when we searched; I am as certain of it as I am that the signature under my hand is not genuine; I saw all the papers in Mr. Taylor's office boxed up and sent to the Safe Deposit Company; when Kate was in Europe Mr. Taylor never said anything about a disagreement between her and her grandmother: when Kate got married he said to me that "Kate would not make anything by going off in that way;" that was the severest expression he used towards her; he said nothing about cutting her off in his will; my attention was called to this will by Mr. Clinton about three weeks ago; examined the photograph of the will and compared it with other signatures and made up my mind that it was not Mr. Taylor's will.

Mr. Smith Cliff, examined by Mr. Clinton, said that he was a lawyer, retired from practice, because his practice had retired from him; that he knew James B. Taylor intimately; in conversation with him one day last fall I asked him what he intended to do with his money, and he answered, "Oh, I have a little daughter—or rather a granddaughter;" he wanted me to go and see his house in Madison avenue; I wanted to know what he wanted all these things for, as I believed he had no family; this preceded his remark about his granddaughter; the impression on my mind was that he intended his property for his granddaughter.

Mr. Charles Cooper, of Brooklyn, sworn (examined by Mr. Clinton)—I became acquainted with Mr. Taylor in 1833; I was then master of a vessel; continued intimate with him until his death; I was Secretary of a silver mining company of which he was president; I resigned in 1868, but Mr. Taylor would never accept my resignation; he spoke to me four or five times respecting his will, the first time in the fall of 1866; Mr. Taylor said, "I've been talking with Mr. Marsh about my will," and then said how he was going to dispose of his property; he said he was

GOING TO GIVE KATE $25,000

per annum, a plot of ground in Fifty-fourth street and enough of money to cover the plot with a hotel; he often talked of Kate in the most affectionate terms; while Kate was away he gave me to read about ten letters from her, with which he expressed himself greatly pleased; talking of Kate, he said he was getting the house in Madison avenue ready for her, that he was going to give her the house; he said this frequently; I saw Mr. Taylor after Kate's marriage; he expressed himself as much put out; three weeks after this interview I saw him again, and he said that he was entirely reconciled to the marriage, that he thought Mr. Howland a good young man; at the first interview he threatened to tie his property up so that Mr. Howland could not get it; at the second interview, when he said he was satisfied, he stated emphatically that he did not intend to alter his will; I never understood him to say that he had executed a will; referring to Mr. Howland, Mr. Taylor said that he hoped to God he would lose his money; he would be more careful of his (Mr. Taylor's), and that he had

ENOUGH MONEY TO RUN THE WHOLE CONCERN;

he always told me that his property would be left to Kate; on one occasion he said that Mrs. Taylor's manner was peculiar; that she wanted to bring into his house one of her nieces, but that "no one should ever enter that house to supplant Kate;" have often heard Mr. Taylor say that he could not trust George Duryea and had no confidence in him.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

The witness here testified that he was well acquainted with Mr. Taylor's handwriting, and being shown the alleged will stated emphatically that he was very confident that the signature never was made by James B. Taylor. The writing in the body of the will he recognized as that of George Duryea, but was somewhat altered.

Mr. Andrews objected on the ground that the witness was testifying to matters he knew and did not know.

Mr. Vanderpoel, interrupting, insisted on the counsel taking back the insulting expression, on the ground that witnesses had rights in court as well as counsel. This caused quite a breeze, which, however, subsided when his Honor directed the stenographer not to take down the objectionable words.

The case was then adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday—The Expenditures During the Past Year.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bernard Smyth in the chair. Owing to the inclemency of the weather one or two of the members who do not care to face snow storms when they cannot carry a red hot stove along with them were not on hand. Their seats were present, however, but they were turned with their backs toward the benevolent looking Smyth, in token of the sorrow felt by the Board at their absence. At least the few school teachers who lolled about on the lobby benches, and who did not discover the wag who turned the chairs to gratify his own curiosity as to how they would look reversed, thought so.

STANDING OF CLASSES.

Superintendent Kiddle's monthly report was the first thing that loomed up for the consideration of the members. According to it the schools in the Seventh, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards had been officially visited. Sixty-two classes were examined during the visits, thirty of which were grammar classes. Of the 564 classes that were examined altogether, 231 were found excellent, 242 good, 55 fair, 3 indifferent and 33 defective. The general management and discipline of the schools were found to be good in 29 and fair in 6. There were, on the 1st of the present month, on the register of the several schools 101,187 pupils, with an average attendance, during the previous months, of 88,161, or 2,746 in excess of the average for the month of October.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

A very elaborate report from the President of the Normal College, which covered a sufficient number of pages to have scared the most ambitious typesetter on a daily paper, and which Mr. Kiernan, fortunately for his breathing apparatus, didn't have to read, was the next document disposed of. Twenty-five hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The President, in the report, stated that on the 15th of February there had been admitted to the college 1,068 pupils—all by competitive written examination. Since then thirty-seven had been admitted, having been privately examined on recommendation of the committee of the Board. Ninety-seven graduated last July, leaving 1,008 on the rolls. The registered number now is 854, thus showing that only 154 left during ten months.

[illegible] The financial statement of the year 1870 showed the total receipts to have been $2,784,049. The total payments had been $2,733,591, leaving a balance on hand with the City Chamberlain of $50,457. The amount paid out for salaries to teachers of ward schools was $1,679,629; to janitors, including compensation for cleaning the buildings, $103,399; for support of colored schools—salaries, &c., $42,701; for support of evening schools—salaries, &c., $101,201; for support of normal schools—salaries, &c., $68,432.

The Board then adjourned after transacting the regular routine business, forgetting in their hurry to plunge into the storm to pass the usual complimentary resolutions to themselves and everybody else of whom they had an official right to feel kindly about at the close of the year. Nobody need suppose, however, that a special meeting will be called for the purpose.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Parks—The Unpaid Bills and the Employes' Wages.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met on Tuesday, at two o'clock P. M., in stated session, the President, Commissioner Sweeny, in the chair. Commissioners Dillon, Fields and Hilton were present.

A considerable amount of routine business was disposed of and several communications received, which were appropriately referred, as follows:—From Platt, Nicholson & Clapp, managers of Central Park carriage service, relative to the erection of temporary shelter for passengers, which was referred, together with the whole subject of the carriage service, to the Treasurer with power; from E. B. Hart, President of Mount Sinai Hospital, relative to the opening of Sixty-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which, together with a resolution relative thereto, was laid over; from John W. Edmonds, relative to the Rotunda building in City Hall Park, which was referred to the Executive Committee with power; from Janes & Kirtland, offering to sell the elevator used in placing the panels in the Terrace ceiling in Central Park, which was referred to the Treasurer to examine and report thereon; from the Empire City Curling Club, desiring permission to use a box in the Curler's house in Central Park, which was referred to the Treasurer with power; from the New York Creosote Works, relative to their mode of treating lumber and timber, which was ordered filed; from William Henry Hurlbut, covering one from William Middleton, of Charleston, S. C., claiming two water cattle at the Central Park, which was referred to the Executive Committee to examine and report thereon.

A resolution was adopted appropriating funds to be applied to the payment of persons employed by the department, and to the payment of such bills and claims against the department as have been or may hereafter be ordered paid by the department.

A report from the Auditing Committee, recommending the payment of bills for tools, materials, &c., was received and approved.

THE PUBLIC DOCKS.

The Bids for the Dock Bonds—Seven Hundred and Twenty-six Thousand Dollars Bid.

The proposals for the Dock bonds were opened yesterday afternoon at the Comptroller's office. The amount asked for was $250,000 and the amount bid was $726,000. This fact may quiet the fears of suburban croakers who amuse themselves at election times in lamentable predictions as to the speedy downfall of the credit of the metropolis. The following were the bids offered:—

Bidders.		*Amount.*	*Price.*
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank		$75,000	102
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank		75,000	102.05
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank		100,000	102.07½
John Pearce		6,000	105.01
W. H. Hoople		10,000	100
Manhattan Insurance Company		50,000	100
William Nelson, Jr		10,000	103.25
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	100.50
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	101
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	101.50
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		25,000	102
W. J. Quinlan, Jr		4,000	102.25
George K. Sistare	whole or none	150,000	102.10
George K. Sistare	whole or none	50,000	102.12½
George K. Sistare	whole or none	50,000	102.25
Thomas P. Salter		2,000	100
Benjamin H. Field (trustee)		5,000	101
Benjamin H. Field (trustee)		10,000	100.50
Benjamin H. Field (trustee)		10,000	100
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102.38
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102.25
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102.12
Philip W. Engs & Sons		5,000	102

Total amount of bids..............$726,000

The awards will be made to-day.

THE BUILDING MURDER.

Testimony of Mr. Hale, Owner of the Fallen Building—The Investigation to be Closed To-Day.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Keenan and the jury met by appointment at the dwelling of Mr. Hale, No. 112 West Thirty-fourth street, who owned the building which fell in Thirty-fifth street on the 15th instant, for the purpose of taking his testimony, he being unable to leave the house owing to a sprained ankle, which he received immediately after the occurrence, while assisting in removing the killed and wounded from the ruins. Below will be found a copy of Mr. Hale's testimony:—

JOSEPH P. HALE,

112 West Thirty-fourth street, sworn—I am a manufacturer of pianofortes at 479 Tenth avenue; I was the owner of the building that fell in West Thirty-fifth street; I decided in September last to erect that building, and in October made proposals to Mr. Tyson, a builder, and showed him a book of laws in reference to building and told him what I wanted; I asked him to go to the Building Department and ask them what they required for such a building and give them full particulars and make out the specifications there; he returned with the specifications and said they were all right; Mr. Tyson and others made estimates, and I subsequently engaged Mr. Cochran to do the mason work and gave the carpenter work to Mr. Hamilton; I stated to Mr. Cochran and Mr. Hamilton that all the materials used in the building must be the best in the market and

THE WORK DONE IN THE BEST MANNER;

I reserved the right to reject the material not satisfactory to me; both the mason and the carpenter had their own time to complete the building; they agreed to forward the work as fast as practicable and the weather would permit; they both agreed to go on; I wanted it ready for occupation by the 1st of March; they thought they might finish it by the first of January; they commenced the next day after the contract was closed; Mr. Hamilton had built two factories before for me, and this one was to be on the same plan; the building had cross walls in centre; after I got the contract I found that my papers from the Building Department referred to Mr. Sweeny, the inspector of my district; I saw him and told him that if there was anything unsatisfactory about the building to tell me; this was about the first week after the work was commenced; have seen him since and he

EXPRESSED HIMSELF SATISFIED

with it; Mr. Davie said nothing to me about increasing the thickness of the walls; Mr. Davie made no suggestions to me; no builders made any objection at first about the walls; when the walls were partly up Mr. Hamilton asked if it would not have been better if the walls had been four inches thicker; I said to him if it was necessary I thought the law would have required it; Mr. Hamilton did not say that it was unsafe where we were, on the fifth story; I invited Mr. Armstrong, of the Building Department, to look at it; he seemed pleased with the work, and so expressed himself; I asked the next morning that more men be set to work; Mr. Cochran said he was working

ALL THE MEN IT WAS SAFE TO WORK;

I said then I wished no more men put on; after the building was up six stories I met Mr. Cochran and asked if the building was good and strong, and if not I wished to stop it there; he said he saw no reason, as it stood firm and strong, why he could not carry it up to the contemplated height; he thought it safe to do so the afternoon before the building fell I was through it arranging for warming it; I then noticed that the east walls were wet from the storm of the Monday previous; I was subsequently assured that

THE WALLS WERE GOOD AND STRONG.

I passed the building about nine o'clock on the morning the building fell; the wind was blowing severely then and I did not stop; I went to my office in my factory, commenced writing, and heard a jar, arose to my feet and heard a crash, went out and saw that the building had fallen; I noticed pieces of boards from the roof flying in the air; went immediately to the ruins and assisted in removing the wounded; in doing so I injured my ankle and came home.

To Mr. Fellows—I was the owner of the lot on which that building was erected; it was not contemplated to put machinery in that building; the height of the new building was about seventy-eight feet; the walls were not finished when the building fell; Mr. Cochran thought he could finish the walls by the 1st of January; I had no conversation with Mr. Davie about the building at that or any other time, as far as I can remember; Mr. Sweeny, the inspector, called on me two or three times about the building; he called in reference to a platform to run pianos out to dry; he said that would have to be lowered so as to comply with the law; I have built other factories, the walls being of the same thickness, there was nothing between the building and the river to break the wind; I wished to have everything safe; I superintended the erection of both my other factories;

THE BRACING

in all the factories was nearly alike; there was no written contract with Mr. Cochran about the building; I did not anticipate using steam in the building myself, ... strong enough to do so; I did not accept ... I intended to have it estimate made to erect the building; I paid Mr. Cochran by the week as the work progressed and he did as agreed by me.

Mr. Hale, having finished his testimony, said he would like to make a statement to the jury and permission was granted.

He said some of the newspapers had published articles censuring him severely for the falling building; he knew not where the blame rested, but if it came upon him he must bear the responsibility. Mr. Hale told the jury that since the calamity he had rendered pecuniary aid to such of the sufferers as required, and felt disposed to render them any assistance in his power.

The further investigation of the matter was then adjourned till half-past ten o'clock this morning, at the City Hall. It is expected that Mr. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings some of his deputies and other witnesses will be examined, after which Coroner Keenan will submit the case to the jury for their consideration.

GATLING GUNS ORDERED BY ENGLAND—WORK AT COLT'S FACTORY

[From the Hartford Times, Dec. 27.]

An order from the British war department for sixty batteries of mitrailleuses or Gatling guns, has been sent to the Colt Patent Firearms Company of this city, and the work will at once proceed. The order is for nearly 400 of these compound and very destructive weapons—the French name for which, mitrailleur (male), or mitrailleuse (female), means in English hail-stormer. So it will for awhile make work lively again at the pistol factory. Each of these guns has a bore of 0.42 inch, and weighs 3 cwt., 2 qrs., 12 lbs., the weight of the gun carriage being 4 cwt., 3 qrs., 7 lbs. The lead bullet weighs 330 grains, and the charge of powder 80 grains. Each battery will have a hitting, wounding and killing power among broken infantry on uneven ground, at ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, of 900 a minute; but in close column of infantry a battery would shoot 1,200 men a minute. Within ordinary rifle range, or up to 1,400 yards, the small Gatling was found more effective than field guns; but with longer ranges the field guns had the best of it. The new gun possesses a maximum of destructive power, with a minimum of weight and size, is easy to manœuvre and can be fired with accuracy of aim, without recoil, thousands of times. As they arrive in England they will be brought to Woolwich and will form a new and special branch of the Royal Artillery, these batteries being distinct from those of the field guns.

BOGUS JEWELRY SWINDLERS.

[From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin, Dec. 23.]

J. F. Williams & Co. are New York sharpers and dead beats. They have flooded the West with circulars announcing that they are proprietors of an extensive manufactory of gold and oroide jewelry in the city of Providence, R. I., and of immense sample rooms at 614 Broadway, New York. Claiming to be a very wealthy firm they offer great inducements to agents to engage in the sale of their jewelry, every article of which they warrant as represented. They will send thirty dollars worth of their jewelry for fifteen dollars, on the express condition that the party ordering it shall "shove it" and not tell anybody how cheaply he purchased it.

A short time ago Mr. Otis A. Osborne, of this city, ordered the thirty dollars' worth, and this morning received it, paying into the hands of the express agent the required fifteen dollars. On opening the package Mr. Osborne discovered that he had been sold. There were four or five pieces of worthless brass jewelry in the box, the balance of the space being filled up with wooden blocks enveloped in the programmes for J. H. Surratt's New York lecture.

Mr. Osborne immediately went before Squire Bross, swore that the money had been obtained from him under the false representations of Messrs. Williams & Co. and that the jewelry sent by them is utterly worthless. On this affidavit a writ of garnishee was issued and delivered to officer Arnold, who served it on the express agent here, in whose hands the money was still remaining. By this procedure Mr. Osborne will recover his money, but at a cost of at least four or five dollars.

If there is a single instance where Western men have accepted the extraordinary offers of New Yorkers and escaped without pecuniary loss, we have never heard of it. It is entirely safe to regard all offers from Gotham to give the public the advantage, in any particular, as complete traps and swindles. Don't bite.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Common Council of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon. They have resolved to limit the number of Commissioners of Deeds to 700. Alderman Bergen stated that 650 had already been sworn in.

The City Treasurer reported that the interest paid on the coupons of the city bonds due July 1, 1870, was $674,625. The largest items were for the East river bridge and public park loan. It was expected that the Finance Committee of the Board would submit a report upon their investigation into the affairs of the Comptroller's office, but they say it will not be ready in three weeks.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 362

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WIFE WILLIE WINKIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NEW YORK BURGLARS—NOBODY'S CHILD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FERNANDE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NIGLO A. 76, &C.—JOLLY SANTA CLAUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, &OR BOUFFE, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 251 st., between 8th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, EQUESTRIENNES, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HOOLES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, December 29, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Financial—Belligerent Batteries Pounding Away at Each Other Before Metz; Fort Mont Avron and Its Seven Siege Guns in a Spiritual Duel; Berlin in Distress Over the Bond Question; Fourth Reported Advancing on Von Werder; Faidherbe's Army of the North at Arras; Gambetta Protests Against Prussian Inhumanity, with Map, Showing the Last Grand Sortie from Paris.
4—Shoplifting—The Recent Arrests at Macy's—John Becker's Theory for Reclaiming the Young—Carnival of Fire—"Doctor" Evans' Fate—Amusements—The Tweed Relief Fund—Christmas Festivals—New York City News—Post a Smugglers—Death on the Turf.
5—The Oneida Community—Voice of the People—Horse Notes—The Taylor Will Case—Important Testimony on the Contestants—Board of Education—The Public Parks—The Public Docks—The Connor Murder—The Insurrection in Cuba Crushed To-Day—Naval Intelligence—Real Estate Matters—Startling Charge Against John H. Surratt—Annexation of Mexico—Gatling Guns Ordered by England—Brooklyn Municipal Affair—Rogue Jewels—Swindlers.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Treasury—Taking Too Much Money from the People"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials—Continued from Sixth Page—Personal Intelligence—News from Washington—Naval News, Items and Rudolphe—General Telegraph News—Business Notices.
8—The Tilton Case—The Denial of the Motion for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Railroad Race—Health Matters—Princess Editha Hopelessly Insane—Public Charities—Justifiable Homicide—The Newtown Assessment Fraud—Fatal Christmas Carousal—Austria and the Papacy—Charity's Call—Police Punishment—Daring Sneak Robbery—Russians Leaving Alaska.
9—The New York and Brooklyn Courts—Military Matters in Arizona—Heavy Land Suit in California—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths.
10—The War in France (Continued from Third Page)—Map Descriptive of the Battle of St. Rosalie—Interview of a HERALD Correspondent with the French Minister Chaudordy—A Boston Horror—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—News from China—Japanese Progress—Political Intelligence—Russian Home Politics—A Fox-Blooded Border Ruffian; Wholesale Murder in Wyoming Territory—The Johnson Homicide; The Fatal Negro Affray in Broome Street on the Day of the Farragut Obsequies—Hanlon, the Murderer. The Day Fixed for His Execution—The Indians on the Elkhorn River—A Clergyman of the Period; How the Remains of an Old Actor were Treated in Madison Avenue—Personal Notes—Women's Clubs—A Faultless Colored Belle.
12—Advertisements.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—John Thomas, the colored man who killed Walter Johnson, another colored man, in Broome street last September, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of February next.

"CONSCIENCE DOTH MAKE COWARDS."—A London journal, influential but "snobby," says that "at any moment the Americans may inflict intolerable insult on the British people." Very Dundrearyish, but exciting. "If," said Dundreary, "the dog did not waggle his tail the tail would waggle the dog."

THE CITY CREDIT.—The bids for the new dock bonds at the Comptroller's office were opened yesterday, and the prices ranged from par to 105, the whole amount bid for being nearly three times the amount offered. The credit of the metropolis apparently stands well among the citizens, notwithstanding the croaking prophecies over ring rascality, and the building of the new docks, which the city has so long required, is not likely to be delayed for want of money.

THE PRUSSIAN COURT has, it is said, expressed to Queen Victoria its "disapproval of the matrimonial alliance between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne." We can scarcely credit this cable report. "Faithful in love and dauntless in war" has been accepted as the motto of all true knights. It may have been altered slightly, however, since the days when the Princess Royal of England went to Berlin and the Berlinese set out for Paris.

JOHN BULL PREPARING FOR WAR.—It may seem strange, but such is nevertheless the fact, that the British War Department has sent to this country orders for no less than sixty batteries of mitrailleuses, or Gatling guns, to be completed immediately. The work is to be executed in Colt's factory, in Hartford. Having ample means to supply the world with breadstuffs Uncle Sam is also prepared to furnish warlike nations with materials wherewith to blow each other to pieces or to cut each other's throats. Send in your orders for breadstuffs or blunderbusses, it don't make much difference which.

The Treasury—Taking Too Much Money from the People.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems to have but one idea, and that is to accumulate the largest amount of money possible in the coffers of the government. He loves to gloat over the mass of wealth there as a miser does over his money bags. He imagines, we suppose, that he can point to this as the result of his wisdom in administering the affairs of the Treasury Department, and say to the people, see how carefully I have collected the revenue and piled up your wealth. But he underrates the sagacity of the people. They can see that this enormous and surplus revenue—this vast unemployed capital of a hundred millions and upwards—is wrung from their hard earnings. It is, in fact, an unnecessary and monstrous exaction from an overtaxed people. The hundred to a hundred and fifty millions which Mr. Boutwell keeps hoarded up all the time, and has kept hoarded from the time he took charge of the Treasury, is so much money taken away from productive industry. In the hands of the people it would earn a much larger sum and add greatly to the wealth of the nation. But that is not the only loss. Lying in the Treasury vaults it is dead capital. Put out at interest, or, what would have amounted to nearly the same thing, applied to the liquidation of the debt, from six to nine millions a year would have been saved. The Secretary has lost for the country from twelve to fifteen millions during the time he has been in office by this ridiculous policy of hoarding. This loss, as we said, is in addition to what the people have lost in having the money taken away from their industrial pursuits unnecessarily. The remark of the Saviour about the unprofitable servant who had kept his master's talent wrapped up unemployed is applicable to Mr. Boutwell.

We said the Secretary seemed to have but this one idea. He has, however, another, which also operates injuriously and keeps up burdensome taxation. That is to make the people of the present time pay off the debt which can be paid better and easier in the future—to make us who have borne the heavy burdens of the war and spilled our blood for the Union pay all the cost. This is both unreasonable and unjust. Those who are to come after us will enjoy the blessings we have purchased by our blood and treasure, and ought to contribute something to liquidate the remaining part of the cost, especially when we consider that they will feel the burden much less than we do. In ten years the population of this country will be probably nearly a half more than it is now, or near sixty millions, and the national wealth will be increased in a greater ratio. Why, then, should not the people of the next decade, or of the next twenty years, pay a portion of the debt? Mr. Boutwell delights to boast of reducing the debt at the rate of a hundred millions or more a year. He thinks this gives him great credit for financial ability with the people, and will make him a popular man for the Presidency or some other high honor. But the people are not so blind. They know the money comes from them and that they are oppressed to raise it. Suppose a banker's clerk, who has had handed to him a large sum of money by his employer to go and pay a debt of the bank, should boast of what he accomplishes, as if the money belonged to him, should we not think his conduct ridiculous? Just as reasonable is it for Mr. Boutwell to claim the credit of paying the national debt, when the money pours in upon him from the burdensome taxes imposed by Congress.

It is not a question of the ability of the country to raise an enormous revenue and to pay off the debt rapidly. That it can do, undoubtedly. Though not as rich as England in accumulated capital, it has greater and more varied natural resources. There is, in fact, a wonderful elasticity in the capabilities of the country. We have seen what an extraordinary strain it could bear during the most gigantic and costly war of modern times. It may well be doubted if any other country could have brought out in so short a time such stupendous resources. Then, since the close of the war what vast sums have been raised and what an enormous amount of debt, floating and organized, has been discharged! But, as was said, it is not a question of ability to bear taxation—it is one of economy, of justice, of financial wisdom.

A merchant who should spend all his cash as it comes in—should anticipate his unmatured obligations and leave himself without sufficient ready means to carry on his business or to extend it, would be regarded a stupid man. More business is done and more wealth made by a judicious use of credit than by actual cash. It is the same with nations as with individuals. To draw away the capital of the people unnecessarily by taxation cripples the industry of a country, retards the creation of wealth and tends to keep a nation poor. The money taken from the people would be worth much more to them in their industrial pursuits than it is to the government, and would add far more to the national wealth. In one case it is creative and in the other exhaustive. What, then, is the true policy for us to pursue? Simply to raise no more revenue than the current economical wants of the government require, with a small margin for a sinking fund to keep up the process of liquidating the debt. The people would not be satisfied if some of the debt were not paid annually, but a sinking fund of twenty to twenty-five millions would be ample at present. Thus the debt would waste away insensibly and the people would not feel it. The credit of the government would stand just as high, or higher. Our ability to pay would be shown, while the wealth of the nation would be more augmented. Taxes to the amount of a hundred millions a year or more might be taken off. There would then be revenue enough to pay all the current expenses of government and twenty-five millions of the debt a year. Let this reduction be made and the money now in the Treasury be applied to paying the debt. The burdens of the people will be lightened, industry will greatly revive, and before six months Mr. Boutwell will have again a surplus in the Treasury. The whole policy of the Secretary should be reversed. If he has not the ability or financial skill to take the initiative in the policy we indicate Congress ought to force it upon him. A large revenue leads to extravagance and corruption. The vital question now is to reduce taxation and to bring the revenue down to the wants of an economical administration of the government.

The War Strategy—A Diversion in Favor of Paris.

The military situation in France at present is by no means unpromising for the ultimate triumph of the republican forces, who have so well waged the war in which the empire failed. General Faidherbe's defeat near Noyon could not have been very disastrous in its consequences, and his withdrawal toward Lille seems to have been made rather in order to avoid the flanking movement which the Prussian force in the neighborhood of Laon was evidently making than to escape any more direct consequences of another attack from his enemy in front. Manteuffel was very slow to follow him up to Albert. We do not hear that the German commander has engaged him again at that place, and he probably will not until he makes a junction with the co-operating forces at Laon, who were evidently moving to cut Faidherbe off from Lisle.

General Chanzy, with his Army of the Loire, at Le Mans, and Bourbaki, with the other wing of it, at Bourge, have both displayed good generalship and have practised upon the Germans the fine tactics which heretofore the Germans have been practising upon them. They have learned war from their enemies. The strategic Von Moltke must invent some new movements in the game, for his old ones, by which he separated Bazaine and MacMahon, drove Bazaine into the trap at Metz and brought about Sedan, have become familiar weapons in the hands of his adversaries. General Bourbaki is now said to be moving toward the eastern portion of France to operate against General Von Werder, and we may yet hear of the sudden appearance of an immense force, making a startling diversion in favor of beleaguered Paris by attacking the line of railroad between Chalons and Nancy, which now feeds the German army about Paris. The garrisons along this road were recently weakened by the withdrawal of troops to operate against General Faidherbe, and as large bodies of troops were soon afterwards sent from Versailles to supply their places again we may conclude that Von Moltke has a lively sense of danger in that direction. The neighborhood of Paris is eaten out, and the stubborn occupation of the railroad at any point by the French forces would have the same effect upon King William's troops that the seizure of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for a few days or a week by the rebels would have had upon the army of Sherman at Atlanta. This line of railway must be covered, and even if it is not seized by Bourbaki a determined movement in that direction with a large force will call for a heavy reduction of the force investing Paris. We may yet hear of some such diversion as this on the part of Bourbaki. It is at present the best card in his hand; for it means fighting—not the devil with fire exactly, but starvation with starvation.

Bishop Dupanloup's Career.

Following appropriately upon the interview held by our correspondent with the distinguished Bishop of Orleans, and published in the HERALD of yesterday, we give this morning an interesting sketch of the life and career of this French prelate. Monsigneur Dupanloup, it will be seen, is not only influential as a Catholic clergyman, but he is also possessed of considerable power in politics. Hence his opinions are of value and importance at the present moment. His contemptuous language when speaking of Gambetta and the other republican Ministers, and his avowed hostility to the republic, which he holds to be one merely in name, are indications which point to an exercise of his influence in favor of a return to a monarchical form of government. Excepting the Archbishop of Paris, Bishop Dupanloup is undoubtedly the most distinguished of living French prelates. If he, so liberal in his religious views and so patriotic a citizen of France, sees but little hope in the future against the Prussian arms and no hope whatever from the "bloodthirsty democrats" who are ruling the country, what must be the views of his more ultramontane colleagues? But whatever they may be we do not propose to consider them. We shall merely refer to the sketch of Monsigneur Dupanloup as enabling the reader to become familiar with his antecedents and his character.

GENERAL SCHENCK, AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND, appears to give general satisfaction. It further appears that he is not to take this position as a mere diplomatic figurehead at London, to fill a vacancy at the Queen's receptions, while all the negotiations between England and the United States are carried on at Washington, but is to be charged with the important business of reopening the discussion on the Alabama claims, and with a large margin of discretion in the premises. We are assured, too, that while the general instructions to Mr. Schenck will not be prepared by Mr. Sumner, they will caution him against any such settlement as that of the treaty between her Majesty's government and the two Johnsons—Reverdy Johnson and Andy Johnson. Lastly, in this connection, it is the general belief that, although General Schenck can hold his own at a good dinner, he is fireproof against English roast beef and plum pudding as engines of diplomacy. So let the General be armed with his instructions and despatched on his mission without further delay.

AN ODD SORT OF WHITE MAN'S PARTY.—A call has been issued in Texas for the formation of a "white man's party," in which, with singular modesty, the colored people are invited to join. This is somewhat like the fable of the lion and the fox. The lion pretended to be sick and invited all the other animals to visit and condole with him. All went but the fox. The lion complained of this want of sociability, when the fox explained that he had intended to visit his lionship and approached his cave for that purpose, but he happened to observe that the footprints of the animals that preceded him all went one way—that is, toward the cave, but none could be found coming back. Not being desirous of serving as a meal for his majesty he had declined proceeding further. This invitation to the negroes to join the white man's party is like the invitation of the fox to visit the sick lion—the darkies are intended, it is quite likely, to be used as bait.

A Battle Near Havre.

From the HERALD'S correspondent in Havre we have full particulars of a battle which occurred near that city last Saturday. The struggle was an important one, inasmuch as the position occupied by the German forces was in dangerous proximity to the city, and to drive them from this ground was the aim of the French. It is true the German force was a small one, but a little reflection will show that the practice of holding positions with small bodies of troops, with heavy masses within supporting distance, has entered largely into the plans of the German commanders in the present campaign. Possibly the pressure brought to bear on Colonel Moemanard by the people of Havre, who clamored for a grand sortie, precipitated an advance which might otherwise have been delayed with advantage.

The recent battle amply demonstrates the ability of the raw levies and the comparatively undisciplined soldiers of France to cope with the veteran troops of Germany. The French commander, yielding to the popular outcry, led his small column of thirty-five hundred men from the little village of Harfleur. On the morning of the 24th, when some distance out, the Germans suddenly appeared. It was a surprise, but no such demoralization ensued as has fallen to the lot of the imperial armies when similarly situated. So rapid was the German advance that the French were compelled to yield, not demoralized or disordered, however, but yielding to the pressure bravely and soldierly. Subsequently forming line of battle, they invited attack, and stood the test of the German cavalry charges. Three times did the Germans advance and three times were they compelled to fall back. Better provided with cavalry and supported by heavier artillery, the German attempt proved vain against the resistance of the French. The French commander at this juncture decided to retire and take up a better position. The movement was successfully accomplished. Reaching the heights which commanded the village of Bolbec the French rested and again awaited battle. The wisdom of this movement is evident from the fact that in order to reach this position the Germans had to move over a plain, cross a stream and ascend the opposite bank. In attempting this they were subjected to a most destructive artillery fire. Perceiving their mistake, not, however, before serious loss, the Germans gave up the attempt and commenced another movement which resulted in compelling the French to fall back on Harfleur. The Germans were too weak to follow up the advantage, and finally fell back themselves beyond the positions they occupied on the morning of the battle.

While this encounter demonstrates the bravery, discipline and steadiness in action of the new levies on whom France will have to rely, it also proves the power of an excited populace to influence the advance of an army—a power much to be feared. The history of our late civil war is crowded with disasters which that influence accomplished. When the clamors of politicians cried out for an advance and, owing to the pressure brought to bear on them by these political meddlers, our generals had, now-and-then in many cases, to advance, nine times out of ten their movements resulted in failure. In France, and at this particular time, these influences are calculated to work much mischief, if not disaster. A commander of an army is certainly the one best qualified to judge of the proper movements of his forces. All things considered, we think that in the recent battle Colonel Moemanard got off luckily. Giving all due credit to his soldiers for valor and discipline, we think he risked a battle in order to satisfy public clamor, rather than at the suggestion of his own judgment. With so small a force under him, and no reserves to call upon, it was a hazardous undertaking. Fight, fight, and hold on until reinforcements come up, has been the military policy of the German leaders since the passage of the Rhine. There are large bodies of German troops within easy distance of the force recently engaged near Harfleur, if Manteuffel's northern movement has not drawn them northwards. In this lay the danger to the French, as, had the Germans been heavily reinforced, as has been the case time and time again, the French retreat would have ended in a rout, and a rout up to the very walls of Havre. The city, however, for the present is safe, but its future security depends largely on Manteuffel's movements in the north.

King Amadeus En Route to Spain.

After all Amadeus, the King elect of Spain, is not afraid to connect responsibility with honor—to run the risks which privilege imposes. For good reasons he did not refuse the Spanish crown. For the best of reasons, now, he does not allow the festivities of Christmas week to keep him away from the noble and chivalrous people who have pledged to him both heart and hand. The young King has already set out for Madrid; and as he has spent his Christmas with his family and friends in Italy the presumption is that he will spend his New Year with his new friends amid scenes made sacred by the memories of the Catholic King and Queen, Ferdinand and Isabella, and by the great Charles and by the not less renowned though less lovable Philip the Second. Let us hope that Spain, under a new and prosperous dynasty, will revive somewhat of her ancient power and glory. As the Dutch William took to England with him the Bentincks and the Kappels, the ancestors of the Ducal Houses of Portland and Albemarle, so Savoy Amadeus takes with him Cialdini and no doubt many others. Spain, it seems, must have a king. We shall not be sorry if Spain and the new King and the new nobles all prosper. We shall not be the less sorry that we think Spain might have done better.

SENATOR SUMNER is being comforted in his St. Domingo unhappiness by cheering letters of endorsement from William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith and other brilliant lights of New England abolitionism. What objection do these leaders in the great movement for negro emancipation have to the annexation of this island, peopled, as it is, with blacks? Is the government of Baez freer than our own?

CAPTAIN LOTT has started upon his four hundredth voyage to Europe. He ought to "know every inch of ground" on the route by this time.

Count de Chaudordy's Views on the Situation.

Our special report of an interview held at Bordeaux by one of our correspondents with Count de Chaudordy, the Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs, will be read with interest as embodying the views of a prominent member of the French government. The Count, though the antipodes of Gambetta in appearance and manner, is not less decided than that irascible and profane Minister in his expression of a resolution to fight out the war to the bitter end rather than submit to the terms of Prussia. If not as hopeful of the future as Gambetta, Chaudordy is none the less defiant. Peace, based upon a surrender of French territory, is, he declares, dishonorable and consequently inadmissible. He would prefer to see France financially and otherwise ruined rather than transfer his countrymen to a foreign rule. At the same time he believes there is a chance of final success for the French arms. Three months ago, said Count de Chaudordy to our correspondent, it was difficult to inspire the people with courage; to-day the government has to restrain and direct their patriotism. Time will effect a change in the military situation; the army has not lost confidence, if even it has been defeated, and it has gained in discipline and military experience. Undoubtedly this is a favorable report. Unfortunately we know that it is highly colored. Our correspondents and Bishop Dupanloup agree in representing the French as heartily sick of war and ready to make peace upon any terms short of degradation. Of course it was not to be expected that the Minister of a war government would represent the French people in this light. Perhaps Count de Chaudordy, like Gambetta, has none but roseate visions of the future, and for the sake of poor France, already so badly punished and her cities and fields so ravaged and devastated, we could wish that they were not hallucinations.

Count de Chaudordy's remarks on the position of England were not without importance. They indicated a feeling in which regret, pity and even contempt seemed mingled. The speaker was sanguine that England would feel the blow keenest of all other nations if she permitted the destruction of France, and he appeared to derive a melancholy satisfaction from the thought. Of Italy he spoke with the deepest indignation, accusing her of ingratitude toward a benefactor, and referring to her as a treacherous, cowardly nation. All this may mean nothing but it may also bode no good for the future of the Italian kingdom. France is a nation of strong antipathies. To use the language of one of her own sons, she forgives an injury only after she has revenged it, and it may be that in time to come she will remind Italy of the day when the Italian government stood quietly by and witnessed her humiliation without raising a voice against it. But we must leave these reflections for the present. Count de Chaudordy's views are quite interesting and will be so considered by all our readers, to whom we present them this morning as a contribution to contemporaneous history and as another evidence of the enterprise of our correspondents.

The French Republicans in New York.

The demonstration to be held to-night by the French Democratic Club of this city, to favor and sustain the republic now existing in France, commands the sympathies of a vast mass of our foreign and our native residents alike; and, judging by the preparations made, we may expect that it will be a spirited and striking affair. The French journals of this city commended it enthusiastically in their editorial columns yesterday morning, and, in addition to the utterance of its own sentiments, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* makes the following appeal to our own people—"to the manner born:"—

> What we ask of the Americans and of the other populations of various nationalities who breathe the free air of this country is, that they should express, by some high public manifestation, the interest they feel in seeing the democratic institutions of France consolidated, and, consequently, developed in Europe. Whether France should eventually succumb or triumph in the struggle she is sustaining against Germany, all the peoples are interested in preventing the monarchical reaction which is one of the foreseen results of this war. It is clear that France, supposing that she should not succeed in expelling her foes, will not, until thoroughly drained of her blood, submit to the yoke of a monarchical, much less of a Bonapartist, restoration; but it is equally clear that such is the aim to which the fury of our enemies is tending, and that if they now implacably seek our ruin it is in order to conquer in advance the resistance which we should not fail to make to the destruction of the republic. The republic erect in France is the living propaganda of democratic institutions throughout all Europe—it is the republic in permanence. On the other hand, the empire, re-established by foreign bayonets, would be for our country but the perpetuation of discord, the completion of ruin and the crushing down, for a long time, at least, of that liberal progress of which France is the central hearth. And, note well this fact: all the peoples are interested in this protest against obscurantism and armed pressure—the Germans, like the rest.
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> There are others than Jansenists of despotism in Germany; there are peoples, also, who are animated with the modern spirit; and, if the Germans residing here naturally enough wish for the success of their country's arms, we are, nevertheless, convinced that most of them would feel the profoundest sorrow at beholding this national satisfaction made the means of chaining down the democratic aspirations of their own countrymen.
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> Such is the meaning of the manifestation now preparing, and which is destined to make a profound sensation among the peoples of Europe. One thing must be loudly declared. It is that the future of liberty must not be left to depend on the fortunes of the war, and that, even should the fate of arms impose the most irremediable sacrifices upon France, one duty would remain to be performed by the peoples of all lands, and that would be to save the republic.

Such are the tone and feeling of those who have undertaken and will conduct the meeting to be held to-night, and under such auspices it can hardly fail to echo far beyond the Atlantic.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.—Elsewhere we give the statement of a member of this community in regard to the Royce divorce case, with which, it has previously been stated, the Community was scandalously connected. According to the present statement it appears that the Community had no connection whatever with the action for divorce on the part of Mrs. Royce, and that it would be against their published regulations to receive her or any one else into the Community at present. Their company has been full since 1867, it is immensely wealthy, and no new members are wanted to share their riches. This Oneida Community bears within it the germ of the trouble that has already arisen regarding Mormonism, and the social question apparently is so delicate that it will not be settled until the communists are at least as strong as the Mormons.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.—The doctors still disagree over the genuineness of the signature attached to the late James B. Taylor's will. "Where there's a will there's a way" for the lawyers to get the money.

The Approaching Session of the Legislature.

The Ninety-fourth session of the Legislature of New York commences in Albany on Tuesday next, January 3, 1871.

The democratic magnates have already held their preliminary caucus in Albany and the slate has been made up in regard to the principal officers of the House, the Senate officials remaining as before. The following is a list of the officers of the House as agreed upon in preliminary caucus, the main points of which we have already given in the HERALD:—Speaker, Hitchman; Clerk, Armstrong. Heads of committees as surmised:—Ways and Means, Jacobs; Cities, Frear; Judiciary, Fields; Railroads, Nelson. The minor offices of the House will be filled as circumstances and the necessities of the disappointed may require. But the impression is that there will be no disappointments, and that the machinery has been so well arranged that the working of the Ninety-fourth session of our Legislature will not only be as harmonious as that of the Ninety-third, but that it will be still more so, many disturbing elements having been removed.

Now what has the Legislature that convenes on Tuesday next to do? The principal point, in our judgment, will be to see that it does not undo that which the last Legislature did. The last was a pretty fair Legislature after it had been hammered down to its hash upon our new City Charter, and the rough and tumble democracy were made to understand the folly of undertaking a great political movement with Liliputian engineers. All national topics being temporarily out of the way, the public will await with anxiety to see what the incoming Legislature will present for the purpose of lessening our tremendous city tax burdens, to give an impetus to city improvements already inaugurated, and to see what can be done in the way of facilitating local transportation. It is evident that some radical steps must be taken in the latter matter, even if it require an amendment to the City Charter and the organization of a new city department, to be called, if it should be so determined, "The Department of Conveyance and Transportation," to effect the object. That something should be done in this matter is of paramount importance, and if merely an initiatory step in this direction be taken in the ensuing Legislature a great point will be gained and the Legislature saved from perpetual sieges by interested parties on the subject of underground, arcade, surface, elevated and other specious projects in regard to local transportation in the metropolis.

In the meantime the well wishers of the present form of city government will, as we said at first, do well to watch that nothing that has been done which does well shall be undone by "unfriendly legislation."

Turning the Tables on "Big Six."

That famous fifty thousand dollar gift enterprise is likely to bring mischief upon its founder. It seems that a small army of clerks is to be employed in distributing the charity, with the distinct understanding that two articles are to be strictly excluded from the catalogue of commodities to be dispensed—to wit, rum and money. Mr. Tweed knows very well how it would be with himself if any one were to attempt to deprive him, or his blazing coadjutors of the Blossom Club, or his jocund guests at his annual chow-chow at Indian Cove, of his or their square allowance of champagne and whiskey. There would be a revolt at once, or a fierce rebellion that would knock the famous "Battle of the Kegs" into a cock-tailed hat. What would Tweed's hospitality or the hospitality of any other man be without spirits? Flat, stale and unprofitable. Therefore for Mr. Tweed to attempt to deprive his constituency, or any part of them, of their regular "tods," both by declaring whiskey contraband and the cash wherewith to buy it non-comeatable, is adding insult to injury. There is danger that it will lead to revolution in the Seventh ward. Is it not a direct imputation upon the sobriety of the poor and honest people of the ward—Mr. Tweed's own worshippers and whilom boon companions? Some men can stand all sorts of calumny except being accused of not being able to hold their liquor. This charge they will rebel against to the last drop. Therefore Mr. Tweed must take care that his vaunted charity does not become the means of causing the tables to be turned on him, and instead of his being hailed as the Grandfather of his ward he will become merely one of the b'hoys.

And there is another danger that menaces Mr. Tweed. Is it not possible that a ring may be formed among the battalion of clerks who are to distribute this charity, whiskey and cash excepted, that may hereafter give no little bother to the great Master of the Ring himself?

Now how much better it would have been for Mr. Tweed to have followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Sheriff O'Brien, who has made a practice for several years of giving thousands of tons of coal to the poor of his ward and made no fuss or parade about it. Mr. Tweed has carried out the Sheriff's charity ideas excepting in the matter of modesty. Here his footsteps become bewildered. Here he is faulty. Here he puts down the brakes, and the once dashing, go ahead "Big Six" flounders along like a porpoise on a sand bar. Seriously, we fear Mr. Tweed must be on the alert or he will find that this fifty thousand dollar donation will be the means of turning the tables on him just as a certain fifty-two thousand dollar transaction was the means of turning the tables on a once valiant editor in this city.

Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims.

It is said England is anxious to settle the Alabama claims difficulty, that she is "heartily tired of the controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award if an adjustment can be confined to that." This is quite natural, first, because such an unsettled difficulty with this country assumes a more serious character to England the longer it remains, and next because the mere money award of twelve millions of dollars or so is a bagatelle to such a rich nation. But this sum would cover but a small part of the loss this country sustained through the Alabama. If England admits the obligation to pay the amount claimed by the insurance companies and shipowners for their losses, is not something due to the country for the greater loss of its shipping and commercial interests from the same cause? These damages are not speculative.

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but real. The question is, how can they be paid? Not by money, as the insurance companies' claims can, for they cannot be estimated in that way; but some compensation could be made. Is England prepared to act in a broad, liberal and friendly spirit to settle this matter. If so this might be done by a cession of territory, by opening the colonial fisheries and freeing the navigation of the St. Lawrence to our citizens, by liberal commercial treaties, or by some other way. Let England propose a settlement on such a friendly and liberal basis, and this Alabama difficulty may be removed at once and forever.

More Developments in the Building Murder.

The testimony of the numerous experts taken by the Coroner in the building murder investigation on Tuesday, including architects, masons, carpenters and mortar mixers, was very conflicting in many points, and in its general tenor evidently leaned towards an exculpation of the parties who might be deemed responsible. But with all the attempts to prove that the building was well put up, that the materials, including the mortar, were of such excellent quality as to render the building safe, there stand the ruins—the tomb of four fellow beings—to prove that it was not safe; that it fell to pieces before the first heavy gust of wind that struck it.

From the very contradictory evidence, however, we gather that the main cause of the disaster was the dangerous rapidity with which the building was put up. The mason himself was forced to admit that he thought the work was being hurried on too quickly for the immense height of the building, and that the walls were not thick enough to sustain seven stories of a comparatively narrow structure. He suggested this to Mr. Hale, the proprietor, who answered that he was building the house "according to law, and was not going beyond the law in what he was doing." If he is right then we want a very much more stringent law with regard to the erection of buildings, and we hope that the Legislature will enact such a one at its coming session.

Was it not the business of the Inspector of Buildings to see that this house was being erected in a dangerously short space of time, and to have arrested the progress of the work immediately? Two witnesses—men of experience in such matters—swore that a building of this size and character could not be put up with safety in less than from three to five months; whereas the building on Thirty-fifth street was put up, from foundation to roof, in forty-five days. This is one of the many evils attending the go-ahead character of our people. We blow up steamboats; we run trains into smash; we rush things too quickly sometimes, without any regard to consequences—rush them often, as in this case, to ruin and death.

Shopkeeper Detectives.

The arrest of several ladies on the unproved charge of theft in an uptown dry goods store and their discharge by the Court has occasioned in private and in the newspapers an extraordinary amount of comment. If the arrests had been the result of a preconcerted plan for securing at just this propitious time of the year an immense and ubiquitous and gratuitous advertisement no surer means could have been adopted for the purpose. Perhaps some still more ingenious plan may yet be devised for accomplishing a similar purpose by arresting the wives of well known men, such, for instance, as Horace Greeley or Henry Ward Beecher, should they chance to go shopping during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. No amount of swearing or of eloquence could prevent their being marched off to the police station. Even if, after confinement in the Tombs, they should bring suits for false imprisonment, the fines that the prosecutors might be compelled to pay would be but a mere bagatelle in comparison with the total cost of an advertisement in each and every newspaper throughout the land. The letter of regrets and explanation published by the proprietor of the store in which three or four ladies were lately arrested does not make a very strong point by intimating that it was strange they should complain when a hundred others had been arrested before them without making any fuss about it. The point would be stronger had the hundred previous victims of over-zealous vigilance on the part of inexpert although well-intentioned, female detectives been found guilty. Even persons discharged as innocent of "kleptomania" would naturally avoid giving disagreeable publicity to the fact that such a charge, however ill-founded, had ever been preferred against them. As we have already suggested, some better method of guarding against theft or kleptomania might be invented than feeing young girls to "play detectives." Real detectives would certainly be preferable, and it would then be unnecessary to reassure customers by placarding on the windows, "Ladies not arrested here." Ladies, it must be allowed, have some rights that shopkeepers are bound to respect.

A Case of Parental Cruelty.

A habeas corpus case, involving some very shocking allegations of cruelty on the part of parents towards a young girl, is now occupying the attention of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. If the allegations of the girl be true she was most grossly abused by her parents—burned with hot irons and beaten with sticks—and finally carried off to the House of the Good Shepherd at Yorkville, from which establishment she is now produced in court on the writ aforesaid. But the most grievous part of her complaint appears to be the cruelty of her incarceration in the House of the Good Shepherd, where, as she states, she was compelled to associate with two hundred and fifty girls, the majority of whom had led vicious lives, and during all the time of her confinement was "compelled to listen to vile and obscene conversation." This is a grave charge to make against an institution which is devoted to the reform of female youth. It can hardly be possible that the allegation is capable of being sustained, in view of the known worth of this establishment. The complainant probably went too far in making this statement, and may have damaged the value of her other testimony by so doing should this charge be proved false.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—The mention of the name of ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, in connection with the Vice Presidency on the democratic ticket is hailed with much satisfaction by the Southern papers. Governor Johnson, it will be remembered, ran for Vice President on the Douglas ticket in 1860.

THE NEW POST OFFICE—GOOD NEWS.—We learn from Washington that the Committee on Appropriations are entirely satisfied with the character of the work on the new Post Office building, and will recommend a handsome appropriation to carry on the work as soon as possible. This will be good news for thousands of workingmen, who will obtain employment upon the building as soon as the weather permits a resumption of operations. It will be well received also by the whole community; for every one is interested in seeing the Post Office completed at the earliest possible day. There is no branch of the government service which stands so much in need of extensive accommodations as the Post Office department in this city. The only drawback to the progress of the new structure has been the want of money. When this is liberally supplied by Congress, as it now appears likely to be, we hope that there will be no delay in hastening the work to completion.

Personal Intelligence.

General Robert C. Schenck, the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, is sojourning for a few days at the Brevoort House. He will sail about the 18th of January for England.

Mr. John C. Connor, member of Congress from Texas, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator George E. Spencer, from Alabama, arrived yesterday at the Everett House, and will leave to-day for Washington.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister to Washington, came to the city yesterday and occupies apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator D. J. Merrill, from Pennsylvania, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Doolittle, from Wisconsin, arrived at the Astor House yesterday and left last evening for Washington.

Mr. W. W. Wright, Canal Commissioner, is among the latest arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lord John Hervey, and Mr. Henry Strutt, member of the British Parliament, who are on a tour of pleasure, arrived yesterday at the Hoffman House, and left immediately for Boston.

Mr. William Williams, the newly elected member of Congress from Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Count de Marcuard, from France, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

Mr. E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of Albany, is temporarily at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Gowan, from London, who built several railroads in Russia, is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Globe theatre in Boston, has alighted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. F. L. Laflin, State Prison Inspector of New York, has taken quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE RED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Grand Council of the Civilized Indian Tribes—Their Improved Condition—Proposed Confederation with the Indians of the Plains—Statistics of Population and Resources—Schools and Education Funds.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1870.

The *Republican* has a letter from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, dated the 20th, which gives the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Indian council in session there:—

Resolutions were adopted that the Superintendent of the Southern and Central Indian Superintendency, Enoch Hoag, be requested to inform, through their respective agents, the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, &c., that the Cherokees, Chickasaws, &c., have met in general council, and wish to extend to them assurances of their friendship and kindly feelings and of their desire that these wild tribes should maintain peace among themselves and with the government of the United States.

That the object of this council is to promote the general welfare of all Indians residing in the Indian Territory and secure their lands exclusively to themselves and their children.

That those now present desire that delegates from those wild tribes should hereafter meet them when practicable, and obtain their aid and consent in establishing and maintaining friendly relations among themselves and with the people of the United States.

S. W. Grayson, the delegate from the Creek nation, was chosen Permanent Secretary of the Council with the approbation of Indian Commissioner Parker.

The Committee on Education made a report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The population of the Choctaw Nation is between 16,000 and 17,000. They have forty-eight public schools, and will soon have two boarding schools, one for each sex. They have twenty youths at school in the States. Whole number of children attending school, 1,490; annual school fund, $30,000.

The population of the Cherokee nation is 17,500, and the annual school fund is about $50,000. This nation has forty-eight public schools, six of which are for colored children exclusively. The whole number of pupils is 1,928. The orphans of the nation are boarded and clothed by the interest on the orphan fund. There is one mission school, conducted by Moravians, and several private schools.

The population of the Creeks is 13,000. They have twenty-two public schools, and will soon have nine more, under the management of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. They have one boarding school and another nearly completed, each accommodating eighty pupils. The superintendents of these schools are paid by the Methodists and Presbyterians, and all other expenses are paid by the nation. Six of their public schools are exclusively for colored children. They have an annual school fund of about $2,500, and 700 is the average number of pupils.

The population of the Seminoles is 2,500. They have four public schools, with 225 pupils, and a new mission school will soon be finished capable of accommodating fifty pupils. Their annual school fund is $2,500.

The population of the Chickasaws is 5,490. They have eleven schools and 449 pupils, and their annual school fund is $60,000. They keep fifty children at school in the States at an annual expense of $350 each.

The population of the Osages is from 3,000 to 4,000; they have fifty pupils at the Catholic mission. Their annual school fund is $5,000.

The population of the Peorias is 170. They have one school with twenty-five pupils and an annual school fund of $2,000.

The Ottawas have one school and fifty-five pupils.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Auditor Bell's Report on Canal Affairs—Failure of the New System—Inability of Canals to Compete with Railroads for the Carrying Trade—The Comptroller's Report Completed.

ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1870.

The report of Auditor Bell on canal affairs, which is nearly ready for the press, and which will be presented to the Legislature on Tuesday next, will be unusually elaborate and interesting. He shows that the change in canal management inaugurated this year by an act of the last Legislature has proved an utter failure, and that even the sinking fund has had to be drawn upon to meet deficiencies in the earnings. He declares it to be an unwise policy to seek to compete for the carrying trade by reducing the tolls below a remunerative point, and claims that the canals will get a legitimate share of business at fair tolls. The causes of the present condition of canal affairs are brought prominently to view in the report, and the Auditor points out a safe and economical course to pursue. He shows that our carrying facilities by rail and canal are superior to those of any other State leading from the West to the East; that, consequently, they must secure the largest share of the trade, and that, in fact, they are in advance and beyond the present supply. The report is systematically and conveniently classified into separate articles, and so plainly and clearly written as to be understood by the most superficial reader.

The Comptroller's report, which is also nearly ready to print, is long and very comprehensive. It will be sent to the Legislature on Tuesday next.

The Governor's Message is not yet finished.

GOLD SPECULATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Berkshire, Mass., Life Insurance Company Swindled Out of Thirty-three Thousand Dollars.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 28, 1870.

Benjamin Chickering, of Pittsfield, was to-day ejected from the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Berkshire Mutual Life Insurance Company of that town, he having appropriated $33,000 of the company's funds for gold speculation. The company, however, is secured from loss.

WASHINGTON.

Sumner's Wrath Toward St. Domingo Unappeased.

The Old Anti-Slavery Leaders Sustain the Massachusetts Senator.

Radical View of the Political Situation.

A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT IN 1872.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1870.

Senator Sumner Becoming Bellicose—No Backing Down on the St. Domingo Question.

It was reported last night that at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday, at the State Department, Senator Sumner had expressed contrition for his speech on Morton's St. Domingo resolution. In conversation with your correspondent to-day Mr. Sumner denied this, and added that if he had his speech to make over again he would probably be more severe in his strictures upon the St. Domingo business. He says he has nothing to regret and nothing to take back. He considers that the intelligent, independent portion of the people fully sustain his position, and in proof thereof produced a large number of letters and newspapers endorsing his course. Among these were letters from William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, and one from Longfellow, the poet. Mr. Garrison says:

I want to thank you for your recent speech in the Senate in opposition to the undesirable and uncalled for scheme of President Grant for the annexation of St. Domingo. With all my understanding, heart and soul I am with you, both in the letter and the spirit. The assaults made upon you by Conkling, Chandler and others excite equal disgust and indignation, and will certainly recoil heavily upon themselves; doing you, in the end, no harm. You will not allow yourself to be browbeaten or intimidated by the outpouring of any vials of rhetorical abuse or by any Presidential overbearing.

Gerrit Smith in his letter says:—

I have read with deep interest the newspaper reports of the debate in the Senate on the annexation of St. Domingo. I see that there is a numerous and bitter array against you, but you are strong, and I fear not the result.

Senator Sumner says he has not received a copy of Mr. Motley's letter of defence; but he assumes it will come within the pale of what is called official papers. In that letter Mr. Sumner says he presumes Mr. Motley starts out with the acknowledgment of his letter of recall and the announcement of his last audience with Queen Victoria. He assumes that Motley follows this up with a vindication of his conduct as Minister at the Court of St. James. The introduction will bring it within the line of an official document and will make it proper for the Senate to call for it. The Massachusetts Senator says he intends to press, after the Senate meets, his resolution calling for the papers on file in the several departments with reference to St. Domingo. If there is objection made he will demand the yeas and nays, so that the country may see who is opposed to letting the documents see the light. Mr. Sumner insists that there is sufficient information now in possession of the government to enable the Senate to decide intelligently on the whole question of the annexation of St. Domingo.

The Political Outlook—Republican Leaders Despondent.

The republican Senators and members who have remained here over the recess have had ample time to discuss the prospects of the party for the next Presidential election in connection with recent events. There is no disguising the fact that the majority of them are despondent, and especially the experienced politicians who are in the habit of looking ahead. They concede that the South, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina, is hopelessly democratic, and that whoever may be the democratic candidate in 1872 will get the full Southern vote, with the above exception. To overcome this it will be necessary for the republicans to carry all the great States of the North, including Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The first and the last are doubtful, and the leaders of the republican party are of the opinion that even with Grant for a candidate nothing can save them but the blunders of the democracy. Should the democrats put forward candidates with a good record and a decent platform there seems to be little doubt of their success. The republicans, however, seem confident that the democrats will repeat the folly of 1868, and thus enable them to retain power.

The Foreign Commerce of the Principal Nations of the Globe.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, has prepared an illustrated chart graphically representing the foreign commerce of the twenty principal nations of the globe. It gives the total of both imports and exports, together with the relative percentage of each nation's trade to the aggregate for the year 1869, as follows:—

Great Britain	$2,577,150,286
France	1,474,051,040
United States	921,606,829
Hanse Towns	671,832,638
Holland	365,929,552
Italy	3[illegible]6,923,380
Russia	3[illegible]4,741,070
Austria	276,502,128
Belgium	267,214,617
Brazil	160,683,721
Spain	159,318,930
Prussia	65,752,623
Sweden	57,107,662
Chile	45,847,072
Argentine Republic	38,433,399
Portugal	18,211,564
Greece	16,125,385
San Salvador	4,194,266
Guatemala	3,755,243
Costa Rica	3,343,277

From the above it will be seen that the percentage of Great Britain is one-third of the entire amount, France about one-fifth and the United States one-ninth.

Responsibility of Port Collectors—Laws that Need Amending.

The deficiency in the law governing the responsibility of officials in principal positions calls for an immediate amendment. Collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenue are required to give bonds in large sums for the faithful performance of their duty, while they are made virtually responsible for the acts of their subordinates. Within the last two years there have been several heavy defalcations on the part of deputy collectors of customs and revenue, and, according to the provisions of the law, the principals are bound to make good the amount stolen; but Congress invariably passes a relief act, enabling the collectors to escape the responsibility, and this, too, on the ground that the principal having no knowledge of the transaction until the matter has transpired, it is not just to make him pay sums that would ordinarily ruin the majority of these officials. A case in point were the defalcations of Bowerman and Wilson, at the Baltimore Custom House. The defalcations commenced before the present collector assumed the duties of the port, and Congress will be called upon to relieve that official of the responsibility exacted in his bond. Treasury officials seem to think the law should be amended so as to make the deputies and cashiers of customs bonded officers, they being daily the custodians of large sums and have opportunities for practising frauds that even the principals do not have. At least, the way the law stands the government is invariably the loser in every case of defalcation, and the object of the law is practically yet justly defeated.

Statements of Exports and Imports.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes a comparative statement of imports and exports (special value) for the nine months ending on September 30, 1869, and 1870. The imports in 1869 were $364,077,685; domestic exports, $249,131,008; foreign, $22,301,389—total exports, $271,432,397. In 1870 the imports were $373,801,989; domestic exports, $328,072,226; foreign $23,143,538—total, $351,215,764. Apparent advance balance in 1869, $93,245,288, and in 1870, $22,079,225. Balance of additions to bonded goods, to be deducted in 1869, $20,855,686; balance of withdrawals from bonded warehouses, to be added in 1870, $701,441; true adverse balance in 1869, $72,389,602, and in 1870, $23,380,666. Improvement in nine months of the current year, $49,0[illegible]3,933.

Governor Holden's Impeachment Conceded.

Several members of the North Carolina Legislature who arrived here to-day state that Governor Holden concedes his impeachment, and that it is doubtful whether he will attempt any defence or that he will have any eminent counsel to conduct the case for him. It was proposed to secure the services of some prominent conservative lawyer to defend Governor Holden, but the democratic journals of that State intimate that no member of the bar of any respectability would dare to do so.

The New Swedish Minister Presented to the President.

Mr. Olaf Sternersien was to-day presented to the President by Secretary Fish.

Fearful Tragedy—Careless Use of Firearms.

To-day a boy about five years old was playing with a toy pistol, which was not thought to be loaded, and pointing it at his sister, aged ten years, pulled the trigger, when the weapon was discharged and the ball entered above her eye, killing her instantly. It was shown at the Coroner's inquest that the pistol was loaded last night by the father and placed in his bureau drawer, from which the boy took it, and accidentally shot his sister while she lay in bed.

Work on the New York Post Office to be Resumed.

It is said that the Committee on Appropriations are satisfied with the character of the work and the manner of building the New York Post Office. Operations will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit. Congress will doubtless soon amply provide money for that purpose.

Washington Society.

Mrs. President Grant will receive every Tuesday afternoon during the winter, beginning with January 10. The President will give a series of State dinners the next two months, but the time for the first one has not yet been fixed. There will be three levees at the Executive Mansion during the season—one in January and two in February.

Mrs. Secretary Boutwell will hold weekly afternoon receptions during the season. The days, however, have not yet been selected.

BILLIARDS.

The Great Champion Contest Between Dion and Rudolphe at the Academy of Music.

DION THE WINNER BY 409 POINTS.

Large Attendance and Intense Enthusiasm.

Last evening the long expected match between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe for $2,000 came off before a numerous assemblage of sports and billiardists at the Academy of Music. Owing to the many hitches in the preliminaries, it had generally been regarded as problematical whether the match would ever come off, and even as late as yesterday morning a little difficulty was rumored as existing in regard to the referee. But in the latter part of the match everything went on comparatively smoothly, and no obstacle was attempted to be raised by either side.

By about half-past eight o'clock the theatre was completely filled—parquet, dress circle and all the boxes included—and there could not have been less than two thousand persons present. One noteworthy feature of the audience, too, was that it comprised a sprinkling of ladies. Certainly, no match was ever played in New York that drew a larger or more enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

Mr. Michael Geary, as chairman, briefly announced the conditions of the match—that the game was to be 2,000 points up, push and jaw shots barred; each shot, whether made on white and red or the two reds, to be counted as three, and Dion to have a hundred points given him. Both the players then took off their coats, and, having given their cues a final touch of the sandpaper and a last brush of chalk, rolled up for the choice of balls. Rudolphe won and chose the white, but Dion was the first player. He missed, and Rudolphe following brought the balls neatly together, and began by a splendid run of 215. Dion followed with 51, and put his own ball in the pocket. For the next six breaks the game was not very lively, each player holing his own ball for safety, and the launs therefore being very small. In the ninth break Dion made a bold stroke up to the cushion and missed a carrom among the balls inside the chalk by a hair's breadth. Rudolphe thus got a chance and ran 35. At the eleventh break the game stood, Rudolphe 412, Dion 189, only 89 of which he had made, the other hundred being the odds given.

By this time the style of the two players was very apparent. Rudolphe played a steady, unenterprising, "geometrical" game, never risking a bold stake and steadily plodding along at safe shots. Indeed his play, in spite of the splendid break with which he led, and which ought to have nerved him up to a fair degree of confidence, can only be characterized as timid, though, perhaps, in the opinion of a certain class of people, it was a more reliable and "winning" game than one governed by other tactics. Dion, on the other hand, though at the outset he played very badly, and made his friends feel a little "sick," dashed away in a brilliant, bold, generous fashion that at least commanded applause and sympathy. Rudolphe also several times displayed a carping spirit in striking contrast to the chivalric indifference about trifles displayed by his opponent. In spite, too, of the seeming overwhelming odds against him, Dion evidently was far more popular with the audience than his antagonist. The betting at the outset was even, but was not very large in amount, and the chairman, on putting up $300 for Dion, apparently fully satisfied the demands of Rudolphe's backers.

About ten o'clock Dion complained that the balls were not round, but did not persist in his request to have them changed. At about eleven o'clock the game stood—Rudolphe, 836; Dion, 488; thus showing Dion in reality 448 behindhand. An intermission was then taken for about ten minutes. When play recommenced, Dion began steadily to improve, but more in a series of fair runs than in any very large ones. Rudolphe, too, showed signs of demoralization at the reviving prowess of his antagonist. Rapidly the game became more and more exciting, and at a quarter past twelve the interest reached its culminating point by Dion at last making a run of 126 (the first count over 100 he had made), and shortly afterwards bringing the count to the following "equal things":—Rudolphe, 1,214; Dion, 1,215. The enthusiasm of the audience was boundless, and a burst of cheering that lasted several minutes greeted the announcement of the marker.

Once behind, Rudolphe became more and more unsteady, and at 12:45 the game became, Dion, 1,397; Rudolphe, 1,263, at the close of a brilliant run by the former of 141. The announcement was received with the greatest enthusiasm. This was the sixty-second inning, and the averages have therefore been about 21½ each player.

At the sixty-fifth inning the game stood at the close of a run of 99 made by Dion—Dion 1,508, Rudolphe 1,268.

At the end of the seventieth inning the score stood, Dion 1,614, Rudolphe 1,363.

At the end of the ninety-fifth inning the score stood—Dion, 2,001; Rudolphe, 1,592. Whereupon the game was awarded to Dion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CELL.

A Girl Accused of Incendiarism Hangs Herself—Her Letter to the Fire Marshal.

Eliza A. Moffat, alias Annie Morgan, alias Minnie Davis, attempted suicide yesterday morning in a cell at Police Headquarters, where she had been locked up on Tuesday, charged with having set fire to her clothing at the house of Mrs. Hagadorn, 54 West Twenty-ninth street, on Sunday morning last. She was discovered in the act by detective Dolan, who on pushing open the door of the cell found her insensible from strangulation, she having, by means of a towel cut in two and fastened at one end to the door knob and at the other twisted around her neck, nearly succeeded in hanging herself. Medical assistance being at once summoned she was, after some time, restored to consciousness. The following letter was found in her cell:—

DEC. 27, 1870.

TO THE HON. FIRE MARSHAL:—

All I have to say is that I am not guilty of setting fire to my clothes at 54 West Twenty-ninth street, and would not have done such a thing for the world. Mrs. Hagadorn told me the day before the fire that if she had her things insured for $3,000 that she would burn them up to get the insurance money, and I said that I would not be mean enough to do such a thing. If the wind did not blow the curtain in the candle then some one else must have set them on fire, for I am sure when I went to bed there was no fire in the room. Will you and everybody else interested in this affair be so kind as to forgive me all that I have said or done that was rong or faulse? Please send for Mr. — and give him the letter that I have left for him, and if he feels disposed to let you see it all right; that explains everything, and will you be so kind as to let him have my things and pictures? He has always been good and kind to me, and I want him to have my things, for I love him better than I love my life. Please give him my love and assist him if he requires it of you. Please send for my things that are in the cell at Jefferson Market and let him have everything. I am sorry for all I have ever said and done, and if you will not forgive me I am sure that God will. I must close by saying that I will not be much longer in this world to suffer, and I ask all to forgive me, and beg you never to have my remains buried in Potter's Field. Good-bye to all. MINNIE DAVIS.

The girl is also accused of having, about three years ago, set fire to the building No. 8 Bleecker street. She is now in custody to await her trial for the alleged incendiarism on Sunday last.

EUROPE.

Germany Consolidating Towards "One Flag and One Country."

Spanish Cabinet Reconstruction in the Face of Royalty.

King William as an Arbiter of Love and British Match-Making.

AUSTRIA.

Beust and Bismarck—No Crimination and No Explanation.

VIENNA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The journals contain a semi-official denial of the truth of the published statement that Baron Beust has replied to a note from Count Bismarck concerning the status of Austria toward the German Bund.

GERMANY.

National Union from the South and Federal Consolidation.

MUNICH, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies has voted in favor of an enlarged South German Bund, to be allied with that of the North German Confederation, and will effect an improvement in the federal treaties lately concluded.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

MADRID, Dec. 28, 1870.

Señor Sagasta has taken the post of Foreign Minister, and not, as before stated, that of President of the Council.

TURKEY.

Is Not the "Sick Man" and Don't Want the Doctors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Turkish government has in a note urged upon the other Powers its "objection to the discussion of any questions affecting the Danubian Principalities in the London Conference."

Coast Line Defences.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, 1870.

Information has been received here that the Porte has ordered the Bosphorus and Dardanelles coasts protected by torpedoes.

ENGLAND.

Prussia Undertaking to Regulate the Household—Terrible Anticipations of American Retaliation.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

It is rumored that the Prussian Court has expressed its disapproval to Queen Victoria of the matrimonial alliance between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* "warns" Englishmen that they "cannot do worse than to persist in the idea that the people of the United States are friendly to England. The fact is diametrically otherwise. At any moment the Americans may inflict intolerable insult on England."

Christmas Weather and Hope for New Year.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28, 1870.

The weather is fair and favorable, affording hope of an early spring tillage of the fields.

CUBA.

Wholesale Surrender of Insurgents—Desperate Condition of the Rebels—The Steamer Missouri at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The rebels are presenting themselves for surrender everywhere in large numbers. Their condition when they reach the towns is lamentable in the extreme.

The steamship Missouri, from New York, arrived yesterday morning.

GEORGIA.

Election Returns Still Incomplete—Three Republican Congressmen Probably Chosen—Another Letter from B. H. Hill—Lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

ATLANTA, Dec. 28, 1870.

H. J. Kimball has been elected President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad.

Judge Hopkins to-day dissolved the injunction against the water works contract.

Thomas J. Speer, republican, has been elected in the Fourth district to the Forty-second Congress by 500 majority. Jefferson F. Long, republican, has been elected from the same district to the Forty-first Congress. It is believed that John S. Bigby, republican, in the Third district, and Richard H. Whitley, republican, in the Second district, are elected. William P. Price, democrat, was elected in the Sixth district by a large majority. Elbert, White, Banks, Madison, Habersham and Franklin counties are largely democratic.

Chief Justice Brown has resigned. Ex-Governor James Johnson, of Columbus, has been telegraphed for, and will probably succeed him.

B. H. Hill has published a letter denying that he had written to the radicals either favoring radicalism or seeking office.

In compliance with the public notice given by the Governor in October, bids were received until the 25th inst. for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. On opening the bids the lease was awarded to the following company:—John P. King, Joseph E. Brown, Alexander H. Stephens, John T. Grant, Benjamin H. Hill, E. W. Cole, Richard Peters, William G. Johnson, William S. Holt, A. J. White, C. A. Nutting, Benjamin May, E. Waitsfelder, W. C. Morrill, Simon Cameron, H. J. Kimball, George Cook, Thomas Scott, Wm. T. Mathews, Wm. B. Dinsman, H. B. Plant, Thomas Allen and their associates, making in all twenty-three. Other bids were made, but the parties failed to comply with the law, by tendering efficient security. The successful company is one of the strongest ever formed in the South, and the shareholders represent in their own right over $15,000,000. They give as securities the following railroad companies:—The Georgia, the Central, the Southwestern, the Macon and Western, Atlantic and West Point, Macon and Brunswick and Albany in Georgia, Nashville and Chattanooga of Tennessee, and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain of Missouri. The companies signing as securities are worth twenty millions of dollars. The high character of the lessees, their undoubted solvency, and the large capital of the company are ample guarantees that the road will be well managed and the terms of the lease faithfully complied with. The rental agreed to be paid to the State is $25,000 per month for twenty years, and the road is to be returned in as good a condition in every respect as it now is at the end of the lease. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before putting in the bid, and has been unanimously elected as President of the new company to whom the road is leased.

RAILROAD RIOT.

Attempt to Cheat Laborers on the Northern Pacific Railroad—Riot Among the Workmen—The Military Called Upon to Quell the Mob.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1870.

A special despatch from St. Paul says that a serious riot is in progress on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Some sub-contractors, who were given a contract of three miles of the road, drew their pay from the contractors, Smith & Gould, and absconded without paying the men, who, on hearing of it, tore down the shanties, seized the wagons and stores, and drove the General Superintendent from the ground. They were told that they would be paid for their work, but they also demanded pay for the three days of the riot. This was refused, and, on request of the Governor, General Hancock has sent orders to Fort Ripley for troops to quell the riot. It is proposed to arrest the ringleaders and pay off and discharge the rest of the men.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91½ for money and the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 89½; 1865, 88¾; 1867, 87¾; ten-forties, 87¾. American stocks quiet. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Middling uplands, 8½; middling Orleans, 8¾. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P.M.—Wheat—California white, 11s. 5d.; old spring red Western, 9s. 10d. a 10s. 6d. for No. 2 to No 1; red Western winter, 10s. 9d.; No. 1 new spring, 10s. 2d.; Western flour, 26s. 6d. Corn—New No. 2 mixed, 32s. Spirits petroleum, 9½d.; refined do., 1s. 7½d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 97s. 6d. Beef, 119s. Lard, 60s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Produce remains unchanged in prices.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 28—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed, 59s. a 59s. 3d. Tallow closed at 45s. 9d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—Petroleum closed at 50½f. for standard white.

YACHTING.

Distribution of Prizes Won at the Brooklyn Yacht Club Union Regatta—Consolidation of the Atlantic and Brooklyn Clubs Suggested.

A splendid entertainment was given last evening at the rooms of the Brooklyn Yacht Club by Commodore Jacob Voorhis, owner of the schooner yacht Madeleine, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes won at the Union Regatta which took place last September. Nearly every yacht club in the city and in its vicinity was largely represented, and the affair was altogether of the most genial and humorous character. It will be remembered that the Union Regatta referred to was generally admitted to be the finest since the organization, and favorably compared with the best that came off during the season. The club rooms, in Court street, were last evening brilliantly lighted and appropriately decorated, and at nine o'clock they presented quite a gay and handsome appearance. The guests, including many members of the club, numbered over a hundred, and during the evening the glorious yachting season not long since closed formed the principal theme of conversation. A meeting having been formally organized, Mr. Haight, the chairman of the Regatta Committee, proceeded to announce the winners of the prizes, which consisted of silver pitchers, goblets and beautiful gold medals. The Citizens' Cup, presented by the citizens of Brooklyn, was won, as previously mentioned, by the Sappho. The owners of the following yachts were awarded prizes last evening:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Club.
Alice	G. W. Kidd	Brooklyn Y. C.
Addie V.	W. Langley	Brooklyn Y. C.
Onward	C. Brasher	Brooklyn Y. C.
Sophia	C. N. Felt	Brooklyn Y. C.
Apollo	D. R. Fry	Brooklyn Y. C.
Qui Vive	T. C. Lupham	Atlantic Y. C.
Mystery	Jacob Cooper	Manhattan Y. C.
Jeannette	T. Pearson	Bayonne Y. C.

The schooner Alice, owned by Mr. George W. Kidd, President of the club, carried off two prizes. There were besides other winners, whose prizes were not quite ready at the time of distribution, but which will shortly be given out. Mr. Haight having finished his task the assemblage, on the invitation of Commodore Jacob Voorhis, proceeded to the dining saloon, where an elegant supper was prepared. The Commodore presided, and in his vicinity were President Kidd, Commodore William Voorhis (of the Atlantic Yacht Club), T. W. Nichols, W. T. Lee and others.

The Commodore of the club, in replying to the toast of his health proposed by the President, Mr. G. W. Kidd, paid a flattering tribute to the energy, enterprise and spirit of the members for their grand co-operation in getting up the last regatta, which, he submitted, had no equal during the season. He then alluded to the marked progress which had characterized it during the year, and he felt confident that with the united exertion of the members it would soon occupy a highly important position among the yacht clubs of the country.

Commodore William Voorhis eloquently alluded to the advantages which would arise from a consolidation of the Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

President Kidd, in the course of some interesting and well-pointed observations, approved of the suggestions of the previous speaker, and, after giving a succinct history of the club and its recent gigantic strides, said he trusted that the day was near at hand when the two associations would be harmoniously joined.

Messrs. Haight, Ostrander, McGrehan and others also warmly endorsed the suggestion, and after a most enjoyable evening the company separated.

EXPLOSION OF OILWORKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

Tabor & Harbert's coal oil works, corner of Monument road and Elm street, exploded this afternoon with a loud report. The works, together with forty-five barrels of benzine and sixty barrels of coal oil, were totally destroyed.

A.—Ladies Furs.
Now is the time to get bargains, at WARNOCK & CO'S, 519 Broadway.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Holiday Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.—Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

An Elegant Selection of Diagonal Walking Coats at DRUMGOLD, KING & CO.'S, at moderate prices. DRUMGOLD, KING & CO., 423 Broadway, between Canal and Howard streets.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Holiday Hat go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.—Holiday Styles.—Gentlemen's Hats ready at popular prices. Fur Caps in variety.
BURKE, Manufacturer, 128 Fulton street.

A.—New Year's Presents—Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered Slippers, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—New York Club and Rink Skates, wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Happy New Year.—Ladies', Gents', Boys' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Toilet Slippers for Holiday Presents. MILLER & CO., Union square.

A.—A.—Go to 23 and 25 East Fourth Street, one block east of Broadway, if you wish to enjoy the luxury of a Russian Vapor Bath.

An Assortment of Wines, Brandies, Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, Liquors, &c., &c., for the holidays.
JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A Delightful Hairdressing.—Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling at once, increases its growth rapidly; as a toilet article has no comparison; keeps head clean, hair healthy. Sold by druggists.

All Men Looking for a Good, Legitimate, money making business should call, examine the best Cow Milker in the world, to be introduced throughout the country. See COLVIN BROTHERS, 434 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents of Affection and charity—WHEELER & WILSON'S Lockstitch Sewing Machines. Salesroom, 625 Broadway, New York.

Admired Gems.—The Finest Porcelain Photographs and Chromo Pictures, all sizes, elegantly framed, half Broadway prices. BRADLEY'S, 71 Liberty street.

Buy Warnock & Co.'s
Seven Dollar Holiday Hat.
Get a Gentleman's Hat.
519 Broadway.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 432 Broome street, corner Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Cheapest Bookstore in the World—76,432 books on hand suitable for presents; catalogue free.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman street.

Diamonds and Watches Bought and Sold.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Full Dress Coats Made in the Most Fashionable styles; ready made, from $25 to $35, with Vests to match, at DRUMGOLD, KING & CO.'S, 423 Broadway, between Canal and Howard streets.

Furs—For New Year's Gifts, Choice Stock at popular prices. BURKE, Manufacturer, 681 Broadway.
Branch at 128 Fulton street.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S fine Gold Pens and Pencils,
Factory and Salesrooms, 256 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

Knox's Holiday Hats.—Don't Fail to Buy a Hat for your New Year "calls" at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Knox has introduced a very nobby article, expressly for the purpose, which is destined to create a sensation. The ladies are also interested in this popular establishment, for Knox's stock of fancy Furs is unusually attractive.

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THE CALLICOT CASE.

The Denial of the Motion for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

JUDGE WOODRUFF'S DECISION IN FULL.

Last week Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, in Brooklyn, delivered an oral decision denying the motion for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Theophilus C. Callicot, now in the Albany Penitentiary. His Honor has since prepared a written decision, which was rendered yesterday. The text of the decision is as follows:—

In pursuance of an order to show cause, returnable to me on the 15th December, 1870, counsel for the petitioner moves that a writ of habeas corpus issue, directed to the Keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, commanding him to bring the petitioner before me, together with the day and cause of his detention. The petition is addressed, not to the Circuit Court, but to me in my capacity as Judge.

It alleges that the petitioner is imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary under or by color of the authority of the United States and of a sentence of the Circuit Court of the United States pronounced in the Eastern district of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1868, and that such imprisonment is illegal, for the reason that the law under which such sentence was imposed had been changed and repealed before said sentence was passed, "and for other and sufficient reasons." The petition is dated and was sworn to on the 22d day of May last. The motion was heard before me on the 15th of December inst., to which day it had been adjourned, and on the motion the counsel for the petitioner produced, by way of supplement or amendment of the petitioner, an affidavit that the paper annexed thereto is a copy of the sentence referred to in the petition. It thereby appeared that at a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Eastern district of New York, held at, &c., on Friday, the 5th of June, 1868—Samuel Nelson, Justice, and Charles L. Benedict, District Judge, being present—in a prosecution by the United States against the petitioner for the violation of the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws, contained in section 12 of the act of July 13, 1866 and section 30 of the act of March 2, 1867, the Court sentenced the petitioner to pay a fine of $10,000 and be imprisoned two years and until the fine be paid. The sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Attorney for the United States for the Eastern district of New York appeared upon the motion, and produced the indictment and record of the trial upon which the judgment or sentence of the petitioner was pronounced; and he also showed that, on the first day of this month of December, the President of the United States granted to the petitioner a full and

UNCONDITIONAL PARDON;

and by an acknowledgement of the receipt thereof signed by the warden of the penitentiary, but in the handwriting of the petitioner, Callicot showed that the latter had notice thereof on the fifth day of the said month.

It is not claimed that the sentence has become inoperative by reason of any change made in the law since the judgment was rendered, but that at the time of the trial and judgment the acts charged did not—by reason of a change in the law after they were committed—constitute an offence punishable under the acts of Congress named in the sentence. Upon an examination of the statutes referred to and of the authorities cited in the elaborate and ingenious brief of the counsel and of other cases I am of opinion:—

First—That I have no jurisdiction to review the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of New York. That court had jurisdiction of the matters charged in the indictment, and to determine whether the acts therein alleged constituted an offence against the laws of the United States, and, by the aid of a jury, to try and determine whether the petitioner was guilty of those acts. From the judgment of that tribunal no appeal lies to me as judge. No writ of error lies to me, and if my opinion was that the learned judges by whom the court was held when the judgment was pronounced committed an error I have no power to revise or to reverse the judgment.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that they have no such power (Experte Watkins, 3 Pet., 193), although the allegation was in the case before them that the indictment did not charge an offence punishable criminally by the law of the land.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL,

and he reviews the cases in which writs of habeas corpus had been applied for, and in some of which prisoners had been discharged, and he adds that in no one of the cases in which they have been discharged was the prisoner confined under the judgment of a court. In that case the argument was urged, as is in effect urged here, that because the court in which the trial and judgment were had erred in holding that the matter alleged in the indictment constituted an offence under existing law, they exceeded their jurisdiction, and it was argued on this point that the offence charged in the indictment were not cognizable in the Circuit Court. Chief Justice Marshall says:—"To determine whether the offence charged in the indictment be legally punishable or not is among the most unquestionable of its powers and duties. The decision of this question is the exercise of jurisdiction, whether it be for or against the prisoner. The judgment is equally binding in the one case and the other, and must remain in full force unless reversed regularly by a Superior Court capable of reversing it."

In that case the judgment in question was rendered in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and it is suggested that the jurisdiction of that court was broader than that of the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of New York. The former had jurisdiction of all offences cognizable in any court; the latter has jurisdiction of all offences against the laws of the United States; but the principle stated by Chief Justice Marshall applies to both. The argument was that the matter charged in the indictment constituted no offence either against the local laws or the laws of the United States, and yet the opinion declares that "to determine whether the offence charged was punishable or not was within its unquestionable powers." Accordingly it was held that the Supreme Court could not, upon habeas corpus, inquire whether that Court misconstrued the law, and they declined to look into the indictment for that purpose.

In like manner the Circuit Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of all offences against the laws of the United States, and to determine whether the offence charged in an indictment constitutes an offence against those laws, and is legally punishable is within their jurisdiction and power.

After the decision of that case Watkins (the petitioner) suffered imprisonment until the term of the sentence expired. The judgment had also imposed a fine and costs, but did not adjudge that he be imprisoned until such fine be paid. Writs of fieri facias having been issued and returned nulla bona, writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* were issued, and by authority thereof he was detained in custody; whereupon another application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. It appeared that the prisoner was not brought into court on the return day of the writs, as required by the laws of Maryland in force in the District of Columbia.

It was then insisted that the fines were excessive and contrary to the constitution of the United States. But the Court held—Mr. Justice Story pronouncing the opinion of the Court—that, as the Supreme Court had no appellate jurisdiction to revise the sentences of inferior courts in criminal cases, they could not, even if the excess of the fine were apparent on the record, reverse the sentence, thus

AFFIRMING THE DECISION

of the Court in the previous case, and carrying it even further. But on the ground that the prisoner ought to have been brought into court on the return day, and that the writs did not authorize the detention of the prisoner beyond that day without a further commitment they discharged him. They did not assume to declare any act or decision of the Circuit Court illegal or void, but decided that the process was *functus officio* after the return day.

New writs were then issued, and Watkins was again arrested and made another application for a habeas corpus, and after argument the Court were equally divided and discharged the rule to show cause; and afterwards the Circuit Court, on a motion to quash these last named writs, granted the motion and discharged the prisoner, on the ground that having been once taken on *ca. sa.* he could not (being himself without fault) be taken a second time on other writs upon the same judgment. (See 7 Pet., 568, and appendix, page 674.)

I find no case in which the Supreme Court have held any other doctrine, and no case is cited to me in which that court or any court of the United States has countenanced the idea that a judge can under or by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus practically reverse a judgment of the Circuit Court for error, and discharge a prisoner from its sentence.

In the case of Johnson vs. The United States the question came before Mr. Justice McLean (3 McLean's Rep., 89). There the petitioner was under sentence of the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan, and he insisted that where a statute of the United States had peremptorily declared "that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not capital, &c., unless the indictment * * for the same shall be found * * within two years of the time of committing the offence; * * provided that the act should not extend to persons fleeing from justice," and it appeared on the face of the indictment that the offence was charged to have been committed more than two years before the indictment was found, the proceedings and the sentence were null and void.

Mr. Justice McLean denied the application on various grounds, declaring that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction and that this objection could not be raised on habeas corpus.

The principle of these decisions was also stated in the Supreme Court and applied to a person held under a commitment for contempt, in *ex parte* Kearney (7 Wheat, 38), where the Court held that they could not inquire into the sufficiency of the cause of commitment.

The case *ex parte* of Yerger (8 Wallace, 85), which is cited as in conflict with these views, does not hold that on habeas corpus the judgment of the Circuit Court on the trial and conviction of a prisoner can be examined and the prisoner be discharged for error therein, but only, to use the language of the opinion, "that in all cases where a Circuit Court of the United States has, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, caused a prisoner to be brought before it, and has, after inquiring into the cause of detention, remanded him to the custody from which he was taken, the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction may, by the writ of habeas corpus, aided by the writ of certiorari, revise the decision of the Circuit Court, and if it be found unwarranted by law, relieve the prisoner from the unlawful restraint to which he has been remanded." There the alleged prisoner

WAS NOT HELD

under any judgment or sentence of any court. He had been arrested and held for trial by a military commission for a common law offence—murder. The Circuit Court had remanded him to the custody of the military officer, and the sole question decided by the Supreme Court, was that that Court has jurisdiction, by habeas corpus, to review the decision and inquire whether he should have been remanded. There was no intimation of an intention to overrule the cases above cited, nor were they overruled. It was not suggested that the Court had jurisdiction to review a judgment of the Circuit Court on the trial and conviction of a person alleged by indictment to have committed an offence against the laws of the United States.

Second—It appears that the petitioner has been pardoned. The petition upon which the present motion was founded is dated and was sworn to in May last. The pardon is full and unconditional. How, then, can the petitioner be placed, by any order which I can make, more fully at liberty than he is at this moment? If in May he was under restraint he is now as free to go and come where he will as is the counsel who made the motion. And it would seem to follow that unless the writ of habeas corpus can be used and treated by me as a writ of error to review, and in effect to reverse the judgment, no occasion exists for issuing it. The making of this motion, after the petitioner received notice of his pardon, though founded on a petition sworn six months ago, assumes that he remains at the Penitentiary, but it is not shown nor suggested that he is not in fact

AT FULL LIBERTY

to go whenever and wherever he pleases. Indeed, as the case now stands upon this motion it in nowise appears that he is now under any restraint. If not, then I can do nothing to make him more free. If I issued the writ the return must be that he is no longer at the Penitentiary, or that he remains there because he of his own present will chooses to do so, and not because he is restrained of his liberty. If he should choose voluntarily to come before me I could only say he is free to depart at his pleasure. In this view the motion asks for what is unnecessary for the purpose for which the writ of habeas corpus is intended. The writ is provided and declared by statute to be allowed to prisoners; restraint of liberty is the very ground of instituting inquiry into the cause of detention. If it appeared that since the pardon, and notwithstanding the pardon, the warden of the Penitentiary holds him in any restraint, a case would be presented for investigation; but that is not the case made by the papers before me, nor do I understand that to be even suggested by or on behalf of the petitioner. If, therefore, I had reached a different conclusion upon the point first considered I should think it proper that some evidence of continued restraint be furnished.

It is urged that a pardon is inoperative until accepted, and that it does not affirmatively appear that this petitioner has accepted the pardon. The opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, in the United States vs. Wilson (7 Pet., 150) is referred to. The decision in that case settles nothing upon the question whether, where an unconditional pardon is granted which the grantee refuses to accept, he can nevertheless allege that he is restrained of his liberty while the pardon remains unrevoked and ready for his acceptance at any moment he pleases, he having notice thereof. The decision and all that was said by the venerable and learned Chief Justice may be assumed without abatement and qualification; but the circumstances of the case and the precise point decided are of some importance when sought to be applied to this motion.

There was there no application for a writ of habeas corpus, nor any claim by the guarantee of the pardon that he was held in restraint of his liberty by reason of the offence which the pardon had forgiven. Wilson had been tried and convicted of robbing the mail and putting the life of the carrier in jeopardy on the 26th of November, 1829, and sentenced to suffer death on the 2d of July, 1830. He had also been indicted for obstructing the mail and for robbing the mail, without the averment that he put the life of the carrier in jeopardy by several other indictments, in one of which the robbery was charged to have been committed on the same day as the first named—viz., November 26, 1829. The President of the United States on the 14th of June, 1830, pardoned him the crime for which he had been sentenced to death, remitting the penalty "with this express stipulation, that this pardon shall not extend to any judgment which may be had or obtained against him in any other case or cases now pending before said court for other offences wherewith he may stand charged." Wilson had, on the 27th of May previous, withdrawn his several pleas of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the other indictments, and when, in October following, the attorney for the United States

MOVED FOR SENTENCE

for those offences, the Court suggested an inquiry into "the effect of a certain pardon understood to have been granted," &c. And the counsel for Wilson appeared and on his behalf waived and declined any advantage or protection which might be supposed to arise from the pardon referred to; and Wilson, in person, being called upon to say whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced in the case then before the Court, and whether he wished in any manner to avail himself of the pardon referred to, answered that he *had nothing to say*, and that he did not wish in any manner to avail himself, "in order to avoid sentence in this particular case," of the pardon referred to. Questions were certified to the Supreme Court, and the point decided was that the pardon not having been brought judicially before the Court by plea, motion or otherwise, ought not to be noticed by the judges, or in any manner to affect the judgment of the law. It will be seen that the doubt here was if the crime charged in the last-named indictment as committed on the same day as that for which he had been pardoned was, in fact, the same offence, though charged without the putting in jeopardy, whether it was not necessarily, as matter of law, included in the pardon, notwithstanding (conformable to such stipulation) Wilson waived and declined to avail himself of it as a protection against sentence for the inferior offence. And it was held that the Court could not notice it unless it was brought judicially before them by plea, motion or otherwise. As his own voluntary act Wilson could waive the benefit of it for that purpose, notwithstanding he had received the benefit of it according to its actual intent and had been thereby saved from death.

Chief Justice Marshall shows that he could not be forced to accept it for the purpose in question; that a pardon may be sometimes granted on a condition to which a prisoner may prefer the penalty of the offence; that, like a deed, delivery is essential to its validity, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. The Attorney General, in argument, suggested that even though a pardon be unconditional, the prisoner might think it his interest to undergo the punishment in order to make his peace with the public, or to pay a fine, &c., as evidence of his contrition.

THESE VIEWS ARE SUSTAINED

by numerous authorities cited from the English reports. Now all this may be conceded, and at most it is thereby granted that a prisoner may accept or refuse an unconditional pardon if he sees fit. It is not denied that when a writ of error lies from the judgment the prisoner cannot, by a pardon granted, be prevented from prosecuting that writ to obtain a reversal for error. He may prefer to have the judgment set aside and vacated or reversed, but that is not the office of the writ of habeas corpus in such a case, as I think is shown by the cases before referred to. If he prefers to refuse pardon, he is in no condition to say it is other than his voluntary act, whatever may be the motive, and if the writ of habeas corpus in the given case is not in effect a writ of error then it is not obvious that, by that writ he can obtain a practical reversal of the judgment.

Third—The motion might be decided without considering the several counts in the indictment or inquiring whether any error was committed on the trial or on the motion in arrest of the judgment made before Mr. Justice Nelson and Judge Benedict. But I ought not I think to leave the impression that in my opinion the judgment and sentence were illegal. The subject was

VERY FULLY DISCUSSED:

and with most of the legal propositions of the counsel for the petitioner I fully concur. The important principle, that where a statute imposing a penalty or punishment for an offence is repealed, a party cannot be tried, convicted and punished after such repeal for acts constituting such offence, although committed before the repeal of the statute, is not doubtful; and if he have even been indicted before the repeal he cannot lawfully be tried, convicted and punished after the repeal; and, still further, if he have been tried no judgment and sentence can be pronounced, provided always offences committed prior to the repeal are not served. So also the effect of a repeal by implication may be conceded to be the same as if the statute were repealed by express terms.

These propositions were sustained by the counsel by argument, and by numerous cases and authorities from a very early period down to modern times, with copious citations therefrom. My view of the present case is in no conflict with those principles. The question, however, whether the statute under which the petitioner was indicted, tried and sentenced was repealed, either directly or by implication, before his trial and sentence, is the prior and important one by which to determine whether an error in that respect was committed on the trial and sentence, and in denying his motion in arrest of judgment made before Mr. Justice Nelson and Judge Benedict. It is not strenuously insisted that section 12 of the act of 1866, referred to in the indictment and sentence, had been repealed because, after the alleged offence of the petitioner had been committed, by the executing or signing, or procuring to be executed, a false or fraudulent bond, section forty of the same act was in 1868 repealed; and that, therefore, section thirty, which makes a conspiracy to commit an offence against the United States a misdemeanor, was, so far as relates to the offence charged in this indictment, also repealed or made inapplicable, for the reason that, after the act of 1868, no such bond as had been described in section forty was required by law.

Section forty of the act of 1866 permitted the removal of spirits from a bonded warehouse under such rules and regulations and upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security as the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary and Treasurer, may describe.

Section forty-two of the same act made the execution or signing of a false or fraudulent bond, permit, entry or other document required by law or regulations, or the fraudulent procuring of the same to be executed, or conniving at the execution thereof, by which the payment of any internal revenue tax or duty shall be evaded or attempted to be evaded, or which shall be executed * * * for the purpose of placing in or withdrawing from any bonded warehouse any spirits or other merchandise for any purpose whatever * * * punishable by imprisonment. And section thirty of the act of 1867 made a conspiracy to commit any offence against the laws of the United States or to defraud the United States, if one or more of the parties do not any to effect the object thereof, a misdemeanor punishable by penalty and imprisonment.

In January, 1868, it was enacted "that from and after the passage of this act no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purpose of transportation * * * or for any other purpose whatever until the full tax on such spirits shall have been duly paid to the collector of the proper district. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed."

I understand the claim to be—That although the execution and signing, or the procuring of the execution, &c., &c., of a false and fraudulent bond, was an offence against the laws of the United States and a conspiracy to commit such offence was formed, and an act done to effect the object thereof in the year 1867, yet when in 1868 it was enacted that distilled spirits should not be removed until the tax shall have been paid, the enactment not only operated as a repeal of the fortieth section, which had permitted a removal on the giving of a bond, but it also operated to

PREVENT THE PUNISHMENT

of a previous offence committed by executing or procuring such a false or fraudulent bond when a bond was confessedly required by law, and to prevent the punishment of a previous conspiracy to commit that offence.

The claim in this behalf naturally suggests an inquiry by way of illustration. Suppose by act of Congress the forgery or counterfeiting of notes or bills issued by the United States by authority of law for circulation as money should be declared a misdemeanor and made punishable by some specific penalty or term of imprisonment, and thereafter, while millions of such bills or notes are outstanding, by another act the authority to issue bills "from and after the passage of" such latter act should be withdrawn, would the bills already outstanding have any less validity? And would a forgery or counterfeiting thereof be any less a misdemeanor, punishable under and by the specific punishment prescribed in the previous statute?

I am not able to perceive that a law forbidding the removal of spirits from a warehouse, from and after the passage of this act until the tax is paid, has any operation upon bonds previously given on such removals, or upon an offence previously committed by the signing or execution of a false or fraudulent bond therefor required as a condition of such removal, the removal having been made in reliance thereon. The offence

WAS COMPLETE WHEN COMMITTED,

and was punishable as a misdemeanor. The law declaring the offence and prescribing the punishment is untouched. Bonds given, therefore, upon removals are valid to secure the performance of their conditions. All that has been done is to enact that, after the passage of the last statute, removals upon bond shall not be permitted.

An application was heretofore made to Mr. Justice Nelson for a writ of habeas corpus by or on behalf of the petitioner, and his opinion is cited to me to the effect that the act of 1868, which forbids the removal of spirits without the payment of the tax thereon, certainly repealed section forty of the act of 1866 which permitted such removal on the execution of a transportation bond.

Nothing can be more plainly true than that proposition. But that opinion contains no decision that the previous execution or procurement of false, fraudulent bonds was not under the forty-second section an offence, or that a previous conspiracy to commit that offence and an act done to effect the object were not punishable under section 30 of the act of 1867, notwithstanding removals on bond were no longer permitted.

He denied the motion on the ground that the fourth and fifth counts in the indictment were good, and were sufficient to sustain the conviction and judgment. But having reached that conclusion, he says, in terms:—"As this view, in my judgment, disposes of this application we shall not look into the question as to what effect the repealing act of 1868, as it respects the transportation bond, has upon the other counts in the indictment; nor have we formed any opinion on the subject."

The motion should, I think, be denied.

For the petition, Wm. O. Bartlett; for the United States, District Attorney Tracy.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair.

The attorney was instructed to commence suits in nine cases of violation of the Tenement House act, and eighteen cases of noncompliance with the orders of the Board.

Michael Hacker was granted a permit to tan hides at 420 West Thirty-eighth street, on recommendation of the Sanitary Committee.

On recommendation of the same committee John Ducey was continued as Inspector of Cattle during the pleasure of the Board, at a salary of $100 per month.

The weekly report of the City Sanitary Inspector on contagious diseases shows a slight increase in typhus, typhoid and relapsing fevers, also in smallpox.

Section 127 of the Sanitary Code was altered to read that doctors should report all contagious diseases and deaths from the same within twenty-four hours, and other deaths within thirty-six hours after death.

George Longstaff, of No. 348 West Twenty-eighth street, was granted a permit to melt fresh lard.

Several applications to melt lard, boil tripe, keep pigs, cows, &c., were disposed of according to the recommendations of the City Sanitary Inspector.

Attention was called to the fact that in a small wooden structure, corner of Sixty-eighth street and Second avenue, were stored ten barrels of gasoline and several meters for the introduction of the above article. It is in a very dangerous position, being accessible to boys. Referred to the attorney for instructions.

Mr. MANIERRE moved that the Register of Records be ordered not to make any more reports to this Board of physicians or clergymen who fail to report marriages and deaths within the prescribed time. The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. BARR the City Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to report at the next meeting all violations in regard to fat melting, &c.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE it was resolved to present a set of resolutions to Matthew T. Brennan, ex-member of the Board.

RAILROAD RATES.

The Advanced Winter Freight Tariff.

The proposed advance in prices per hundred weight on Westward bound freights, agreed upon at the recent General Railway Convention at Erie, Pa., has just been finally adopted by the following named roads:—The New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Atlantic and Great Western, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The new list of rates show an average advance of ten per cent over those established in November last.

The following is a list of prices from New York to the more important points for first class goods, which includes dry goods and general merchandise:—

	Rate advanced from
Buffalo	$0 80 to $0 90
Dunkirk	0 90 to 1 00
Rochester	0 77 to 0 85
Cleveland, Ohio	1 04 to 1 18
Columbus, Ohio	1 27 to 1 44
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 46 to 1 66
Dayton, Ohio	1 39 to 1 58
Toledo, Ohio	1 23 to 1 39
Austin, Minn	2 85 to 2 95
St. Paul, Minn	2 70 to 3 10
Minneapolis, Minn	2 70 to 3 10
Evansville, Ind	1 81 to 2 05
Fort Wayne, Ind	1 38 to 1 57
Indianapolis, Ind	1 51 to 1 71
Logansport, Ind	1 50 to 1 70
New Albany, Ind	1 74 to 1 97
Bay City, Mich	1 42 to 1 57
Detroit, Mich	1 12 to 1 27
Kalamazoo	1 60 to 1 74
Port Huron	1 12 to 1 27
Cairo, Ill	2 04 to 2 31
Chicago, Ill	1 60 to 1 80
Quincy, Ill	2 00 to 2 26
Rock Island, Ill	2 30 to 2 50
Louisville, Ky	1 75 to 1 98
Kansas City, Mo	2 60 to 2 86
St. Louis, Mo	2 00 to 2 26
St. Joseph, Mo	2 60 to 2 86
Toronto, C. W.	1 05 to 1 20
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2 60 to 2 80
Dubuque, Iowa	2 30 to 2 40
Milwaukee, Wis	1 60 to 1 80
Madison, Wis	2 10 to 2 30
Lawrence, Kansas	2 90 to 3 16
Leavenworth, Kansas	2 63 to 2 89
Omaha, Neb	2 60 to 2 80
Kit Carson and Denver City, Col	5 00 to 5 46
Sioux City rate unchanged at	— 3 15
Nashville, Tenn., unchanged at	— 2 04

The ticket rates remain unchanged.

FATAL CHRISTMAS CAROUSAL.

On Christmas afternoon, while four soldiers from Willett's Point were returning from a carousal at Bay Side with a team the horses were frightened by the cries and yells of the men and became unmanageable. They ran violently down the road toward Whitestone, three of the men tumbling out of the wagon as they went along, but the last one, Scott by name, managed to hold himself in the wagon firmly, which struck against a tree and was overturned. Scott being violently thrown to the ground, breaking his neck and instantly killing him; two of the others, it is feared, are fatally injured.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Abstract of the Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—The Work of the Past Year in Aiding and Reforming the Needy.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have almost completed their labors for the commonwealth for the year 1870, and will at an early day lay before the proper authorities an official record of their proceedings. Below will be found an abstract of their report, which goes far to show that the vast work which they have undertaken to ameliorate the condition of the outdoor poor and lessen the misery of thousands of unfortunates, as well as improve the various institutions under their charge, has been satisfactorily accomplished. The island institutions, together with those in the city, have in many instances been enlarged and improved by the outlay of considerable sums of money from the appropriations made for the current year, and they have spared no expense to make them models of their kind.

THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM

on Ward's Island, which has been under process of construction during the past two years, will be completed and opened for the reception of patients by the last of March or the first of April, 1871. This structure will accommodate 2,000 patients, and has been pronounced by commissioners from the different States, sent to examine it, to be the best arranged institution of its kind on the Continent. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars has thus far been expended on it.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM,

also on Ward's Island, has, under its present efficient resident physician, proved a complete success, and the Commissioners have been so far encouraged that they have resolved to expend a few thousand dollars upon it for various necessary improvements.

THE SOLDIERS' RETREAT,

a wise provision for wounded and maimed veterans of the war, is situated in the east wing of the building. Here they have been provided with every necessary comfort in their declining years, and on each holiday are provided with a substantial dinner. It contains at the present time between one and two hundred inmates.

THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL

on Randall's Island contains, 165 foundlings. These waifs have been placed under the control of experienced matrons, and their healthy condition amply attests the wise foresight of the Commissioners. Their numbers are gradually increasing month by month, and without an increase of funds for its sustenance the expenses for its maintenance will have to be considerably curtailed.

THE SCHOOLSHIP MERCURY,

established for the training of the youngsters of Gotham, has, up to the present, proved a complete success. Since the purchase of this craft by the Commissioners between five and six hundred lads have been enrolled: out of this number between fifty and one hundred have been discharged by reason of sickness and for paltry misdemeanors. Their progress in seamanship has been remarkable, and it is with pride that each member of the Commission speaks of their excellent enterprise.

To afford the lads an opportunity of seeing some of the world and to improve other nautical lessons the Mercury departed from this port about the 15th instant, under the command of Captain Pierre Giraud, an experienced navigator, bound for the mouth of the Amazon. After cruising there a short time she will visit the coast of Africa, and return in June, 1871.

EXPENDITURES DURING 1870.

The Commissioners have expended out of the appropriations made at the commencement of the year the sum of $1,229,765, divided as follows:—

Bellevue Hospital	$115,015
Charity Hospital	104,114
Fever Hospital	6,112
Smallpox Hospital	6,772
Incurable Hospital	14,413
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	50,103
Infants' Hospital, Nursery Hospital and Idiots' House	53,338
Asylum for Indigent Blind	11,421
Lunatic Asylum	122,982
Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island	18,626
Morgue	318
Randall's Island Nurseries	63,187
Industrial School, Hart's Island	20,779
Schoolship Mercury	41,690
Inebriate Asylum	19,737
Almshouse	75,501
City Prisons	57,976
Workhouse	41,642
Penitentiary	65,922
Ward's Island farm	5,050
Free Labor Bureau	17,708
Steamboat expenses	22,912
General expenses	72,500
Central Office	49,150
Colored Home	8,000
Superintendent Outdoor Poor	150,000
Total	$1,229,765

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1871.

The Commissioners estimate that it will require the sum of $1,400,000 to defray the expenses of the various institutions under their charge during 1871. Of this sum fully one-sixth will be required for the maintenance of the outdoor poor.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

The various hospitals and prisons subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners contained up to the last report the annexed number of prisoners and patients:—

Almshouse	1,303
Charity Hospital	801
Smallpox Hospital	95
Fever Hospital	28
Lunatic Asylum	1,311
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	97
Nursery Hospital	209
Idiot Asylum	176
Infants' Hospital	163
Bellevue Hospital	761
Inebriate Asylum	126
Soldiers' Retreat	192
Penitentiary	585
Nurseries on Randall's Island	529
Workhouse	556
City Prison	335
Second District Prison	50
Third District Prison	24
Fourth District Prison	22
Fifth District Prison	5
Schoolship Mercury	267

CHARITY'S CALLS.

The Great Fair for the Soldiers' Orphans—Unrivalled Attractions—Grand Raffle—Crowds Every Evening.

The great fair for the benefit of the Union Home and School, at the Armory of the Seventy-first regiment, is still attracting crowds of people, every one of whom leaves the scene of action with the comfortable assurance that he has got his money's worth. The committee are organizing a grand raffle, the articles to be drawn consisting of thirty choice paintings from the best artists, Hart, Bierstadt, Coleman and others; several of Rogers' groups in terra cotta, a costly set of decorated China, sundry pistols elegantly gotten up, an Arion piano, furs, sewing machines, French clocks, silver, &c.

THE ARTICLES IN THE RAFFLE

number 100, and there are to be 5,000 chances at one dollar apiece. Let everybody who is interested in the orphans spend a dollar in this patriotic and benevolent raffle. Among the oil paintings is a magnificent head of Morse by Fagnani, "Ducks" by Hart, and various carefully executed bits of scenery by other well known artists. Indeed, the artists, the army officers and the ladies seem to be the most munificent and self-sacrificing of all the patrons of the fair. The young men who would like a glimpse of

SOME OF THE LOVELIEST FACES OF NEW YORK

should get a card of admission to the living art gallery. What it is they will find out when they get inside.

The elegant sword to be given to the most popular officer is an object of great interest. All the officers are nowhere, except General Grant, Little Mac, General Shaler, and Crafulla, who comes in for his share, because the Americus Club will vote for him. Mrs. General Shaler's table is full of objects of interest and value. Back of it hangs the best portrait of General Scott ever executed, draped with the tattered colors of the gallant Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. From various positions of honor photographs of Tweed, Hackett, Connolly, Governor Hoffman and other notabilities, sandwiched between military people, look down upon

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

to see that the game is carried on according to the strictest principles of honor. Every evening some noted general lends his presence and his mustaches—a fact which ought to attract a great many ladies, that whimsical set being notoriously fond of generals. Some of the articles won in the raffles are:—An elegant bronze clock, Miss Molloy; Rogers' statuette, Mrs. Robinson; the musical clock, presented by General McClellan, Mrs. Graham; chromo, C. D. Stone; gold watch and chain, J. W. Marshall, &c. There is everything to buy and everything to see, and all for the orphans of our dead soldiers. Go and buy.

The Foundling Asylum—An Appeal from a Place Which Santa Claus Avoids.

Good old Santa Claus has visited and made happy many homes during the present holiday season, but there is one place to which he does not go, but which needs all the aid and comfort that the charitable have to bestow. The inmates of the place in question cannot give any special Christmas celebration, they cannot possibly make the institution self-supporting, but they can appeal to the charitable in their quiet way. The place referred to is the Foundling Asylum in West Washington place. While enjoying the festivities incident to the anniversary of the birthday of Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," it would be quite fitting that those who are possessed of a surplus of the world's goods should take this greeting now sent them:—

THE ADDRESS.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all the friends of the little foundlings, who ask only a Christmas donation and a New Year's gift.

When those generous hearts gather round festive boards in the happy home circles what joy will be theirs as they recall the home their charity has provided for those whose spirits sigh, "My father and my mother have forsaken me, but the Lord hath taken me up."

FOUNDLING ASYLUM, No. 3 North Washington square.

St. Michael's Monastery Fair.

The New York friends of St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, have gotten up a bazaar in aid of the building of a new church in connection with the above monastery, which is now being held at Union Hall, Twenty-third street and Broadway. The stalls are not very numerous, but are well stocked with trinkets of vertu and art, being attended also by some very prepossessing young ladies. Each evening an orchestra is engaged for the amusement of those present at the fair, and this evening Madame Geary has promised to sing in the hall, the proceeds to be applied for the purpose above named. Many of the articles were given by the friends of the monastery as early as June of the present year, and it is expected that they will be present at the raffling to-night and to-morrow. The fair is under the management of Father Gabriel, of West Hoboken.

The Philadelphia French Fair.

At the fair in aid of the sufferers in France, now being held in Philadelphia, there are to be disposed of, at two dollars per chance:—Passage ticket to and from Liverpool; another from Brest and Havre; a trip ticket to St. Louis and return; a trip ticket to San Francisco, thence by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessel to China, Japan and Yokohama and return. A chance for either ticket may be had on application to Mr. J. R. Coffey, No. 59 Broad street, or to No. 1,527 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

The Shooting of John Rourke—The Prisoner Exonerated—A Warning to Brooklyn Rowdies.

On the night of the 18th inst. it will be remembered, a crowd of rowdies followed James Hall, a respectable citizen residing in Gowanus, from Columbia street, where he had been visiting a friend, to one of the Atlantic street and Fifth avenue cars. Hall became thoroughly alarmed, supposing that the men intended to rob him. They followed him into the car, cutting off his egress by coming upon him from both front and rear. They seized him in a violent manner and dragged him out upon the front platform. The passengers in the car became terrified and fled. Hall, after a severe struggle, managed to get inside the car again, when the whole party fell upon and beat him in a terrible manner. They stamped upon his head, kicked him in the face, and in all probability would have killed him had he not

DISCHARGED HIS PISTOL IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The ball passed through his own hand and then entered the abdomen of John Rourke, the ringleader of the party. Rourke was taken to the hospital and died from the effects of his wound the following day.

Yesterday Coroner Jones held the inquest over the body of the deceased. The conductor of the car, Thomas Ingleden, related the circumstances very clearly, from the time the party first got on the car. He said these men rushed upon Hall, dragged him from his seat, and

HE WARNED THEM

he would shoot them if they did not let him alone; Hall discharged his pistol once while the parties were beating him. He called for the police and the parties fled; then he noticed that the blood was streaming down Hall's shoulders from the wounds upon his head.

The jury returned the following verdict:—We find that the deceased, John Rourke, came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of James Hall, and that the homicide on the part of the latter was justifiable.

Hall was accordingly discharged from custody.

THE NEWTOWN ASSESSMENT FRAUD.

Investigation Yesterday—Know-Nothing Assessors—The Whole Thing a Collusion Between Property Owners and Officials.

The investigation by the Board of Supervisors of Queens county into the alleged fraud in the assessment rolls in the town of Newtown, to the extent of $256,000, was continued yesterday. At the previous session of the Board it was testified by reliable witnesses that much property had been left off the assessment roll; that other property had been assessed several times more than its real value, while other property worth from half a million to a million was assessed at a merely nominal figure. The examination yesterday was conducted by Supervisors Lawrence and Cock. The first witness called was Garrett Furman, assessor of Newtown. He said he was elected assessor in the spring of 1869; he had seen the reports in the HERALD concerning the frauds in the assessments; he knew of no property that had been left off the assessment roll. "I have," he said, "enclosed considerable property since the assessment roll has been made out, and it is assessed at the rate of $100 per acre; the Blackwell property, assessed for $57,000, is not in my district; the assessment roll has decreased by reason of property being

ASSESSED TWICE AND THREE TIMES;

there was not enough excessive assessments to cover the deficiency in the roll; did not know what property was assessed twice; did not refer to the assessment roll of 1869 to make out the roll of 1870; the Glendale property is assessed as farm land; the Suzerdorf and Windmuller property is not in my district; each assessor takes a district and prepares the assessments; the assessments are equalized to the best of my knowledge; the property of the town has not depreciated in value; the 640 lots at South Williamsburg, left off in 1869, are not in my district; this property is on this year.

William B. Wilson, Assessor, was sworn and testified:—I am one of the assessors; I know of no property left off the assessment roll this year; I was not aware that

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL WAS DEFICIENT

in the sum of $256,000; a portion of the Riker estate was left off in 1868; it was an omission on my part; the property is on the roll this year; I know no reason why there should be a deficiency; I know of no reason why there should not be an increase; I know of no excessive assessments in my district; I know of no property left off in any other district; the 640 lots at South Williamsburg were left off the assessment roll in 1869; if these lots are on this year the assessment roll should have increased; the Rapelyea property was not on in 1868; it was

AN OMISSION

on my part; I put it on the roll in 1869 and marked it as off in 1868; Riker's Island property was on in 1869, and is on this year; I do not know whether it was on in 1868; I do not know whether or not the Koop property was on in 1868; I think the proportionate value of property is equalized; the Gregory property is assessed for $400.

William C. Pearce, of Long Island City, sworn, testified:—I assisted in making up the assessment roll of Long Island City; we were doubtful as to residents in making up the roll; Mr. James Thompson gave me a list of lots sold, and I find a portion of them left off the roll; block No. 15 at Hunter's Point is left off the roll; the Gregory property is not on the roll; it belongs to John McGowan.

THE PROPERTY OMITTED

from the assessment roll, according to the map of Mr. Thompson, is located on Jackson avenue, just above the tollgate, and belongs to the following persons:—Henry Alcock, M. Alcock, John Bruder, Thomas Brady, Michael Caughlin, Thomas Connolly, Timothy Dunn, John Hebant, James Dunn, Felix Donnelly, Michael Farrelly, Patrick Fagan, James Gallagher, John Gerathy, Albertine Holmes, John H. Holland, John Kron, Welden Kershaw, Michael Kelly, Edward Kelly, Thomas Kelly, John Kays, Bridget Kelly, Thomas E. Kelly, Martin Kavanagh, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, John Mulhane, Eugene O'Sullivan, Owen O'Sullivan, Patrick Smith, Mary Smith, Thomas Smith, Maria Switzer, James Waters, Thomas Waters, Stephen Walter.

Considerable argument ensued between interested parties, and it was intimated that

THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER TOWNS

in the county needed investigation. Supervisors Carman and Remsen were appointed a committee to investigate the Newtown assessment matter. The assessors were unable to define their line of policy, and their inability caused considerable laughter. It is generally believed that the fraud was deliberate and the result of a collusion between property owners and officials. Supervisor Lawrence called attention to a piece of property belonging to a Mr. Jones, fronting 1,500 feet on East river, worth $300,000 and assessed for $3,000.

MULES IN THE SOUTH.—The Paris *Kentuckian* says:—The news from the South is more discouraging. Childers writes to McClintock not to buy any mules at any price. He has sold no mules since he left Chattanooga. Osborne received a similar telegram from the salesman; and some parties who asked $150 for the mules here, and they were not considered high, have sold out and will not realize $90 net proceeds: and from the number of mules *en route*, and that will start this week, drovers predict by the first day of January an entire demoralization of the trade, so that by our January court the trade here will be completely paralyzed.

AUSTRIA AND THE PAPACY.

The Austrian Red Book—Attitude of the Empire—The Royal Speech—Antonelli's Circular—The Proclamation of Infallibility Working Against His Holiness.

ROME, Nov. 20, 1870.

The fears of the liberals and the hopes of the clericals have been both allayed by the publication in the Austrian Red Book of the Grand Chancellor's reply to the inquiries of Cardinal Antonelli, previous to the occupation of Rome, with respect to the probable attitude of the Austrian government in case of an invasion of the Pontifical dominion by the Italian troops. Neither foreign pressure on the relations between the Italian government and the Holy See, nor an armed intervention of any of the European Powers in the affairs of the Italian peninsula, are to be apprehended at present, any such interference being contrary to the policy and interests of all continental governments. The conciliation clauses and promises of territorial franchise, in the royal speech to the Deputies of the Roman Plebiscite, are now the less necessary to insure the inaction of Catholic governments, inasmuch as their realization is of more and more evident impossibility, especially after Cardinal Antonelli's last circular, which plainly states that the Pope neither can nor will ever accept any conditions or submit to any position offered to him by the usurping government short of a complete restoration of all that he possessed previous to 1860.

The Lanza Ministry's fears of a veto from the other European governments seem to have been very much exaggerated, judging from the indifference with which M. de Beust speaks of the fall of the political power of the Papacy—an indifference through which we may detect a kind of complacency which diplomatic etiquette does not allow the Minister to express more frankly. From this note we may infer an entire recognition of the *fait accompli* of last September. The Austro-Hungarian empire having entered loyally on its liberal career becomes the national ally of Italy in question of social order and civilization. But at the Vatican considerable disgust must prevail at such a difference between the present and past language of the Ministers of his Apostolic Majesty with regard to the civil authority of the Supreme Pontiff. The fact is that the tone of the Ecumenical Council alienated the Pope's best friends, and the dogmatic definition of his infallibility completed the overthrow of his tottering temporal throne.

The Papal encyclica, for the publication of which a number of Italian journals, beginning with the *Unita Cattolica*, were lately seized by the government, is now being clandestinely circulated in Rome. As the typography at which these sheets are printed is not named on them, as is required by law, they are supposed to proceed from the secret printing office of the Vatican for distribution to the faithful to stir up public opinion in anticipation of the approaching 8th of December, when, being the festival of the Immaculate Conception, the Pope is expected to perform some startling miracle.

The *Stella*, a new clerical journal, draws a discouraging comparison between the aspect of Rome now and a year ago. After describing the appearance of St. Peter's, filled with the bishops of the whole Catholic world, it continues thus:—

Now the grand temple is mute, the seats of the bishops are deserted; the immortal Pontiff, in tribulation and mourning, is obliged to keep in his palace like a prisoner. The city is squalid, solitary, abandoned by all, and in possession of proud men who shake their heads when they pass the doors of the Basilicas and insult the living God; Rome, the capital of the Catholic world, is made the residence of any lieutenant whatsoever, assisted by four bravos, who tyrannize over the wretched citizens. The army, lately so flourishing, so honored, so heroic, is destroyed; the sons of Rome are driven out of the public offices and replaced by strangers; commerce has ceased, gayety is extinguished, the nobility depressed, our dear families impoverished, and buried under a deluge of new laws and taxes, and besieged by an intolerable crew of mountebanks.

These are rather hard names, and the clericals that make use of them cannot complain of want of liberty in the press. But they occasionally make use of the privilege to a degree that brings them into trouble, as has been the case lately with the responsible editor of the clerical journal *Imparziale*, who has been condemned to a fine of 2,500 francs and five and a half months' imprisonment.

Some time since the national Lyceum and Gymnasium were inaugurated in the vast locality hitherto occupied by the Jesuits for the Collegio Romano. The Royal Lyceum takes the name of the celebrated author and archaeologian Ennio Quirino Visconti; and has been judiciously and commodiously arranged in all its details by the Engineer Gabet. Signor Gnoli, Professor of Literature, read the opening discourse. In consequence of the transfer of these schools from the Order of Jesuits to secular directors and professors, the government has suspended the monthly payment of 5,000 francs hitherto allotted to the reverend fathers for that purpose by the pontifical government.

PRINCESS EDITHA.

Hopelessly Insane—Committed to the Lunatic Asylum.

Yesterday afternoon Drs. Ferdinand F. Seiger and Franklin W. Hunt, in their capacity as attending physicians at the Homoeopathic Institute, in East Fifty-fifth street, applied to Justice Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court for a commitment to the Insane Asylum for the celebrated Editha Loletta Montez. The Princess, as she was for a while familiarly known to the public, was, it will be remembered, arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, and sent to the above named institution after a careful examination at the hands of some prominent medical men, who had at the time pronounced her unfit to take care of herself, if not actually crazy. It was hoped that in this institution, where she would receive the best medical treatment,

SHE WOULD SOON RECOVER

from the unfortunate malady from which she was then undoubtedly suffering. But instead of improving she gradually became worse from day to day, until at last the officers found it impossible to control her any longer, and then it was determined to send her to the asylum on Blackwell's Island. The medical gentlemen above referred to have not, however, given up all hopes of her recovery, so that there still remains a chance, although a slight one, that the young lady will, at some future day regain possession of her reasoning faculties. The application was of course granted. It is sufficient for this poor girl's enemies, if she has had any, to know that she has by this time entered a place from out of which the unfortunate creature may never return.

DARING SNEAK ROBBERY.

How the Thieves Operated—Take Care of the Upper Stories.

A very singular burglary occurred on Christmas Eve at No. 114 West Fourteenth street, while the family of Mr. Philip Woodhouse were at dinner, between the hours of five and six o'clock. It appears that the burglar or burglars entered No. 112, next door, through the basement door. Then they mounted to the attic, and through the scuttle to the roof, where they found no difficulty in effecting an entrance to Mr. Woodhouse's dwelling through the scuttle on his roof. They then cautiously descended to the third floor, and, assuring themselves that everybody was down in the basement at dinner, burst open the bureau drawer and stole from it a quantity of jewelry, diamonds, pearls, watches, &c. They were in the act of stowing their booty carefully away upon their persons when some one was heard ascending the stairs, and panic-stricken the thieves beat a hasty retreat, making their exit through the roof and to the street, as they had entered, and carrying with them about $1,000 worth of the property, having in their fright left three or four times that amount in money and jewels behind them. It was a false alarm, however, for their act was not discovered for more than an hour after their flight.

POLICE PUNISHMENT.

Temperance Lectures to the Force—Summary Dismissals.

Commissioners Barr, Bosworth and Manierre yesterday heard fifty complaints against policemen.

Roundsman Buckington, of the Broadway squad, was charged by Augustus L. Brown with using rude and abusive language to complainant's wife. Referred to the Board.

Officer Reilly, Ninth, was charged with being under the influence of liquor in the station house about fifteen minutes past one P. M. Referred to Board.

Moses Jackson, of the Eleventh, was charged by Captain McDermott with being so much under the influence of liquor in the station house as to be unfit for duty. He was dismissed from the department.

Timothy McCarty and Patrick McCarty, of the Twenty-first, were dismissed on the spot; the former for being in a stable at Thirty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, while on post, and when seen coming out was smoking a cigar, and the latter for having been seen coming out of his private residence while on post.

Patrick Sullivan, Tenth, was summarily dismissed for drinking lager beer while on post.

RUSSIANS LEAVING ALASKA.—A San Francisco paper says:—"The steamship arrived at Victoria having on board fifty Russians *en route* for their native land. The despatch from Victoria ordered lodgings to be ready for them on arrival here. These Russians petitioned the home government to prepare means for their departure from Alaska, as they were suffering from want and had been treated with great injustice and abuse by the military and civil authorities of that Territory. The Russian authorities, complying with their petition, have made all the necessary arrangements to transport them to their own country. With the departure of this party from Alaska the imperial government has but few representatives left in that Territory, and those few are decidedly anxious to get away. Alaska must be an unhealthy place for Russians. Perhaps the American Eagle is too avaricious for the Russian Bear."

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THE COURTS.

Alleged Murder on Shipboard—The Grey-Fisk Reference Suit—The Jerome Skating Pond Picture Case—Assault and Battery—Business in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Murder of Austrian Jack.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The case in which David Leach, steward of the brig Ellen O. Pauney, is charged with murdering "Austrian Jack," one of the seamen on board, while the vessel was lying off Montevideo, was continued yesterday. William Scott, the first mate, testified that on the 9th or 10th of August last he sent up three men to scrape the mainmast down; it required two men to lower the triangle on either side; stood at one side myself; Jack Shields—"Austrian Jack"—shouted to lower away; immediately after heard Jack sing out, "G—d d—n, what do you lower that way for;" I told him to speak more coolly; he then cried out, "You son of a b—h;" got excited and told him to come down; he came down and on reaching the deck he took out a knife; took off his jumper and cap; witness then took hold of him and clinched; he had put the knife in his sheath; when they clinched two of Austrian Jack's mates came to his assistance, Antoine took hold of witness by the shoulder, when the second mate came and took Antone off him, while the steward (the defendant) kept the other Austrian back; the steward cried out to the deceased not to use his knife; after they separated witness went to the cabin for irons; just as he had turned to go the deceased made a desperate overhand lunge at him with the knife, which he fortunately escaped; the steward cried out, "For God's sake, look out;" Jack then made a second attempt upon him with the knife; his hand was drawn and raised up to strike, when the steward fired a pistol at the deceased, the contents of which took effect on deceased's forehead, killing him almost immediately.

The occurrence was reported to the Captain of the Port of Montevideo and an examination was held, at which the American Consul was present. When the witness came back from making his report the defendant had left the vessel. Defendant was not present at any examination into the matter, at Montevideo or elsewhere, brought to the Commissioners' Court. The next time that witness saw defendant was when he (defendant) came on board at Buenos Ayres.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

That Old Reference After Again—The Grey-Fisk Case.

Before Judge Monell.

George F. Grey vs. James Fisk, Jr., and Others.—A motion was made yesterday to renew the motion to set aside the hearing of the referee in this case. The motion was denied.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

The Jerome Skating Pond Picture Case.

Before Judge Koch.

William Magrath vs. Leonard W. Jerome.—This case, in which the jury heretofore failed to agree, was retried yesterday before Judge Koch and jury. The question involved was whether a picture representing the skating pond at Jerome Park, painted by the plaintiff, was purchased by the defendant, or whether he merely agreed to head a subscription on the part of the members of the American Jockey Club for its purchase. After a careful summing up by the counsel on both sides and sensible and exhaustive charge by Judge Koch, the jury, upon a brief deliberation, found for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The first case tried in this court yesterday was an indictment for felonious assault and battery against Walter Prince, who on the 4th of September struck John McGrath on the head with a stick. The jury rendered a verdict of assault and battery, and the Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING FOR FIVE YEARS FOR ROBBING CLOTHING STORES.

James Thompson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, the indictment alleging that on the 6th of December the prisoner broke into the clothing store of Thomas Mooney, 519 Hudson street, and stole $1,000 worth of clothing. An officer caught Thompson in the act of removing the property to a wagon and it was all recovered. The Recorder deducted three months from the sentence he would have imposed and he gone to trial and sent him to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

Charles Burke was convicted of burglariously entering the premises of Fritz Buchert, 61 Division street, on the 11th of November and stealing a clock and a pair of pantaloons. The case was a clear one, and his Honor imposed the highest penalty the law allowed, which was five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

AN ATTEMPT TO ENTER A FIFTH AVENUE MANSION—THE OFFENDER SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TEN YEARS.

Charles McPherson, an intelligent and genteel-looking colored man, was tried upon a charge of burglary in the first degree. The complainant, Mary J. Thompson, stated that he resided at No. 3 Fifth avenue, and that about three o'clock on the morning of the 5th of November he was awakened by a noise which appeared to him like the opening of the front window of the parlor. He got up, and upon looking on the piazza he saw a man lying at full length, who, when finding that he was discovered, jumped down and ran up University place. Mr. Thompson gave the alarm, and three police officers chased the prisoner, who concealed himself in a basement entry in Ninth street. He was taken back to Mr. Thompson's residence and positively identified by him as the man who jumped from the veranda. The prisoner testified that he had been drinking that night and did not know anything about the transaction. This statement was contradicted by the officer, who stated that McPherson was perfectly sober. Ex-Alderman Ely testified that during the year the accused was his coachman he found him to be trustworthy. The evidence, however, was so clear that the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an attempt at burglary in the first degree, and the Recorder sentenced him to imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor for ten years. As soon as the judgment of the Court was pronounced a colored lady occupying a seat in the rear of the court room gave a terrific shriek and so disturbed the business of the court as to render it necessary for one of the officers to embrace her in his arms and carry her out of the room.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Isaac Rosenthal was placed at the bar charged with bigamy, upon the complaint of Rachel Rosenthal, who was married to him in Poland ten years ago, and who recently learned that her faithless "worser" half was united in wedlock to another woman last October. As the complainant gave a different Christian name to the magistrate than the one she gave upon the stand, the jury acquitted Rosenthal upon the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment. The Recorder permitted him to go upon learning that the interested parties had amicably arranged their domestic troubles, resolving to turn over a new leaf and enter on the new year in a happy frame of mind. So pleased was Mrs. Rosenthal at the blissful termination of the trial that, just before leaving the witness stand, she was about expressing her tender regard for the Recorder, when he made a timely retreat by moving his chair to the middle of the bench.

NOT GUILTY.

John J. Nicholson, who was charged with perpetrating a felonious assault upon Patrick Barrett, at the corner of 103d street and Third avenue, on the 14th of November, by cutting him with a knife, was declared "not guilty."

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Henry Vasquez, murder; Same vs. George Byrne, rape; Same vs. Dennis M Guire, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Daniel Warren, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas — McLaughlin, grand larceny; Same vs. Bernard McGuire, grand larceny; Same vs. John Clancy, larceny from the person.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo.—No Circuit calendar. Criminal causes—The People vs. John Costello, robbery; Same vs. William Cullen and James Glover, robbery; Same vs. George Williams, burglary; Same vs. James Coffee, burglary; Same vs. Joseph Walsh, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Jackson, grand larceny; Same vs. Michael McGuire, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary A. Bradshaw, larceny from the person.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 49, 50, 37, 152.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 139, 130, 460, 461, 241, 465½, 161, 897, 516, 320, 68, 207, 249, 335, 360, 295, 37, 310, 221, 403, 163, 425, 278, 49, 60½, 35, 204, 459, 125.

MARINE COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Curtis, Joachimsen and Tracy.—General Term Calendar.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND COMMISSIONERS' COURTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

United States Circuit Court.

During the year 1870 there have been commenced, in the common law branch of the court, ninety-four suits (exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue law, and against the Collector of the Port, for alleged illegal exaction of duties) and forty-two heard and disposed of. In the equity branch 279 suits were commenced and fifty-six heard and disposed of.

In admiralty, on appeal, and reviews in bankruptcy from the District Court, thirty-eight cases were brought, and twenty-three heard and disposed of. Eighteen appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the criminal branch 188 indictments were found, and fifty-four heard and disposed of.

Kenneth G. White, Richard E. Stillwell and John A. Shields have issued, during the year, over 200 warrants for various offences, including violations of the Internal Revenue laws, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, fraudulent bankruptcy, perjury, smuggling, counterfeiting, embezzling and opening letters, &c., a great number of which were sent to the Grand Jury.

United States District Court.

During the year 1870 333 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits have been instituted, of which 145 have been finally disposed of. On the common law and equity side 129 suits were instituted.

In the bankruptcy branch, during the year, 190 involuntary and 83 voluntary petitions have been filed, making a total of 2,910 since the filing of the first petition on the 1st of June, 1867. During the year 149 discharges in bankruptcy were granted.

Messrs. Betts and Osborn, clerks of the court, are likewise United States Commissioners. During the year they have issued 253 warrants, embracing the crimes of murder, manslaughter, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, seduction on the high seas, obstructing public justice, embezzling letters, various frauds on the internal revenue, and also a large number of warrants against delinquent non-taxpaying lawyers, brokers and others who have endeavored to avoid payment of taxes under the internal revenue laws.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

All motions noticed for special term for Monday, January 2, 1871, will be adjourned over until Tuesday, January 3, at ten o'clock A. M.

The calendar of the Circuit Court, January term, will be called on Tuesday, January 3, 1871.

The January calendar of the City Court will be called on Tuesday, January 3, at twelve M. Jurors must attend at ten o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Alleged Fraud in Conveyance.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Several months since Mrs. Dorothea Wedekind obtained a judgment of $9,000 against C. A. Bergerman in the City Court. Subsequently Bergerman made a conveyance of property worth $14,000 to a Mr. Koening. Yesterday Mrs. Wedekind applied to Judge Gilbert to have the conveyance set aside, and his Honor granted the motion. Bergerman is now in the State Prison for subornation of perjury in procuring two "witnesses" to a bogus will of John Philip Bourne, late of East New York.

MILITARY MATTERS IN ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The report of Colonel George Stoneman, Twenty-first infantry, commanding the Department of Arizona, was received too late at the War Department for publication with the report of the Secretary of War. Colonel Stoneman says he made a thorough inspection of the whole Department of Arizona, and a careful examination of all the points of importance within its limits as far as time and circumstances would allow. He assumed command on the 3d of May, 1870, at which time there were eighteen posts in the department, and since then three of these have been discontinued. He now recommends the concentration of troops at eight posts, that the quartermasters' depots, except Yuma, be broken up and the civil employés discharged. This, he says, will increase the efficiency of the command and aid the department commander very much in his efforts to reduce the current expenses of the department. The posts thus reduced in number, there would remain camps Verde, Thomas, Grant, Bowie, Hualpai, Date Creek, Mojave and Yuma, and their importance would, in his opinion, be in the order in which they are named. The first three are located in the heart of hostile Indians. The next three are located on three of the great mail routes and highways through the territory and the last two are infantry posts and are located on the Colorado river and have control over the River Indians. Colonel Stoneman says:—"The posts and depots recommended to be discontinued are expensive and can be dispensed with advantageously to the government, and without other detriment than a pecuniary one to the people of the Territory in their immediate vicinity, who, of course, will object, as they will be unable, as heretofore, to dispose of their hay, grain, &c., to the government at the usual exorbitant prices."

Speaking of the reasons given for the discontinuance of several posts, he says that in one instance a site was selected so disadvantageous that the amount of labor expended in providing comfortable quarters for one company would have, under a more judicious selection, been sufficient to have comfortably established a two company post. The same is true of the selection of Fort Whipple, originally located as a protection for the residence of the Governor of Arizona. The expenditure of money that the establishment and maintenance of this post has entailed upon the Government is scarcely credible if that which is stated is true. After alluding to the cost of keeping up several posts, the use of which has long since ceased to be a necessity, he says that the most rigid economy has been practised; the purchase of forage limited, and the purchase of lime, coal and fuel stopped at all points not depots; and the current expenses of posts confined to the pay of the authorized number of civil employés and men on extra duty, and in some cases this reduction has been from thousands to as many hundreds. Colonel Stoneman next alluded to the efforts of the contractors to take advantage of the situation of troops and demand the most exorbitant prices for fuel, forage and beef. The order requiring all transactions throughout the department to be carried on upon a currency basis will be hereafter enforced. The class of quartermaster's stores furnished the government for the use of troops in this department appears to be on a par with the supplies furnished the poor Indian. "Take for example oak lumber, sent out for the purpose of repairing wagons, &c. In some cases observation authorizes me to state that, instead of good tough white oak having been furnished, the poorest kind of red oak, fit only for firewood, has been supplied. The sequence is breakages are frequent, repairs constant, consumption consequent, and expenditures resultant. Complaints, too, are very general in regard to the quality of nails furnished. The glass is blistered, warped and discolored to such an extent as to become fit only for use in Arizona. Stationery, with the condemnation mark staring one in the face, is considered good enough for use in this far off region. Water buckets invoiced as 'gutta percha' turn out upon inspection to have been made of paper. Blankets marked 'woollen' prove to have been manufactured from buffalo hair gathered on the Plains, and so on to the end of the list."

The troops composing the garrisons of Camps Grant and McDowell in their operations against Indians during the months of June and July last were unusually successful; and as a result, the number of Indians killed during the period was unexpectedly large, and the number of depredations committed by Indians during the same period and since has been unusually small. He recommends the establishment of three postal routes, and that they be so organized as to run with regularity and despatch, there being at present no certain means of communication with the various important points. A semi-weekly mail over each is all that would be required for the present, and branch routes can be established when warranted by population. In conclusion, Colonel Stoneman speaks of the condition of Indian affairs as follows:—

"The all-absorbing topic in Arizona, the irrepressible Indian, is approached with no little reluctance, fearing that the authorities at headquarters in San Francisco, as well as Washington, may have already become surfeited and wearied with its consideration. It will, however, be proper to state that since the organization of the department the Hualpais Apaches, Mohaves, or Yavapais, and the Coyotero Apaches have become quiet, and are fast becoming domesticated. Cachiss, with his band, which during the past eight years has caused great trouble, has expressed a wish to go on a reservation, become quiet and be let alone. There remain now but two branches of the great Apache nation in Arizona that are in open hostilities, and measures are being taken to bring them to terms. These two are the Tontos and the Pinals. No treaties or promises have been made except to assure them all that as long as they behave themselves they will not be molested, but if they misbehave they will be pursued and punished. The Apache nation in this region, as compared with what I knew it more than twenty years ago, is nearly harmless and their destitution is great in the extreme. They must either starve, steal or be fed, and as they are unwilling to do the former it becomes simply a question as to which is the best policy, feed them or continue the endeavor to prevent them from stealing. The Chi-rie-hue-hiros and that portion of the Mohaves not on a reservation, though well disposed toward the whites, are at war with each other, and a few weeks since had a battle in which quite a number were killed and wounded on each side. The Yumas and Pa Utes are also peaceable and well disposed. The Pimas and Maricopas, both semi-civilized tribes, and a fraction of the Mohaves, are on reservations under the control of Indian agents. Besides those above named there are a few stragglers, belonging to no particular tribe, who prowl about in small parties, stealing as opportunity offers and necessity dictates. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to be able to express the opinion that Indian as well as other affairs in the department are in as satisfactory a condition as can reasonably be expected."

The report will be referred to Congress for its consideration after the holidays.

HEAVY LAND SUIT IN CALIFORNIA.—Ezekiel Tripp has commenced suit against Thomas Fisher and others, in the United States Circuit Court, to obtain possession of 21,000 acres of land in Santa Clara county. Plaintiff, a citizen of Illinois, alleges that on the 27th of October, 1870, he was in possession and entitled to the Ranch, Laguna Leon, containing 21,000 acres, together with the tenements thereunto belonging. While he was seized and possessed of the land the defendants wrongfully took possession of it, to his damage in the sum of $50,000. He alleges that the value of the rents and profits amount to $10,000 per annum, and demands judgment for restitution of the land and premises for $110,000 damages and costs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was inactive, owing to a wide difference in buyers' and sellers' prices. The cotton market was dull and heavy.

MONEY STRINGENT.

The money market, which is naturally active at this period when banks and corporations are preparing for the payment of their semi-annual dividends, was stringent under the artificial pressure of the "bears" at the Stock Exchange, who are now seeking to reap the fruits of their operations for a decline. From seven, currency, the rate on call advanced to seven, gold, early in the day, and towards the close of banking hours some borrowers paid 1-32, 1-16 and ⅛ per cent in addition to seven, currency, for the use of money over night. Accounts were made up quite promptly by three o'clock, the new business being small, while borrowers generally sought their money early. After three o'clock there were a number of fictitious transactions at ¼, ⅜ and ½ per cent, but their design was so apparent that little attention was paid them. On government bonds the rate was six to seven per cent. Commercial paper was dull at 7 a 8½ per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was heavy, and rates at the close were quoted 109⅛ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110 for sight bills.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was more active and prices improved for all the issues, but more particularly for those which draw interest at New Year's. The demand for the reinvestment of the coupons now being paid in advance by the government naturally enhances prices, while among other reasons for the improvement were the higher price of gold to-day as well as the impression entertained by many that the Secretary of the Treasury will purchase two or more millions at the Sub-Treasury to-morrow—a step to which he is advised by merchants and bankers who are anxious to see the stringency of the money market abated. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 110 a 110¼; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅞ a 108⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅞ a 111; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

GOLD STRONG—110⅞ A 111.

The gold market was strong on purchases by the "bear" cliques in stocks, who are seeking to produce lower prices in the latter by a revival of the counter-movement in both markets, the sentiment of the street seeming to favor such a contrary course in the prices of stocks and gold. There was a great deal of gold for sale, however, so that their efforts produced a rise of only ⅛ per cent, viz., from 110⅞ to 111—the advance being entirely lost when they ceased to buy. At a time when so much government treasure is coming on the street an upward movement is up-hill work of the hardest kind. The fluctuations in the market are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅞	2 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	110⅞	3 P. M.	110⅞
11:45 A. M.	111	4 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	110⅞	5:30 P. M.	110⅞ a 110⅞
1 P. M.	110⅞		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 8 per cent to 1-16 for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$23,692,000
Gold balances	1,273,699
Currency balances	1,472,270

The steamer for Liverpool took out $45,000 in specie.

THE GOVERNMENT SALE OF GOLD.

There were twenty-two bids for the government gold, the total amount called for being $3,335,000, at prices ranging from 110.12½ a 110.90. The million was awarded at 110.76 a 110.90.

STOCKS DULL AND STEADY.

The stock market, except in a few of the list, was steady but intensely dull. There was an obstinate indifference to stringent money, and prices were, perhaps, firmest when money was dearest. The recent agitation has apparently driven the weaker holders out of the street, and stocks are now in the hands of parties who knew the contingencies of the future when they bought and who prepared themselves accordingly. It is also shrewdly suspected that some of the "bear" cliques are secretly buying while pretending to remain in the same boat with their confrères—a theory which readily accounts for the strength of the market to-day in face of the stringency in money. Large numbers of recent purchases have been traced to the more prominent and richer member of the leading "bear" clique, whose shrewdness in getting the start of his confederates in any scheme is proverbial in Wall street. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," he forms a Christian companion picture to the heathen Chinee. The United States Express Company were notified to-day by the Erie Railroad Company that all arrangements for the transmission of express packages over the line of the latter would cease on the 1st of March next. The contract expired last spring, but the business of the express company was allowed to continue as usual until the present notice was given. Certain directors in Erie have been constant speculators in United States Express stock, and the above threat has been made many times already in furtherance of their plans.

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	91	90⅝
New York Central scrip	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	23⅛	22¾
Reading	98	97⅜
Lake Shore	91⅝	91¼
Wabash	48⅛	47¾
Northwestern	70⅝	70
Northwestern preferred	81¼	80⅞
Rock Island	104⅛	103¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55¼	54⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80⅞	80
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27⅛
Union Pacific	11⅛	10
Western Union Telegraph	44⅞	44½
Pacific Mail	39⅞	39⅞

THE CITY BANK SHARES.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 130; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 112½; Union, 138½; America, 140; City, 220; Phenix, 10 ½; Tradesmen's, 147; Mechanics and Traders', 135; National, 116; Merchants' Exchange, 99; Leather Manufacturers', 200; Commerce, 118; Broadway, 290; Ocean, 73; Mercantile, 124; Bank of the Republic, 115; Bank of North America (ex div.), 102; Irving, 118½; Citizens', 131; People's, 137½; Grocers', 113; Market, 126; Nassau, 106; Corn Exchange, 125; Continental, 93; Commonwealth, 97; New York County, 200; Manufacturers and Merchants', 100; New York National Exchange, 100; Fourth National, 104; Ninth National, 107½; Tenth National, 125; Oriental, 155; Gold Exchange, 70; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 109.

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgage bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	89¾	Gt West 1st m, 1888	100
New York Cen 6's, 1887	86½	Gt West 1st m, 1888	89
New York Cen 6's, r e	86½	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	87
New York Cen 6's, sub	86½	Gal & Chic extended	100
New York Cen 7's, 1876	101	Gal & Chic 2d m	92
Erie 1st mtge ex	93	Chic, R I & Pacific	99¾
Erie 7's, 2d m, 1879, en	90	Mor & Essex 2d m	95
Erie 7's, 3d end, '83	87	Clev & Tol sink fund	100½
Erie 7's, 4th do, '80	82½	N J Cen, new bds	103
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	101½	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	105½
Harlem 1st m	100	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	97½
Harlem con mtg & s f	90	Clev & Pitts con, s f	81
Chic, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	113	Clev & P 2d m	88
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	93	Clev & P 3d m	94
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	97½	Clev & P 4th m	77½
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	98	Chi & Alton 1st m	102½
Cent Pac bds	91½	Chi & Alt income	92
Union Pac 1st bonds	75½	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99½
Union Pac income 10's	85	Ohio & Miss con	89
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1875	106	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	95
Alt & T H 1st m	96	St L & Iron M 1st m	89½
Alt & T H 2d m pref	81½	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	104½
Alt & T H 3d m, inc	70½	Mil & St P 1st m, 73-10	93½
Chic & N W int bds	88	Mil & St Paul 1st	94½
Chic & N W 1st m	95	Mil & St P, I & M d	89½
Consolidated 7 p c con	88	Mil & St Paul, 2d m	83
Han & St Jo con	101	Mar & Cin 1st m	85
Lack & West bds	100	Chic & Mil 1st m	93
Del, Lac & West 2d m	94½	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	82½
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	94	Tol, Peo & W, E D	80
Tol & W 2d m	84	Tol, Peo & W, W D	80½
Tol & W cons conv	79	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	82½

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern State bonds were dull, but generally strong and higher. The following were the latest street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63¾ a 64; do., new, 63½ a 63¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 68; do., new, 64 a 65; do., registered stock, old, 50 a 50½; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 91½ a 92½; do. sevens, old, 90 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45½ a 47; do., funding, 1866, 30 a 37; do., do., 1868, 23 a 30; do., new, 23½ a 24; do., special tax, 18½ a 19; Missouri sixes, 92¾ a 93; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 70½ a 71; do., new, 65 a 67; do., levee sixes, 71 a 73; do. do., eights, 89 a 91; do., Penitentiary sevens, 74 a 76; do. railroad eights, 80 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 101½; do., railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 80 a 88; do., new, January and July, 66⅞ a 67; do. do., April and October, 65 a 66; do. registered stock, old, 65 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 65 a 68; do. sevens, 65 a 67; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 78 a 80; do. interest eights, 72 a 74; do. second mortgage eights, 53 a 64; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 78 a 80; do. do., second do. eights, 67 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson first, 86 a 88; do. do. second, 70 a 73; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 82 a 84; do. do. second, 76 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 64½ a 66; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 75 a 77; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 50 a 51; Memphis City sixes, 58 a 61; Savannah City sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 74 a 76; do. issued railroads, sixes, 69 a 71; do. new, sevens, 69 a 70.

COMPARISON OF THE EXPORTS.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending December 27, and since the beginning of the year:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week	$3,023,509	$3,240,911	$4,468,815
Prev. reported	163,760,659	192,778,201	190,751,622
Since Jan. 1	$166,784,168	$196,019,112	$195,220,437

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

Dec. 19—Steamer Tybee, St. Domingo—	
Silver	$1,310
Gold	958
Dec. 19—Steamer Missouri, Nassau—	
Silver	3,448
Gold	1,500
Total for the week	$7,216
Previously reported	11,533,594
Total since Jan. 1, 1870	$11,550,710
Same time 1869	14,749,686
Same time 1868	7,013,821
Same time 1867	3,145,592
Same time 1866	9,624,432

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week in December show a decrease of $26,297 compared with the corresponding week in 1869.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$2,480,067
Gold payments	46,247
Gold balance	63,745,639
Currency receipts	164,605
Currency payments	327,348
Currency balance	11,750,604
Customs	269,000

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $2,700,000 gold on account of January interest, $784,000 gold on account of 1871 bonds, making a total of $3,484,000, and $260,000 in currency as interest on the currency sixes.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 28—10:15 A. M.

$14000	U S 5-20, r, '62..c	107	200 shs	Erie RR	23¼
10500	U S 5-20, r, '64..c	107	25	Erie RR pref.....b c	46½
25000	US 5-20, c, '65, n..c	109¼	16000	N Y C & H R R ct bcb3	87½
45000	do.........b c	109⅜	10600	do..........s15	87⅜
2500	US 5-20, r, '67	105⅝	500	Reading RR	97¾
102500	US 5-20, c, '67...c	110	200	do..........c	97⅝
10000	US 5-20, c, '68	111	200	do..........s3	97⅝
10000	US 6's, currency	110⅛	100	Mich Central RR	116
5000	Tenn 6's, old	63¾	12	L S & M S RR	91
6000	Tenn 6's, new....c	63½	100	do.	91¼
10000	S C 6's, n, Jan&J'y	65½	200	do..........b3	91⅜
1000	do.	66½	200	do.........b c.o	91⅜
10000	do..........b15	67¼	5	Panama RR.....ex d	72
1000	N Car, old......c	45¾	40	do.	71½
45000	Missouri 6's	93	100	do..........b60	72
1000	California 7's	112	50	do..........b c	71½
1000	N Y Cen 6's, '83	90	100	Union Pac RR	10⅝
2000	Chic, Bur & Q 8's	112	100	do.	10½
50000	Cen Pac RR g b	92	200	N J Central RR	105
20000	do..........c	91¾	10	do.	105
50000	do..........b60	92	100	Ch & N W RR	70⅛
2000	do.	91¾	35	Chic & N W pref	81
20000	Un Pac RR 1st m	74	100	do..........c	80⅞
20000	do.	74⅛	100	do..........b c	81
19000	do.	75	16	C, C, C & Ind RR	83
20000	U Pac 7's, l g b	56½	80	Chic & Rk I RR	103¾
22000	do.	56	200	do..........b15	104
10000	Union Pac 10's inc	85¾	300	do..........c	103¾
10000	do.	85⅞	100	Mil & St P RR	54½
25000	do.	85	200	Mil & St Paul pf	80
1000	Chic & N W 1st m	95	400	do..........b10	80½
1000	Han & St J 8's, cn b	104½	25	do.	80⅛
2000	Pitts, Ft W & Ch 2d	97½	200	Tol, W & W RR	48
10 shs	Bk of Com'e and	118	200	Ohio & Miss RR.b10	27¾
100	Mariposa pf	9¾	200	do..........s3	27¾
72	West Un Tel	44½	26	Chic, Bur & Qy RR	151
200	do..........s60	44⅞	80	Morris & Essex RR	85½
100	do..........s3	44⅞	56	do.	86
500	do.....bet call	44⅞	100	H & St Jo RR...b30	100
100	do.	44¾	100	H & St Jo RR pf	107
500	do..........c	44⅞	100	Dub & S C RR	90
50	Adams Ex	64¼	5	Alb & Sus RR	85
200	Am Mer U Ex	46¼	100	Col, C & I C R R	17½
100	N Y C & H R RR	90¾	100	Chic & Alton......c	114
200	do..........c	90⅞	30	Del, L & W RR...b c	102½
200	do.........b c	90⅞	100	Rome & Wat'n.ex d	125

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$21500	US 5-20, c, '62	107⅝	$10000	US 5's, 10-40, c, b30	106⅝
100000	do.	107⅝	10000	U S 5-20, c, '65...b3	107⅞
16000	US 5-20, c, '64	107⅝	28000	US 5-20, c, '67	110⅛
45000	US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅜	100000	do..........b3	110⅛
2000	do..........c	109⅜	5600	do.	110⅛
10000	US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅛			

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000	Tenn 6's, new	63½	100 shs	Chic & N W...b3	70½
5000	S C 6's, n, Jan&J'ly	66⅝	200	do.	70⅝
5000	do.	66¾	100	C & N W pfd	81
10000	do..........b30	67	500	do.	81⅛
5000	N C 6's, new	23¼	100	do..........b10	81⅛
8000	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	98	200	do..........s3	81
2000	C & R I & P R R 7's	99½	50	N J Central RR	105
5000	U Pac RR 1st m	75	300	Chic & R I RR	103¾
1000	do..........b10	75	75	do.	104¼
1000	Un Pac 10's, inc	85½	100	Mil & St P pfd.....c	80½
20000	Cen Pac gold bds	92¼	200	do.	80⅝
100 shs	Mariposa pref	9¾	200	Tol, Wab & W	48
100	Am Mer Un Ex	46½	100	Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	98
10000	N Y C & H R cts	87⅛	100	Alt & Ter H pref	56
50	Erie RR	23	10	Del, Lack & W RR	103
200	L S & Mich S RR	91½	100	Ohio & Miss RR	27⅝
200	do.........bet c	91½	100	Han & St Jo RR	100
100	Un Pac RR	10⅞	100	H & St Jo RR pref	107½
10	do.	11			

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	44½	a	44⅞	Northwestern	70	a	70⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅞	a	39⅞	Northwest'n pf	81⅛	a	81¼
N Y Cen con	90⅝	a	90¾	Rock Island	103¾	a	103⅞
N Y Cen scrip	87⅛	a	87⅜	St Paul	55	a	55⅛
Erie	23	a	23⅛	St Paul pref	80⅝	a	80⅞
Reading	98	a	98⅛	Wabash	48	a	48⅛
Lake Shore	91⅛	a	91⅜	Ohio & Miss	27⅛	a	27⅜

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts none. There was but little demand for pot, but prices were steady at $6 75 a $7 25. The supply was small. For pearl the demand was light and prices were nominal at $8 75 a $9 25.

BEESWAX was dull and unchanged. A small sale was made at 32½c. for Southern. Western was still quoted at 32c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, the demand being light, but prices were firm for all grades at former quotations. We heard of no business. Other descriptions were dull and unchanged. We append the current quotations. Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15½c. a 15½c.; good do., 16½c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17½c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18½c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 18c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8¾c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 18c.; Manilla, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There was only a moderate demand for export and but little inquiry for spinning, and, with fair offerings, the market was heavy and prices again declined ⅛c. per lb. Including 693 bales to arrive, the sales were 2,475 bales, of which 1,819 were taken by exporters and 657 by spinners. Cotton for future delivery was but little sought after, and the offerings continuing free the market was weak, and about all of the sales were made at prices ⅛c. below those obtained yesterday. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 200 at 15c., 100 at 15⅛c.; January, 100 at 15 1-16c., 800 at 15c.; February, 100 at 15⅛c.; March, 200 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 7-16c., 600 at 15⅜c.; April, 300 at 15⅝c.; f. o. b. Galveston, 500 p. t.; total, 3,000 bales. Also, late yesterday:—December, 300 at 15c.; January, 300 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅛c.; March, 300 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15⅜c.; December, 100 at 15c.; January, 100 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅜c.; March, 100 at 15 7-16c., together. Total, 1,500 bales; grand total, 4,500 bales. The closing prices for lots, on the spot, were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Good ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	15	15⅛
Low middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15½	16
Good Middling	15	16	16½	16½

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 20,638 bbls. flour, 600 bags corn meal, 5,600 bushels wheat, 8,550 do. oats, and 3,900 do. malt. The flour market ruled firmer, but prices were without noteworthy change. The sales were 20,000 bbls., including about 4,000 bbls. extra State at $5 a $6 25 for export. Southern flour was firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 800 bbls. Rye flour was steady and firm, with sales of 250 bbls. Corn meal was in moderate request and prices were firm. Sales 250 bbls. Brandywine at $4 35. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25	a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 15	a	5 60
Extra State	6 10	a	6 25
Choice do.	6 25	a	6 50
Superfine Western	5 15	a	5 60
Extra do.	6 00	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 25	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 00	a	6 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 25	a	6 50
Family	6 50	a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	6 15	a	6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50	a	6 75
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75	a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 75
Rye flour	4 50	a	5 80
Southern extra and family	5 25	a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00	a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 35	a	—

—Wheat was in better demand, and 1c. a 2c. better. The sales were about 110,000 bushels at $1 33 a $1 33½ for old spring wheat in store, $1 41 a $1 42½ for new No. 2 in store, $1 42½ a $1 43 for do. delivered—closing at the higher price—$1 45 a $1 48 for small lots amber winter, $1 50 a $1 60 for white. Rye was dull and nominal at 85c. a 98c. for old and new Western; no sales. Corn was in speculative demand and 2c. higher. The sales were about 70,000 bushels, at 78c. a 81c. for new mixed Western. Choice yellow Western was quoted at 82c. Barley malt was dull and prices were nominal. Oats were steady, with sales of about 30,000 bushels, at 58c. a 60c. for Western, in store and afloat; 59c. a 62½c. for Ohio and 57c. for black Illinois, afloat. Barley was in some demand and sales were made of 20,000 bushels Canada, including 10,000 bushels at $1 12, and the balance on private terms.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but rates were generally steady. Grain to Liverpool closed at 7d. by sail and 8d. by steam, and to London at 8½d. by sail. There was some demand for vessels for charter, but the firmness of owners restricted business. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 800 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., 20 hhds. tobacco at 35s., 1,200 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d., 50 hhds. tallow at 25s., and per steamer, 30,000 bushels wheat at 8d., 600 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 9-16d. To London 4,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d. a 2s. 10½d. a 3s.; 37,500 bushels wheat at 8½d. and 400 bags clover seed at 27s. 6d. To Marseilles, per steamer via Glasgow, 400 tons beef, bacon, lard and pork on private terms. To Antwerp 600 tierces lard at 32s. 6d., and 200 boxes bacon at 32s. 6d. To Rotterdam 100 bales cotton at ½d. a 15-16d., the latter rate for uncompressed. To Bremen 500 hhds. tobacco at 30s. a 32s. 6d., 250 tons heavy goods at 27s. 6d. and 200 bbls. rosin at 2s. 6d. The charters were:—A bark from a port in the South, with 2,600 bales cotton, to the United Kingdom at ⅝d., if to the continent 9-16d. A bark to the river Plate, lumber and general cargo, and a ship from Boston to Melbourne, general cargo, on private terms.

GUNNIES were still dull and nominal at 18½c. for bags and 23c. a 24c. for cloth. No sales.

HOPS.—The market was extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and prices remained heavy at 6c. a 16c. for common to prime grades. The offerings of all kinds were fair, holders being anxious to realise.

HAY.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at $1 20 for shipping, $1 20 a $1 35 for retail lots, $1 20 a $1 25 for long rye straw and 95c. a $1 for short do.

HEMP.—Manila was dull and generally quoted at 12½c., gold. Other kinds were dull at the quotations published in our last issue. No sales.

MOLASSES.—There was no business of consequence transacted in foreign, which was heavy and nominal at former quotations. New Orleans was in good request at about previous prices. There were sold 560 bbls. at from 60c. to 75c., and at public sale 800 bbls. were disposed of at 62c. a 75c. We quote:—Cuba clayed, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 25c.; Cuba muscovado, refining grades, 25c. a 29c.; do. grocery, do., 25c. a 34c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 52c.; Demerara, 25c. a 42c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet but firmer, closing at 47c. a 47½c., with moderate offerings. Rosin—Strained was in demand, but the smallness of the offerings and the firmness of holders restricted business; at the close the market was firm at $2 20 a $2 25. For the other descriptions the demand was light, but prices were steady at former quotations. The sales were 920 bbls. strained at $2 15 a $2 20, and small lots within the range of $2 20 a $2 70 for No. 2, $2 75 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 a $5 for pale, $5 25 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Tar was quiet but steady at our last quotations.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet, but unchanged in value; jobbing lots, in casks, were sold at 82c. a 83c.; in Boston there were sold 5,000 gallons for December, and 5,000 do. for January, at 82c.; menhaden was steady and firm at our last quotations. Of crude cotton seed there were small sales at 50c. a 51c. Yellow winter cotton seed was quoted at 67½c. a 68c., and white winter do. 85c., with small sales. Olive was steady at $1 30, at which price a small sale was reported. Other kinds were dull and nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 2,195 bbls. pork, 652 bbls. and tierces beef, 1,036 packages cut meats, 1,979 packages lard and 110 kegs do. The transactions in pork to-day were small, the demand being light, and, with increased offerings, the market was heavy and prices were rather lower. For future delivery there were sales at $20, but no buyers above $19 75; 250 bbls. mess were sold last evening, to be delivered on the last day of this month, at $20 25. About 150 bbls., in lots, were sold to-day at $19 50 for old mess; $20 25 for new do., $21 for prime mess and $17 for prime, the market closing at about $20 for round lots mess. For dressed hogs a fair demand prevailed at old prices. We quote:—City, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c. for heavy to pigs. Live hogs were in fair request and firmer, the market closing at 7⅛c. a 7¾c.; the arrivals were 1,800 head. Of beef hams there were small sales within the range of $29 a $31, the latter price for choice. Beef in tierces was in demand, and the market was very firm for all kinds; 200 tierces were sold at $28. We quote:—Prime and India mess $25 a $32. There was a moderate inquiry for beef in bbls., which was steady in value. A few small sales, amounting to about 80 bbls., were made at from $10 to $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 for extra do. Bacon was quiet, but prices were quite steady at 11c. a 11½c. for long clear, 11½c. a 11½c. for short do. and 10½c. for short rib. Sales 125 boxes clear at 11½c. Cut meats were still in light request, but unchanged in value. We quote:—Western and city pickled hams, 10½c. a 13c.; pickled shoulders, 8c. a 8½c.; smoked hams, 15c. a 16c.; bellies, in bulk and boxes, 10½c. a 10½c., and fresh hams, 11c. a 13c.—the inside price for heavy. Lard—Western, on the spot and for the balance of this month, was in fair request and rather stronger, the market closing with the majority of sellers asking 12½c. The sales were 1,100 tierces at 12½c. a 12⅝c., chiefly at the inside price. For March 2 0 tierces were sold last evening at 12⅝c.; January was quoted at 12⅝c. and February, 12¾c. Of city lard there were a few small sales within the range of 12c. a 12½c. for steam and kettle.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was scarce and firm; 500 bbls. were sold for quick delivery on private terms. Lots for January delivery were quoted at 12½c. a 13c. Crude in bbls. was dull, the demand being light, and we heard of no business; prices were nominal at 17½c. a 17¾c. Naphtha was held at 9½c.; 150 bbls. were sold at that price. The business in refined oil was again small, the demand from all classes of buyers being extremely light, but there was no change to note in prices. Cargoes were generally held at 23c. and contracts maturing this month were sold at 22⅞c. The sales were 1,000 bbls. for December at 22⅞c.; 1,000 do. for do. on private terms. We heard of no sales for future delivery. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 25c. a 27c., the latter price for prime white. The market in Philadelphia was quiet and heavy and prices were a trifle lower for oil for December delivery. The sales were 6,000 bbls. for the balance of this month at 22⅞c., less ½ per cent.

RICE was slow of sale, the demand being confined to small lots to supply immediate wants, but there was considerable steadiness in prices. Fair to prime lots were quoted at 6⅜c. a 7c., with small sales within the range.

STEARINE.—The demand was light but prices were steady, especially for prime lots; 30,000 lbs. prime in hhds. were sold at 12⅝c. Inferior to good lots were quoted at 10c. a 12c.

SEEDS.—Clover was quiet but firm; a few small lots were sold at 11⅞c. a 11⅞c. Timothy was held at $5 50 a $6; no sales. Of linseed there were sales of 2,000 bags and 1,000 pockets per Flying Foam, at $2 15, cold, duty paid, 90 sixty days' time.

SUGAR.—There was but little business transacted in raw, the demand being light, but the market was firm at previous prices, viz.:—Fair to good refining Cuba, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c., and No. 12 box, 10⅜c. The sales were 190 hhds. New Orleans and 1,700 boxes on private terms. Refined was quiet and prices of most kinds were firmly. We quote:—Hard, 11c. a 11⅛c.; soft white, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.; extra C, 12⅛c. and yellow 11c. a 12c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good refining, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; good to prime refining, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅛c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 10 to 12, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 12⅛c. a 12⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.

TALLOW.—The demand was light, but there was no change to note in prices; 35,00 lbs. prime were sold at 8⅝c., which was the closing price for round lots.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 510 bbls. The demand was passably active and the market was firm. There were sold 400 bbls. at 95c. for iron-bound.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Dec. 28, 1870.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter $7 50 for white, $8 50 for double extra. Wheat firm, but dull. Sales, 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 35, and 584 bushels do. at $1 35. Choice white Canada is held at $1 75. Corn quiet; sales 400 bushels mixed Western at 81c. Oats held at 57c. for Western. Barley, rye and peas quiet. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt.; mill feed firm; shorts, $24; shipstuffs, $25 a $28; middlings, $30 a $33 per ton, as to quality. Highwines steady at 92c. Railroad freights higher. Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New York, 68c.; to Albany 5?c.; grain and mill feed to Boston, $7 80; to New York, $6; to Albany, $5 60 per ton.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1870.

Petroleum—Crude dull and nominal at $4 10 a $4 15; refined dull at 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28, 1870.

Tobacco active; sales 28 hhds. at $5 25 a $6 75 for common to good lugs, $7 a $14 25 for low to medium leaf. Bagging steady. Flax 25c. Hemp 25c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28, 1870.

Cotton in light demand. Middlings, 14⅝c. a 14¾c. Net receipts, 6,404. Sales, 500; stock, 77,630.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1870.

Cotton—Moderate demand at lower rates. Middlings, 14⅝c. a 14⅝c. Net receipts, 5,090; gross, 5,466. Exports to Great Britain, 2,942; to Antwerp, 1,803; to Genoa, 2,031; coastwise, 919. Sales, 5,400; stock, 195,002.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BOGGS—MILLER.—On Wednesday evening, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William Hague, D. D., JOSEPH P. BOGGS to HARRIET AUGUSTA MILLER, daughter of H. H. Durkee, Esq., all of this city.

BROWN—MCALPIN.—On Wednesday, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. J. Corneille, of All Saints' church, AMON W. BROWN to FRANCES A. MCALPIN, daughter of William H. McAlpin, all of this city.

CORWIN—PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, December 27, by the Rev. Dr. Potter, at the Astor House, New York city, JOHN A. CORWIN, of Urbana, Ohio, to ADDIE B. PATTERSON, of this city. No cards.

DISBROW—BUCK.—On Tuesday, December 27, by the Rev. J. F. Esch, rector of Grace church, Waverley, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, Chemung, N. Y., JOHN V. B. DISBROW, of New York city, to MATTIE J., daughter of Hon. G. W. Buck. No cards.

HOFF—LEONARD.—At St. John's church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark D. D., NEWTON W. HOFF, to MARY I. LEONARD.

KILLMER—YOUNG.—On Monday, December 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. JOHN L. KILLMER to MARY ELOISE, daughter of Nelson W. Young.

STEPHENSON—DENNISTON.—On Sunday, December 25, at Calvary chapel, by the Rev. Wm. D. Walker, assisted by the Rev. John A. Denniston, brother of the bride, WILLIAM J. STEPHENSON, to MARY LUCINDA DENNISTON, all of this city. No cards.

Died.

ADAM.—On Tuesday, December 27, MARY JANE, wife of John Adam, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ARMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, December 28, MARY A., wife of Herman O. Armour, in the 29th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARKLAGE.—On Tuesday, December 27, C. WILHELMINA, beloved daughter of John H. and Wilhelmina Barklage, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 402 West Forty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, to the Lutheran Cemetery.

BAXTER.—On Tuesday night, December 27, at half-past eleven o'clock, HARRY BAXTER, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from foot of Eighty-sixth street, on Friday, at twelve o'clock.

BENSCHOTEN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, December 27, ELIAS H. VAN BENSCHOTEN, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the Washington street church, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, December 27, THOMAS L. BRADY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 326 Pearl street.

BRENNAN.—On Tuesday, December 27, CATHARINE A. BRENNAN, eldest daughter of Thomas and Rosanna Brennan, aged 5 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 402 West Twenty-fourth street.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 28, ANN, widow of Jacob Brown, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Sands street M. E. Church, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

BRUSH.—On Tuesday, December 27, JESSE BRUSH, aged 79 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Barrow street, this (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock. Remains will be taken to Putnam county for interment.

BRYMER.—In Greenpoint, on Wednesday, December 28, WILLIAM BRYMER, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, December 27, LOUISE, daughter of R. W. and Elizabeth R. Burke, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 169 West Forty-seventh street, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

CARROLL.—In this city, on Tuesday, December 27, MICHAEL CARROLL, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fifty-first street, corner of Eleventh avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CARTER.—Suddenly, on Monday, December 26, at the residence of George T. Clendenning, Esq., 347 Sackett street, Brooklyn, EDWARD W. CARTER, son of Edward J. Carter, Esq. (late of the Twenty-ninth regiment), Dublin, Ireland, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, corner Hicks and Warren streets, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COLL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 27, HUGH COLL, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral this day (Thursday), at one o'clock, from his late residence, 307 First avenue.

GLASTAETER.—In this city, on Wednesday, December 28, Mrs. MARY GLASTAETER, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Snyder, No. 303 West Fifty-first street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

CROCKETT.—On Friday, December 23, CALEB P. CROCKETT, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services at the House of Prayer, corner of Broad and State streets, Newark, N. J., this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock. The relatives are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 203 High street, Newark, at ten A. M.

DANA.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, September 27, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel SAMUEL DANA, U. S. A.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the University Place church, corner of Tenth street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

The members of the Tenth company, and the associates of the Engineer Corps and Company K, Seventh regiment, are requested to assemble at the Armory, in citizens' dress, on Friday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late comrade, Colonel Dana, U. S. A. LINDSAY R. RICHARDSON, Commanding Tenth company.

DONOHUE.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, December 28, WILLIAM H. DONOHUE, printer, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, December 28, MARGARET, wife of Patrick Fitzpatrick, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, Woodworth avenue. Trains leave Thirtieth street at eleven A. M.

GARDNER.—On Tuesday, December 27, Colonel WILLIAM E. GARDNER, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of First and South Tenth streets, Williamsburg, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HARE.—On Tuesday evening December 27, FREDERICK FARGAR HARE, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of Incarnation, Thirty-first street, near Second avenue, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

HAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 27, PETER HAWSON, a native of the parish of Claury, county Westmeath, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains will be taken, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 257 Front street, to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KNOWLTON.—At Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, Captain MINER KNOWLTON, United States Army, aged 66 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

MERCIER.—On Tuesday afternoon, December 27, FRANCIS CHARLES MERCIER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Lodge La Concorde, No. 43, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 West Twenty-fourth street, on Friday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

MCCAULY.—On Tuesday, December 27, MARY CATHARINE MCCAULY, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 220 Conover street, South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCNEILL.—On Tuesday, December 27, DAVID MCNEILL, aged 31 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Alexander McCaughin, 327 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'REILLY.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, December 28, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Cassidy, 51 South Fourth street, MARIA O'REILLY, widow of Hugh O'Reilly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, on Friday morning. The remains will be taken to Sts. Peter and Paul's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at half-past ten o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

READE.—On Monday morning, December 26, M. GEORGE READE (formerly of San Francisco).

Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from his late residence, 58 West Twenty-second street.

ROBB.—On Monday, December 26, ALEXANDER ROBB, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Freeman street, Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock without further notice.

RYAN.—On Tuesday, December 27, Mrs. SARAH RYAN, wife of Thomas Ryan, native of Cashel, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 61 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 163 East Thirty-first street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, of croup, on Wednesday, December 28, CORNELIUS, youngest son of Franklin S. and Agnes R. Schenck, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 864 DeKalb avenue, near Throop avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SLOPER.—At Passaic, N. J., ELLEN, wife of Samuel Sloper, aged 28 years.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, December 27, MOSES SMITH, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 26 Ross street, Williamsburg, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, December 28, PHEBE H. SMITH, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch church, South Bergen, N. J., Dr. Taylor, pastor.

THURLOW.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday, December 27, MARK B. THURLOW.

Particulars of the funeral hereafter.

Eastern papers please copy.

TIERNEY.—On Wednesday, December 28, JAMES TIERNEY, of the parish of Lavy, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from St. James Roman Catholic church, James street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, from whence the remains will be removed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

VAILL.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, December 28, Rev. HERMAN L. VAILL, aged 76 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

VANDERPOOL.—On Wednesday, December 28, REBECCA S., wife of William H. Vanderpool, in the 32d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN RIPER.—On Tuesday, December 27, MARY E., wife of John F. Van Riper, aged 55 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 Charlton street.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 28, of diptheria, E. JANE, second daughter of Edward O. and Adelaide M. Washburn, aged 4 years, 10 months and 2 days.

Her remains will be taken to West Hills, L. I., for interment.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, December 28, GEORGIE, youngest son of Samuel and Mary L. Webb, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 275 Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WHITE.—On Monday, December 26, ELIZABETH WHITE, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, James White, and her sons-in-law, William P. Parsons and Samuel Sudlow, and the members of the Seventh Presbyterian church, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of William P. Parsons, 145 East Fifty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

WILKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, December 28, WILLIE HERBERT, only child of James H. and Carrie A. Wilkinson, aged 4 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, William Tooker, No. 147 avenue B on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

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FRANCE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

sand, were pressed forward from the village of Harfleur, four miles east-northeast of Havre. The column comprised, as near as could be ascertained, 3,600 Gardes Mobiles from the Department of Oise, 500 Francs tireurs, and one battery of regular artillery containing twelve field pieces of the ordinary calibre, two mitrailleuses and five Armstrong rifled guns.

THE PRUSSIANS IN SIGHT.

This small army was under the command of Colonel Mocmanard and was well armed and equipped. It arrived at Chateau Monliver on the 22d, where headquarters were established and reconnoitring parties sent out. The troops were in a better state of discipline than they were at Rouen. Colonel Mocmanard prepared for a reconnoissance in force; but at daylight on the 24th, one of the coldest days of the present winter, the half frozen French at the outposts were driven in by the sudden appearance of Prussian cavalry in large numbers moving on the chateau. As the Germans moved forward at a rapid pace the alarm was sounded in the French camp and the troops rapidly formed a very creditable line of battle. Their artillery was pushed forward, and the right wing soon prepared for the attack. The French behaved well, and handled their artillery and ammunition with skill and alacrity. The affair promised to be warm and interesting.

CHARGE OF THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

At half-past seven o'clock in the morning, after some sharp skirmishing, the battle began with an impetuous advance of the Prussian cavalry, 1,500 strong, preceded by a battery of artillery. The charge was first met by the French artillery, which opened a furious cannonade, the smoke from the guns rising like a thick fog in the cold morning air. Well directed and effective, this soon made hot work for the assailants, to whom it became apparent at an early stage of the conflict that the French guns were well placed and splendidly worked, though not sufficiently supported.

FAILURE TO CAPTURE THE FRENCH GUNS.

Nevertheless the severe fire they kept up caused a temporary demoralization among the Germans, whose lines wavered, although they kept up a return fire from their battery. Three advances were made by the Prussians with the object of capturing the French guns, and each time they were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

A MOVEMENT ON THE FRENCH LEFT.

The fight on the French right was near St. Romain, a small town some ten miles northeast of Havre, near the railroad running to Rouen. It had now lasted some two hours, during which some twenty rounds had been fired by each of the French guns and some twenty-five by those of the Germans. About this time a large body of Prussian infantry, preceded by a line of cavalry, appeared on the road between Fecamp and Bruneville, coming to the support of the Germans already engaged, and threatening the left flank of the French.

THE FRENCH DECIDE TO RETIRE.

A council of war was immediately held on the battle field by the French officers, and it was determined to fall back upon Harfleur. The French now occupied the heights which commanded the village of Bolbeck, on the Rouen Railroad, and which their artillery could easily have destroyed had it been necessary. Looking down from the height to the northeast we could see the beautiful valley of Lallebonne, and on the opposite side of the hill, but lower down in the plain, were the Prussians advancing to attack the French position.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

It was necessary for the Prussians to descend the plain and cross a petty stream and then ascend the opposite bank before they could reach the French. At a distance of 150 feet from the stream the Prussians hesitated to make the attempt, and during this time they were exposed to a destructive artillery fire from the French guns, while, from their position, their own fire was ineffective. Soon, however, the Prussians appeared on the right of the French position and opened a brisk cannonade, which caused the Gardes Mobiles to break in confusion.

THE RETREAT TO HARFLEUR.

The French forces immediately commenced to retreat in some disorder. An attempt was made by the Prussian line to follow up the advantage it had gained, but this was rendered difficult by the nature of the ground. Nevertheless the Germans captured some 200 of the French soldiers, the remainder succeeding in retiring safely without losing any of their artillery.

THE LOSSES.

Thus ended the expedition which started from Havre with the intention of accomplishing the occupation of Yvetot, a considerable town situated midway on the road to Rouen, and the capture of the one thousand Prussian infantry, with their artillery, known to be stationed at that point. The losses of the Prussians are estimated at about 300 in killed alone, and the French at under 200. Since the engagement the Prussian forces have again fallen back.

CHAUDOURDY.

Interview of a Herald Correspondent with the French Minister.

No Peace on Dishonorable Terms—Hopes of Final Success—The Defeat on the Loire Not Serious—No Surrender of Territory—The Position of England—Ingratitude of Italy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux, dated December 22. Your correspondent writes:—

INTERVIEW WITH COUNT DE CHAUDOURDY.

I have just returned from an interesting conversation with Count de Chaudourdy, the French Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs. He is a grave and reserved man, but quite taking in his manner. After the ordinary civilities had been passed your correspondent said:—

NO PEACE ON DISHONORABLE TERMS.

"What does your Excellency think of the chances of peace?"

CHAUDOURDY—At present peace seems distant. Lamentable as war is, peace would be dishonorable on the Prussian terms. They are inadmissible. They would change France into a third rate Power. Prussia made a great mistake in not concluding a treaty of peace with M. Jules Favre at Ferrieres. The civilized world will condemn the refusal. Terms might then have been arranged honorable to Prussia, without humiliating France. Not only might guarantees against future attacks upon Germany have been exacted, but the hatred and revenge entertained by the French might have been changed to future esteem. All that is now impossible. No ministry, constituent assembly or government of France could for a moment treat for peace under the conditions now imposed upon us by the Prussian government. Although there is hardly a man in France who does not lament the continuance of the war there is scarcely one who would allow the government to give up French territory. Rich and poor unite in the opinion that the only thing left is for us to fight out the war to the bitter end. If in so doing France is financially ruined there will be less for Prussia to take in the end.

CORRESPONDENT—In reports of brutalities committed by the Prussians I believe they admit that the women are universally respected?

CHAUDOURDY—I believe such to be the case and do not know of any authenticated instance to the contrary. But, unhappily, there seems prevalent a spirit of hatred and revenge for past acts, for which the French people are not reponsible, but only their ambitious rulers.

HOPES OF FINAL SUCCESS.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the chances of driving the Prussians from France?

CHAUDOURDY—I have great hopes that, ere long, we shall succeed. I would do the present government the justice to state that they are not fighting with obstinacy for political motives, but really for a fair chance of attaining in the end that which will merely obtain them an honorable peace—not one which will only make future wars inevitable. Paris is able to hold out for a considerable time, and the whole nation is armed or arming. Three months ago it was difficult to inspire the people with courage; now the government is obliged to restrain and direct, rather than to excite, their patriotism. We need arms and artillery, it is true, but these are coming from every direction. We have offers of more than we want from England alone. Happily all political parties in France are practically determined to allow the government to do their best for the national defence. They have patience and wait, and do not raise revolutionary cries because events do not transpire more quickly.

THE DEFEAT ON THE LOIRE NOT SERIOUS.

CORRESPONDENT—Has the defeat of the Army of the Loire altered the complexion of affairs?

CHAUDOURDY—Not seriously. It is much lamented; but it was not to be expected that raw troops could be victorious on all occasions. Even the retreat on Orleans, the evacuation of the city and the further retreat on Le Mans were not unmitigated evils. They proved that the new army could hold its own in retreat as well as in advance, without demoralization—a fact which had been doubted before. Moreover, the troops on the Loire have gained confidence. Invaluable experience has prepared them for better things, and this will help the newer levies.

NO SURRENDER OF TERRITORY.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think that the congress about to meet in London will do anything towards bringing about a peace?

CHAUDOURDY—I rather hope than expect that such will be the case; but I fear that Prussia is determined to annex the two provinces on the German border, inhabited by a people entirely French and opposed to annexation. France will never submit to this. It is the people and not the government of France who have resolved, sooner than abandon their countrymen to foreign rule, to allow the whole country *to be ruined*. Have you not found the whole people of France resolved to resist the invasion?

CORRESPONDENT—Truth compels me to state that in and about Amiens the people seem to desire peace, and regard further resistance as useless. What does your Excellency think of the present status of England?

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

CHAUDOURDY—England has has not raised herself in the scale of nations by her recent action in Continental matters. She is now committing the same mistake that France committed in 1866. In order to have her own neighbor chastised she has allowed her to be humiliated beyond endurance, and even allowed her territory to be violated.

CORRESPONDENT—But can England afford a war?

CHAUDOURDY—There are other means besides drawing a sword by which a great Power like England can make her influence felt. She neglected to do this and now she finds herself insulted. Russia delays the proposed congress only that she may gain time. Russia is making her preparations all the surer for the coming spring. Prompt action would have been England's true policy. With Austria ready to join her in moral and material support England could clear France of the invaders in a fortnight, and show the rest of Europe the limit that the most powerful of armies must not exceed. Such an alliance would be approved by the civilized world, for it would prove not one of conquest. At first France was to be blamed for seeking a quarrel and making an aggressive war, although the people were not responsible for that; but now that Prussia has rejected an honorable, lasting peace, the sentiment of the world has undergone a change. France is now struggling for existence. If crushed England will feel the blow more than any other country. England does not dream of what the consequences will be if she allows France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases in the East and Prussia in the West. England, without a single ally, will then cease to belong to the family of great European nations and be forced to accept the position of a third class Power.

INGRATITUDE OF ITALY.

Count de CHAUDOURDY then spoke, in answer to a question in regard to Italy, in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of the Italians, and hinted plainly that it was the hope of all France that a day of reckoning with that treacherous, cowardly nation would surely come. In reply to an inquiry he stated that the new levies in the south and southeast were proceeding beyond all expectation.

THE BATTLE OF ST. ROMAIN.

Location of the Battle Field Near Havre—Positions of St. Romain, Bolbec and Fecamp.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

We published yesterday morning a special report of an interview held by a correspondent of the HERALD with the Bishop of Orleans. The sentiments expressed by so distinguished a prelate of the French Church are entitled to serious consideration, as the Bishop is esteemed one of the most popular men in France, and certainly exercises much influence over the people. For many years he has been prominently before the public in politics as well as in religion.

Felix Antoine Philibert Dupanloup is a native of St. Felix, in Savoy, where he was born on the 3d of January, 1802. As will be seen, at the time of his birth Savoy was not a part of France, and it was not until 1838 that, by obtaining letters of naturalization, he became a citizen of the country. Nevertheless he went to Paris at the age of eight, where he studied for the ministry, and, in 1825, was ordained a priest. He was first sent by M. Gallard to the parish of the Assumption. In 1827 he was appointed clerical confessor of the Duc de Bordeaux, and during the following year became instructor of the young Orleans princes. Early in 1830 he received the position of almoner of the Dauphiness. Soon after the revolution broke out and Charles was expelled from the throne. This event was wholly unexpected by him, as at that time he had not taken any prominent part in political affairs. His official positions he resigned, and in 1831 founded the Academy of St. Hyacinthe. Three years later he was charged with the Conferences of Notre Dame, and during the same year was named superior of the minor seminaries of Paris, but he declined the charge of superintending their studies. This position he retired from in 1835 and went to St. Roch as first vicar, but in 1837, being appointed superior of the new minor seminaries, he left there, at the same time declining two offers of curate in the most important churches of Paris. M. Dupanloup was one of the most intimate personal friends of the celebrated Talleyrand, at whose request he attended his deathbed in May, 1838.

At this time M. Dupanloup was Vicar General of Paris, and on withdrawing from that office he was sent on a delicate mission to Rome, in which he succeeded so well that on his return he was named titular Grand Vicar as a mark of confidence. In 1841, while holding the position of professor of theology at the Sorbonne, he was so severe in his lectures against the writings of Voltaire that a riot broke out among the students, and the lectures were suspended. In 1845 he ceased to be Superior of the Seminaries and Vicar General of Paris, retaining only his titular canonship of Notre Dame.

The revolution of 1848 found M. Dupanloup prepared, and as soon as it was accomplished he used his influence in opposition to the views of the socialists. From the entrance of Napoleon into the political arena he supported him, and, in return for his services, was appointed Bishop of Orleans on the 6th of April, 1849. The energy and ability he displayed in the performance of the duties attached to his new and important office gained him the favor of the government. He was a liberal in his religious views and advocated the study of the classics on an extensive scale as compatible with a Christian education. For this advocacy he was assailed with great vehemence by the *Univers*, and a sharp controversy ensued, in which other bishops took part, and which was not closed until an order came from Rome forbidding its continuance. He was appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction under the new law of 1850, and held the position two years, during which time he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

From about this time Bishop Dupanloup became famous for his writings against all attacks upon the Pope's temporalities, and engaged in a wordy warfare on the subject with Edmond About. He had previously published numerous religious works and has since then added to their number. Although an avowed supporter of what is known as the Gallican Church, his address at the Roman Catholic Congress held at Malines in September, 1864, gave great encouragement to the ultramontane party. When the troubles occurred with Pere Hyacinthe the Bishop wrote him a friendly letter, advising moderation and obedience; but, finding the Père obdurate, wrote him a second time, sharply criticising his course. At the Ecumenical Council he opposed the dogma of infallibility, but after it had been agreed to by the Council gave in his adhesion to it. What his views are on the present struggle in France the reader is already aware, and some idea may be formed from them of the side on which his influence will be cast in the coming struggle between republicanism and imperialism.

A BOSTON HORROR.

Terrible Results of Matrimonial Infelicities.

A Man Attempts Wife Murder and Then Severs His Own Head from His Body—A Ghastly Spectacle.

BOSTON, Dec. 28, 1870.

Boston has another horror, and one, too, which eclipses all its previous efforts in that line since the days of the Webster-Parkman murder. The parties connected therewith are very well related, and, until within a couple of years, have occupied a good position in society. They resided in a respectable quarter of the town, were generally well thought of, and had acquired the usual modicum of respect from their associates and neighbors. He who was the principal actor in the crime which resulted in a horrible suicide was considered an adept at the trade which he pursued for a livelihood, and, until overtaken by intemperance, was a favorite among his fellows. The terrible and literally groundless murder which he attempted is, even now, ascribed to the ravings of a maniac, without the slightest suspicion of premeditation.

THE PARTICIPANTS

in the dreadful affair were respectively Robert M. Young, a native of Boston, aged thirty-two years, and Elizabeth H., his wife, a woman of twenty-seven. She was a native of Canada, and is described as quite prepossessing in her personal appearance, although so far as is known her character is without a blemish. For ten years they have lived together at No. 111 Brighton street, having in the course of that period four children, two of whom—a boy of six years and a girl of four—are still living. Mr. Young was at one time a member of the Fire Department, and, while in the discharge of his duties, in 1867, fell from a ladder and received a severe blow on the head. Since that time, his friends say, he has never been himself, but at times has appeared insane and extremely irritable, and it is supposed this last terrible and bloody act was committed during one of these mental aberrations.

THE STORY.

From the particulars that could be gathered of the affair it seems that the two children of the unhappy couple left home yesterday afternoon to attend a Christmas party at the house of their uncle, on Poplar street, the parents promising to follow soon. As late as six o'clock both man and wife were seen at the window by some of the neighbors, and at that time they appeared to be conversing together in a pleasant manner. About eight o'clock the husband was putting on his coat to go out with his wife (who was meanwhile preparing herself for the party), when a fit of frenzy appeared to seize him, and after abusing her for some little time he procured a razor and dashed at her with the weapon in his hand. She immediately ran to the closet in the room and attempted to shut herself in, but the infuriated man was too quick for her. He succeeded in preventing her closing the door, and made several cuts at her, inflicting two or three slight wounds on the top of her head. Mrs. Young then attempted to wrest the razor from him. seizing it with her left hand so desperately as to break the handle, receiving in the meantime several cuts upon the hand, from which blood flowed freely. He then attacked her with a hatchet, and she closed in upon him to protect herself from the blows. Keeping her head so near to him that he could only strike her upon the neck. Her screams soon attracted a crowd outside the house, some of whom, fearing something of a tragic nature was transpiring inside, ran to the Third Police station, on Joy street, and also to Young's brother-in-law's, on Poplar street. Officers Fitzgerald and McNamara were quickly on the spot, followed a moment afterward by the relatives and also by other officers. On effecting an entrance to the room an awful scene presented itself, so sickening in its details that more than one strong man fainted away. The floor was entirely covered with the blood of both parties. The woman's dress was considerably torn and covered with gore; the man was also bloody. They were clinched in each other's arms, the husband still retaining his hold of the razor. Letting go his hold of the woman for an instant, the madman made another rush at his wife and cut her, and then seeing a horror-struck party of men in the room for the first time, he deliberately drew the weapon across his own throat, with such force as to sever the jugular and carotid arteries and nearly sever the head from the body. Death was instantaneous. The woman was attended by Dr. McDonald, who sewed up thirteen different cuts in her head, neck and hands; none of them were very serious, however, and the probabilities are that she will recover, thanks to her presence of mind in clinging to Young when he attempted to strike her with the hatchet, one blow of which, fairly aimed, must have killed her on the spot. The body of the man was viewed by Coroner Richardson, who deemed an inquest unnecessary. It was then given to an undertaker for burial.

The circumstances of this tragic affair have created a deep gloom in the neighborhood in which it occurred, and much sympathy and commiseration are expressed for its survivor.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Wednesday, Dec. 28—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT. SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer (Fahrenheit)	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.54	37	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	30.17	18	S. E.	Very gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.28	4	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.23	21	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.15	41	S. W.	—	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.20	9	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.15	17	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.17	44	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.07	31	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.05	24	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.12	19	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.06	13	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.01	20	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Augusta, Ga	30.05	40	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.93	24	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.95	14	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y	30.00	9	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Oswego, N. Y	29.95	7	N. E.	—	Cloudy.
Washington	29.82	3	N.	Brisk.	Snow.
New York	29.98	24	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Boston	29.68	19	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 24 | Moon sets..morn 12 00
Sun sets........ 4 40 | High water.morn 1 30

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Palmyra (Br), Brown, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Copernicus (Br), Peel, Liverpool—Busk & Jevons.
Steamship Tyrian (Br), Smith, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Grahams Polly, Burgess, Liverpool—J Atkins & Co.
Ship Joven Thomas, Henricksen, Oporto—Hagemeyer & Brunn.
Ship Annie Sise, Brien, Melbourne and Sydney—R W Cameron & Co.
Brig J L Bowen, Amsbury, Falmouth for orders—J S Ingraham & Co.
Brig Widar (Nor), Krehmann, Smyrna for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Maud (Br), O'Bryan, Kingston, Ja—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Schr Maid of the Mist, Smith, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Sloop Sophia, Hart, Bridgeport—Dackett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, NC, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark Ebenezer (Nor), Olsen, Riga 105 days via Plymouth 57 days, with hemp, to order—vessel to master. Took the southern passage and had strong variable gales; was 10 days north of Hatteras.
Bark Anna (Nor), Wingaard, Havana 16 days, in ballast, to Holmboe & Hoadley. Had heavy NW gales throughout; was 5 days north of Hatteras.
Bark James W Elwell (Br, new, 791 tons), Wren, St John, NB, 8 days, in ballast, to James W Elwell & Co. Had strong NW winds.
Brig Marguerite (Br), Merrill, Cadiz 52 days, with wine, &c, to C S Parsons. Came the southern passage and was 13 days north of lat 34, with constant gales from NW to NNW; sprung foremast and shifted cargo; no date, &c, passed the figurehead of a vessel, which had evidently been in the water a long time; Nov 13, lat 33 36, lon 24, spoke ship Arab Steed (Br), from London for Australia.
Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St Pierre, Mart, 21 days, with sugar, to Reynal & Co. Had a succession of very heavy northerly gales from lat 27, with fearfully high seas; was 8 days north of Hatteras. Dec 11, Joseph Chesterman, seaman, of England, died of consumption and was buried at sea.
Schr Dauntless (of Bangor), Coombs, Demarara 25 days, with sugar, to J M Smith & Sons—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Experienced rough weather throughout; was as far east as long 67; has been 15 days north of Hatteras, with a continuation of heavy W and NW gales; split sails, &c; Dec 25, lat 37, long 72 20, spoke schr James H Moore, from Philadelphia for Boston, with loss of sails and leaking.
Schr Napoleon, Ruion, Virginia.
Schr Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia.
Schr G B Smith, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr M E Higgins, Rich, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, Virginia for New London.
Schr Angie Predmore, Predmore, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Henry Finch, Bunnell, Alexandria 7 days, with coal. Dec 23, off Watchapreig, during a heavy NW gale, blew away foresail.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Baltimore.
Schr Enoch Moore, Appleton, Baltimore.
Schr J S Bragdon, Snow, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr James H Moore, Nickerson, Philadelphia Nov 15, for Boston, with coal, to Agnard & Bush, of that city. First part of the passage had fine weather; made the run to Vineyard Sound in 30 hours; anchored off Hyannis Dec 13, and sailed again on the morning of the 11th, and anchored same night off Chatham, in 3 fathoms of water; on the morning of the 15th blowing a heavy gale from WNW, parted chains and was blown 4 0 miles out to sea; for 6 consecutive days it blew a perfect hurricane from W to NW during the time, lost and split sails, chafed rigging badly, stove galley, lost rudder head and caused the vessel to leak at the rate of 6 00 strokes an hour; was obliged to keep the pumps going night and day to keep her from sinking; Dec 12, lat 40 23, lon 69, at 4 AM, signalized a mail steamship steering west; he bore down to us; we told him we were in a sinking condition; he paid no attention to what we said, and proceeded on his course; 25th, lat 37, lon 72 30, was spoken by schr Dauntless, Coombs, from Demerara for New York, who kindly lay by us for 23 hours, but could render us no assistance, as it was blowing fresh at the time, with a tremendous sea on and he had no spare sails; 28th, 12 M, off Fire Island, was taken in tow by pilot boat Fannie, No 17, and towed to this port. The J H M is anchored in the Lower Bay.
Schr Luola Murchison (new, 600 tons), Tottenville, SI, in ballast, to master. Will load for Wilmington, NC.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

U S revenue steamer McCulloch, from a cruise.
Schr Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland via New Rochelle for New York.
Schr Sharpshooter, Carter, Brookhaven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York for Boston.
Schr H E Willman, Verrill, Elizabethport for Portsmouth, NH.
Schr Pearl, Smith, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Senator, Crawford, New York for Boston.
Schr Watchful, Raymond, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Russia, for Liverpool; Nevada, do.
Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The machinery for the new boat Hackensack, to be run on the New Jersey Central ferry, is progressing finely towards completion. The engine will be of the vertical beam description, with a cylinder 44 inches in diameter by 10 feet stroke of piston. The boiler will be of the cylindrical character, 11 feet in diameter and 25 feet in length. This work is being done at the establishment of John McLaren, Hoboken, who is also building an engine, 18 by 36 inches, for a Mr Crawford, of this city. The same works have just finished an engine of similar dimensions, with two cylindrical boilers, for Mr Bruner, also of New York. The latter are designed for power engines in large manufacturing establishments.

The Delamater Iron Works, of this city, are rebuilding the engines of the Stevens Battery.

There were in the harbor of New York, Wednesday, Dec 28, 454 vessels, of which 78 were steamships, 65 ships, 103 barks, 65 brigs and 148 schooners.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP IVANHOE (Br), Thearle, left New Orleans 21st inst for Liverpool, and put back 22d, having, when a short distance below the city, collided with an upward bound tow, losing her cutwater, bowsprit and foremast; was compelled to return to the city for repairs.

BARK MARATHON, from Hong Kong Sept 29 for New York, which put back Oct 15 in distress, repaired and sailed for destination Nov 5. Her cargo of tea was taken by steamer from Amoy to Hong Kong.

BRIG ANNA D TORREY, from Pensacola for Boston, parted chains at Provincetown night of Dec 27 and drifted ashore. Will have to discharge deckload to get off.

BRIG SARAH L HULL (Br), Davis, from Cardiff for Galveston, put back previous to the 22d inst in a leaky condition.

BRIG AGENORA, from New York, before reported ashore on the rocks in Dublin Bay, has been floated off, and the cargo sold.

SCHR CHASE, Ingraham, at Portland 27th inst, from New York, reports: 15th inst, when 11 miles off Boone Island, encountered a heavy gale, and was driven forty miles east of George's Bank; lost flying jib and sustained considerable damage otherwise. Michael Finn was washed from the flying jibboom and drowned. On the 15th was run into by schooner Elizabeth, Capt Gray (of Rockland), from New York for Portland. The captain of the Elizabeth reported his vessel to be in a sinking condition and asked assistance, but the sea was so rough that none could be rendered. Both vessels hove to, but at daylight next morning the Elizabeth was not to be seen. She probably sank, with all on board.

SCHR UNITED STATES, Hamilton, from New York via Newbern, NC (before reported), capsized away from the wharf at Sanborn & Hoyt's sawmill, at Fernandina, at 1 AM 22d inst. She had but partly discharged her cargo of assorted merchandise, and had much of it upon deck with a lashing with lumber in order to keep her upright. The U S is the vessel which Dr Hayes abandoned in the Polar regions and which was afterwards picked up in the Pacific by a New Bedford whaler, having made the Northwest passage in safety with no one on board. Arrangements are in progress for raising her, and she will doubtless soon be afloat again.

SCHR GEORGE & EMILY, of Yarmouth, Harris, which sailed from Weehawken, NJ, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, arrived at Portland 25th inst, and reports that in a gale between Cape Cod and Thatcher's Island she carried away her boom and head gear; that she got to leeward, but finally fetched Portland Harbor, where she will make necessary repairs and then proceed to Boston.

SCHR COL HIGGINS, from Bangor for Hingham, Mass, was towed into Portsmouth, NH, 28th inst, waterlogged, after being four weeks at sea. She will be obliged to unload her cargo (lumber) for repairs.

SCHR MARY & ELIZA, Crowell, from Baltimore for Boston, before reported, went ashore night of the 23d on Sharp's Island. Capt Crowell reached Baltimore 27th inst for assistance.

SCHR BELLE BRANDON—Gloucester, Dec 27—A despatch received in town states that the schr Belle Brandon, of this port, is ashore on Long Island and will prove a total loss. She is insured.

SCHR ALQUIZAR, from Port Johnson for Boston, put into Tenant's Harbor, Me, 25th inst, with loss of deck load, sails split and other damage.

SCHR LIZZIE G TARR (fisherman, of Gloucester), before reported ashore on Owl's Head, NS, has been got off, and was taken into Halifax 27th inst.

SCHR HELEN L SIMMONS, Dyer, at Holmes' Hole, from Jacmel for Boston, had heavy weather during the passage and lost jibboom.

SCHR W H HATFIELD (Br), Hatfield, from Ship Harbor, NS, for New York, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst, lost part of deckload of lath.

SCHR E L LEONARD, Bunker, at Holmes' Hole, from Bangor for Washington, DC, lost part of deckload of lath.

SCHR ASHORE—An unknown schooner, laden with lumber, shooks, or headings, supposed bound to Baltimore, was seen ashore 27th inst on Thomas Point.

PILOT BOAT FANNIE, No 17, came in from sea yesterday. Captain Woolsey reports same day, at 9 AM, off Fire Island, made a vessel bearing S by E, with a signal of distress flying in her main rigging; run down to her, and it proved to be the schr James H Moore, from Philadelphia for Boston, with loss of sails and leaking badly; took in tow at 12 M, and brought her to this port.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 27—Bark Witch, Busley, from Hong Kong Oct 16 for Shanghae, put back leaking.

Miscellaneous.

The new fishing schooner recently built at Essex for Mr Alfred Low has been named David Burnham. She will be commanded by Capt Frank McRae.

COTTON AND TIMBER FOR LIVERPOOL.—Messrs Wilder & Fallarton yesterday cleared the ship Golconda (Br), Capt Davis, for the above port, with 3,157 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,511,9 5 lbs, valued at $231,781 76, and 69 pieces of timber, measuring 58,263 feet, valued at $777 18. Messrs T H Marshall & Bro yesterday cleared the bark Fannie J McLellan, Capt McLellan, for the above port, with 1,897 bales of upland cotton, weighing 848,718 lbs, valued at $125,742 69. Messrs Williams & Crane yesterday cleared the ship Bridgewater, Capt Sisson, for the above port, with 4,615 bales of upland cotton, weighing 2,214,625 lbs, valued at $322,619 01. Messrs Chas Green, Son & Co, on the 22d, cleared the ship Colonist (Br), Capt Welsh, for the above port, with 2,038 bales of upland cotton, weighing 974,479 lbs, valued at $146,611 88, and 75 logs of pitch pine timber, measuring 6,761 feet, valued at $330 57.—Savannah Republican, Dec 24.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 27—The steamship Nevada, which is intended to make the initial trip of Webb's line to Australia and New Zealand, is ready for sea.

LAUNCHED—Tottenville, S I, 24th inst, schr Luola Murchison, 600 tons burden, built by J S Ellis; Captain William C Jones will command her; she is owned by E S Powell and others, of this city.

Notice to Mariners.

COAST OF FLORIDA—MUSQUITO INLET.

NEW YORK, Dec 28, 1870.

Messrs Van Brunt & Slaght have a letter from New Smyrna, Fla, which says:—"The pilot has sounded the bar of Musquito Inlet several times of late, the last time on the 9th of December, and reports that the bar is very good with 10 feet at least on it, very short, with a wide basin inside, where vessels can anchor; that the channel goes on NE, and the tide sets directly out and in; that the north side banks, from the bar up, are all high and out of water at half tide, which prevents the tide running across the channel."

The Dolphin that marked Sabin's Point, Providence river, is gone; probably carried away by the ice.

Whalemen.

Bark Canton, Lapham, of NB, was within 4 days' sail of the Cape de Verde Islands Nov 11, clean; all well.

Spoken.

Ship Britannia, Webb, from London for Boston, Dec 19, lat 42 30, lon 63 30.
Schr Fred Walton, from Bucksport, Me, for New Orleans, Dec 17, off the Great Isaacs.

Foreign Ports.

AFRICA (West Coast)—Sailed from Accra Oct 28, barks Wayfarer, Tufts, for Boston; Nov 5, Dawn, Gregory, do.
At Jeliah Coffee Nov 16, bark Lemuel, Marks, for leeward.
At Sierra Leone Nov 23, brig Ann Elizabeth, Havelin, unc.
Sailed Nov 23, brig Rescue, Marshall, Boston.
ASPINWALL, Dec 14—Cleared, ship Molocka, Hawthorn, Key West.
BOMBAY, Nov 19—In port ship Jas A Wright, Morse, unc; bark Nonantum, Norton, for Calcutta (both before reported on the 12th for Callao).
FOOCHOW, Nov 3—In port ship The Caliph (Br), Ritson, for New York; bark Espeigle (Br), Way, for do.
GUADALOUPE, Dec 9—Sailed, schr Ella Hodsdon, Nickerson, Navassa and Wilmington, NC.
HONG KONG, Oct 31—Arrived, ships Osceola, Walden Whampoa; Sea Serpent, White, San Francisco; Nov 1, Nightingale, Sparrow, Whampoa; bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Newcastle, NSW.
Put back, Nov 9, leaky, bark Witch, Bursley, for Shanghae.
Sailed Nov 5, bark Marathon, Donnelly, New York (having repaired); 9th, ships Golden Fleece, Adams, Manila; Competitor, Mathews, Bangkok.
HAVANA, Dec 20—Arrived, bark Atlanta, Ricker, Greenock; 25th, steamship Allemannia, Barends, Hamburg for New Orleans.
Arrived at do 22d, steamship Columbia, Van Sice, New York via Nassau.
HALIFAX, NS, Dec 27—Arrived, steamship City of Halifax, Jamieson, St Johns, NF; bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, Bermuda.
INAGUA, Dec 10—In port schr July Fourth, Cobb (sick, but improving, having been detained 10 days).
JACMEL, Dec 4 (back date)—In port brig Alice (Br), Peterson, for New York in 8 days; schrs V J Wallace (Br), Allen, for do in 8 days; Eothen, Brandtberg, for do in 10 days.
MOVILLE, Dec 27—Arrived, steamship India, Munro, New York (Dec 13) for Liverpool and Glasgow (and proceeded).
MARTINIQUE, Dec 4—Sailed, brigs Juliet C Clark, Freethy, and Hattie E Bishop, Bacon, Turks Islands; 6th, bark Reindeer, Wellington, New York.
SHANGHAE, Nov 12—In port, ships Mary Whitridge, Cutler, for New York (full); Annie Gray (Br), More, for do, ldg; La Escocesa (Br), Evans, from Manila for San Francisco; Aureola, Ross, from Ulsalady, arrived Oct 25, disg; Simoda, Johnson, from Hakodadi, arrived 1st, do; barks Argonaut (Br), Sanderson, for New York, ldg; Yokohama, Paul, from Hong Kong, arrived Oct 25, for New York, ldg; Nellie Abbott, Jordan, from Hakodadi, arrived 10th, disg; brig Levi Stevens, Newberry, for New York, ldg.
Sailed Oct 27, ships N B Palmer, Low, New York; Nov 2d, Anglo Saxon (Br), Davidson, do; barks Morro Castle, Jewett, do; 9th, Montana, Grillin, do.
YOKOHAMA, Nov. 21—In port, ship Horatio, Hardy, for New York; bark Abby Bacon, Besson, for do.
Sailed Nov. 2, schr Julie (Br), for South Sea Islands; 7th, bark Juan Rathray, Williams, Yokoska; 9th, ships Fras A Palmer (Sail), King, Hong Kong; 10th, Min (Br), Clarke, New York; 14th schr Success (Br), Kirby, Hiogo.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 25—Arrived schrs C F Young, Richardson, Wilmington, NC; R K Vaughn, Risley, Philadelphia; J G Collyer, Crosby, Albany; Carlota, Gammett, Albany; American Chief, Snow, New York; John Price, Nickerson, New York.
26th—Arrived, bark Fredonia (Br), Burke, Fayal; schrs Mary B Dyer, Pinvere, Jan fr; E P Newcomb, Rich, do; Dictator, Wiley, do; Joseph H Huddell, Sharp, Philadelphia; Willie Harris, Merritt, Elizabethport. Below, brigs George Amos and Star; schrs Wille Harris, E B Everman, M A Whithan, J Baxter, Bonny Boat and Brandywine.
Cleared—Steamship William Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore; ship Kentuckian, Knowles, New Orleans; brig Annie Eldridge, Clifford, Cape Haytl.
Sailed, wind SW, bark Dulreland.
26th—Arrived, steamship Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool; brigs Alice M Putnam, Atwood, New Orleans; Julia E Arey, from Philadelphia; schrs C C Beurse, Hodgdon, Port Spain; Victor, from Demerara; Pomona, from Azua; Helen M Simmons, Dyer, Jacmel; Mary E Rankin, Crosby, Galveston; Lucy M Collins, Collins, Savannah; Island Belle, and Mary Brewer, New York; Robert Myhani, do.
BALTIMORE, Dec 26—Arrived, steamship Caspian (Br), Scott, Liverpool; ship Calumet, Cheever, Callao; bark Winifred (Br), Raffle, Rio Janeiro; schrs Ella L Trefathen, Emmons, New York; Adelia T Cohn, Skinner, Alexandria.
Cleared—Steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston (and sailed).
Sailed—Steamship Ottawa (Br), for Liverpool.
27th—Arrived, steamship Cuba, Dukeheart, New Orleans via Havana and Key West; brigs Golconda, Loud, Boston; Lophenia (Br), Congdon, Genoa; Atrola (Br), Ellis, Turks Island; schrs Mary C Mangum, Beveridge, Nassau; B C Crocker, Harding; Village Queen, Conkling; Helen P Jones; Julia A Berkely, Etheridge; Annie Murchie, Merrill; Lillian M Warren, Hatch; Allen Lewis, Lewis; Old Chad, McClintock, and E K Dresser, reed, New York; Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Taunton; Laura A Webb, Webb, Holmes' Hole.
Cleared—Schrs R F Hart, Hart, Galveston; E H Furber, Cobb, Portland; Sophia, Bunker, Boston; Wm Allen, Jones, New York.
Sailed—Bark Lapwing, in tow of steamer Chesapeake.
BRIDGEPORT, Dec 28—Arrived, schrs Silas Brainerd, Buell, New York; Henry B Drew, Miller, Elizabethport; Flora Temple, Savage, Port Jefferson; sloop H A Wallace, Randall, do.
CHARLESTON, Dec 23—Arrived, brig F H Kennedy, Hallett, Boston; schr Mary Farrow, Bigley, New York.
Cleared—Schr Gettysburg, Corson, New Haven.
28th—Arrived, ship Muscongus (Br), Gover, Liverpool; barks Adriatic (Br), McKenzie, Providence; Agnes Campbell (Br), Landry, Yarmouth; H G Hall, Fisk, Boston; schr E H Naylor, Philadelphia.
Off the port—Bark Yumuri (Br), Campbell, from Liverpool.
Sailed—Steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 26—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Templar (Arg), Wilson, Rio Janeiro; brig Golconda, Loud, Boston.
Passed out—Bark Princess Alexandria (Dan), Verdon, from Norfolk for St Croix.
28th—Arrived, brig Caroline (Swe), Fox, Rio Janeiro for orders.
FALL RIVER, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, Philadelphia.
26th—Arrived, schr Fountain, Bennett, New York.
GLOUCESTER, Dec 27—Arrived, schrs Saml S McKown, Parsons, and Wm Rice, Cressy, Rockland for New York; Richmond, Guptill, and Amelia, Linn, do for do; Defiance, Crockett, and Saml Knight, Tracy, do for do; F A Pike, Wooster, Perry for do; Chas C Lame, Smith, New York for Saugus.
HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 26, PM—Arrived, brig Alice M Putnam, Atwood, New Orleans for Boston; schrs Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Philadelphia for do; Mary Ella, Thomas, Salem for Baltimore; Narah, Chener, Newburyport for Newcastle, Del; J Mansfield, May, Vinalhaven for New York; Charlie & Willie, Knowlton and Bidlow, Ames, Rockland for do; E L Leonard, Bunker, Bangor for Washington, DC; Rescue (Br), Hatfield, St John, NB, for New York; W H Hatfield (Br), Hatfield, Ship Harbor, NS, for do.
Returned—Brig C H Kennedy.
Sailed—Schrs James S Watson; J W Haig.
27th, AM—Arrived and sailed, bark Ella, Lewis, New York for Portland; schrs Mary J Ward, Ward, Philadelphia for Boston; Amelia, Post, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport; Gen Grant, Johnson, Baltimore for Belfast; A K Woodward, Woodward, New York for Ellsworth.
Also sailed, brigs L L Wadsworth, Selma Alice M Putnam; schrs Mary J Adams, Burma Br, Sarah Bernice, J B Knowles, Island Belle, Walter H Thorndike, Minnehaha, David Wasson, Florence Mayo, Ringdove, Terapin, Abbie S Oakes, Flora, Lucy M Collins, Leona Hunter, Hiawatha, Ada (Br), Pomona (Br), Peace, Revolution, E G Sawyer, W D B, Lucy Jones, Bengal, Nellie C Paine, Chattanooga, Lucy K Coggswell, Rebecca Florence, Geo W Glover, R E Parker, Abbott Devereux, Sarah, Helen M Simmons, John Stockham, May Standish, Nautilus, Taylor & Mathis and Billow.
MOBILE, Dec 27—Arrived, ship Southampton, Smithwick, New York via Savannah.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec 23—Cleared, ships Lizzie Moses, Cox, Liverpool; Valparaiso (Sp), Roses, Barcelona; barks Boa (Sp), Julia, do; Lealtad (Sp), Raselli, do; Alice G (Br), Dix, Cork for orders.
In port 26th, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from Philadelphia via Havana, arrived 27th, to sail Jan 1 on her return.
NEWBERN, NC, Dec 24—Arrived, steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, New York.
NEWBURYPORT, Dec 25—Arrived, schrs Othello, Mathews, Philadelphia; E Stratton, McFadden, Bangor.
NANTUCKET, Dec 22—Arrived, schr L O Foster, Eldridge, New York.
NEW BEDFORD, Dec 25—Arrived, schrs Louisa Francis, Kelly, New York; Splendid, Putney, Hoboken; Cohasset, Gibbs, Philadelphia; Susan, Hodgdon, New York; 26th, Maggie P Smith, Grace, Georgetown, DC.
NEWPORT, Dec 26, PM—Sailed, schrs Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland for New York; James Tilden, Jordan, Ellsworth, for do; Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland for do; Caroline, Wallace, Millbridge for do; S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for do; Ocean Queen, of Noank. Also brig Wm Gordon, Fisher, from Providence for New York; schrs Light Boat, Wood, and Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Rockland for do; Ellen M Baxter, Waterman, Providence for do; Martha T Pike, Howard, Newburyport for Baltimore. Also, brig Reporter, Coombs, Calais for New York; schrs Kate Walker, Wall, Bangor for Newark; Julia Newell, McIntire, Camden for New York; Georgietta (new, 141 tons), Lord, of and from Ellsworth for New York; William Watson, Hunter, Philadelphia for Boston; Aken T Miner, Miner, Poughkeepsie for Wareham.
25th PM—Arrived, schrs Pe'la Hodgkins, Barnard, from Portland for Tangier; Geo S Fogg, Smith, Providence for do; Wm F Phelps, Cranmer, do for Philadelphia; C J Atwood, Burroughs, Boston for Wicomico; R S Young, Hatch, Wellfleet, for Tangier; Expedite, Racket, and Mansfield, Achorn, Providence for New York; Saml Gilman, Kelley, do for Baltimore; Mary M Murray, Gloucester for do; Estelle, Higgins, Newcastle, Del, for Newburyport; Emeline Haight, Avery, do for Portsmouth, NH; Exeter, Pendleton, Weehawken for Boston.
Returned—Schrs David Faust, T W Thorne, Isaac Anderson, Martha P King.
26th P M—Arrived, schr Jesse Hart, 2d, Hart, from Alexandria for Boston.
NEW HAVEN, Dec 28—Arrived, schrs Annie May, Parker, and Jos S Hewitt, Forster, Philadelphia; Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport; Baltimore, Larder, do; T C Lyman, Hill, Hoboken; C F Stickney, Mathers, Georgetown; Miranda, Hardey, Virginia; Casper Lawson, Hull, New York; Wm Gray, do; Jas Buchanan, ——.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 27—Arrived, bark Silvia (Nor), Olsen, Havana; schr Ruth H Baker, Levering, Pensacola; Ocean Wave, Moore, Boston; West Wind, Townsend, Bristol.
Cleared—Schr David Collins, Townsend, Mobile.
28th—Arrived, steamer Hunter, Providence; schr Edith May, New York. Below, brig W Welsh, from Pensacola.
The City Ice Boat No 1, Capt Mason, left the city at noon yesterday and proceeded down; found the river full of ice, the Schuylkill being frozen over; proceeded up and broke the ice as far as Point Breeze and took the ship Waterloo in tow and brought her up to Greenwich Point.
LEWES, Del, Dec 27, AM—In harbor, brig Velocity, for Port Spain, and 10 schooners. Wind SW, light.
4:30 PM—Danish ship passing in at 2 PM; also a bark brig; vessels in bay unchanged. Wind SSW.
PORTLAND, Dec 27—Arrived, brigs Milwaukee, Brown, New York; Morancy, Hill, Elizabethport; schr Virginia, Small, Philadelphia.
Cleared—Brigs San Carlos, Parker, Matanzas; Ella Maria, Perry, Havana.
28th—Arrived, bark Ella, Lewis, New York.
PROVINCETOWN, Dec 27—At anchor, ship Wm Woodbury, from Calcutta.
PROVIDENCE, Dec 26—Arrived, schrs Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk; George Fales, Hall, Baltimore; Freddie L Porter, Small, do; Eva Bell, Somers, Philadelphia; James A Parsons, Young, do; Hattie M Howes, Howes, Elizabethport; Sea Nymph, Conley, Port Johnson; Frank Maria, Wood, do; Silver Bell, Newton, Weehawken; Prince Leboo, Eldridge, New York.
Sailed—Schrs Lizzie Maul, Buhler, Philadelphia; Thos P Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.
27th—Arrived, schrs Annie Magee, Woodland, Philadelphia; George Savage, Nye, Port Johnson; Emily, Pertain, Jersey City.
Sailed—Schrs Henry Castoff, Dumont, Baltimore; Charles E Smith, Manser, Philadelphia; Mary Riley, Riley, do; L S Levering, Corson, do; Pointer, Baker, New York.
RICHMOND, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Annie V Bergen, Thompson, New York.
Sailed—Schrs Adelbert, Farnham, and Nellie Brown, Higgins, Boston; H Nichols, Dupuy, New York.
Sailed from City Point 24th, brig Johanna (NG), Aherns, Bahia for orders.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 27—Sailed, ship Glendevon (Br), Dinley, Queenstown; bark Woodhall (Br), Whittle, Liverpool.
Cleared 19th, ship Magnet, Crosby, Manzanillo.
Sailed 19th, ship Malabar (Fr), Outra (from Port Discovery), Callao; brig Queen of the Fleet (Br), Balmanno, Rio Janeiro.
SAVANNAH, Dec 22—Arrived, schr M M Rogers, Allen, Boston.
Sailed—Bark Henry Palmer (Br), Brennan, Maryport.
23d—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New York; bark Clementina (Sp), Havana.
Sailed—Ship City of Montreal, Dagget, Liverpool; brig Morning Star, Grozier, Bremen.
26th—Arrived, steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, New York; schr L A Danenhower, Philadelphia.
27th—Arrived, ship Gaspee, Emerson, Phenix Islands; bark Fish, Maryport; brig Mary C Roosevelt, Boston; schrs T G Smith, Charleston; Irrepressible, do; W Miller, Norfolk; R W Colby, Richmond; W R Beebe, New York; Francis Satterly, Wood's Hole.
Cleared—Schrs H G Morton, Jacksonville; Robert Caldwell, Satilla River.
28th—Arrived, steamships Montgomery, Faircloth, and San Salvador, Nickerson, New York; schr Jessie S Clark, Baltimore.
Cleared—Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, New York; Alhambra, Boston; ship N Mosher (Br), Mosher, Bremen; brigs E H Rich, Satilla River to load for Havana; Minnie Abbe, Montevideo to await orders.
SALEM, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, Lanesville for New York.
Sailed—Schr Hero, Kelly, New York.
25th—Sailed, schr Porto Rico.
26th—Arrived, schrs Lizzie Smith, Gorham, Tangier; E H Davis, Hatch, and G P Trigg, Linnekin, Newcastle, Del, for Danvers; May Day, Adams, Elizabethport.
STONINGTON, Dec 26—Arrived, schrs Sarah E Nash, New York; Antecedent, Pendleton, New Haven for do; Perine, Sheffield, Hoboken for Pawtucket.
WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 21—Cleared, brig H G Ford, Drinkwater, Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST.
For Holiday Presents
and Housekeeping Purposes, until January 1, 1871.
The entire stock of the undersigned, comprising the choicest selections in Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and House Furnishing Goods of all kinds.
China and Glassware.
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments of all kinds; Children's Carriages, Sleighs; Club Skates and a host of other useful and beautiful Articles.
The whole to be sold without reserve, at an
Immense Reduction in price,
which is marked in plain figures on each article.
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BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN GENUINE JET JEWELRY, of every description, suitable for holiday presents. E. MYERS, Manager, 687 Broadway.

CONNOLLY'S AMERICAN LAVA WARE. First premium awarded at American Institute Fair, 1870. Small patent Cuspadores.
The cheapest and best parlor spittoon ever invented.
Saves your carpets from being spoiled.
Sold at all the principal china stores.
Beware of imitations.
Wholesale only at the manufactory, 218 Pearl street.

EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES TO STRENGTHEN and improve the sight. Opera, Field and Marine Glasses. SEMMONS, Optician, 687 Broadway.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Natural Flowers in baskets and all other designs on hand for New Year's by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 1,213 Broadway.

PERFECT VENTILATION CAN BE OBTAINED BY the application of Hynes' Patent Ventilator, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys; we warrant a cure or no pay. Salesroom 21 Cortlandt street, N. Y. W. N. ABBOTT.

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CHINA.

THE SITUATION AT TIEN-TSIN.

Movements of the United States Squadron.

Action of the English and French Authorities.

Foreign Residents Will Not Leave Tien-tsin—The United States Squadron—Determination of Admiral Rodgers—Expected Arrival of Troops—Treaties with the Chinese—The United States Minister Unpopular.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 12, 1870.

Contrary to our expectations there is now a fair prospect that it will not become necessary for foreign residents at Tien-tsin to abandon that port for the ensuing winter. Admiral Rodgers and his fleet have arrived, and, happily, he comes unhampered by instructions like those which of late have fettered the action of British naval authorities. Foreigners will not be expelled from, nor massacres take place at, any port where one of his fleet may be stationed. But the continued occupation of Tien-tsin by foreigners is assured by the action of the British government, which has decided on supporting the French in demanding the punishment of the mandarins who instigated the massacre of June last.

In consequence of this decision a body of troops are looked for from India at Tientsin before the river becomes blockaded by ice, and mercantile establishments will not be broken up, but women and children will be sent to this port and Chefoo pending the occupation of the former port by British soldiers. No foreign force that could be sent to Tien-tsin this season would be able to withstand the overwhelming numbers that could be arrayed against them by the Chinese, a large portion of whom have been drilled by English officers.

Treaties with the Chinese, as with the Apaches, are of no value unless backed by a display of force. Of this the British government has, greatly against its will, become convinced. If our Legation at Pekin has not erred in its despatches to the State Department, our government certainly co-operate with that of the British in espousing the French cause.

That the Chinese government will accede to the demands of the French, now that England has endorsed them, seems probable from its readiness to conciliate the United States. This has been shown by the invitation which the mandarins at Tungchau have been compelled to extend to the American missionaries whom they virtually expelled from that port.

Of late the country has been quiet as regards foreigners, and native Christians have suffered no serious molestation. A Roman Catholic mission establishment near the Poyang Lake and a Protestant chapel near Canton have, however, been demolished by mobs, from which missionary societies may learn that the "Shining Cross" which the Burlingame Mission described as being welcome is destined to encounter a stout resistance ere it can be planted in the land of Confucius.

Governor Seward is expected to arrive in a few days from Japan. We are preparing to welcome the veteran and patriotic statesman by a banquet. He will probably visit Pekin and smoke a pipe with Prince Kung. As for an interview with the young Emperor it were sheer profanity to propose it yet; until the Chinese are compelled to yield the audience question we must be content to be regarded, officially at least, as "barbarians."

Americans in China are not hard to please. They are always satisfied with the officers sent to this country as their representatives of the republic, unless there are evident signs of unfitness for the proper discharge of their duties. Unfortunately, at the present crisis, we have in the ex-Governor of California a gentleman who has been here just long enough to demonstrate his utter unfitness as American Minister to China.

Disaffection towards Mr. Lowe is universal from his silence and inactivity in the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre. The Shanghae *News Letter*, the American organ, expresses the general sentiment in saying:—"We have no right, perhaps, to expect that the American Minister to China should have either ability or experience, but we have a right to expect that he will not be guilty of gross negligence and wanton disregard of duty." When our Minister should have been at Tien-tsin, studying for himself the circumstances which led to the destruction of American property, the danger of assassination to which our countrymen were exposed and the extermination of innocent and worthy French citizens, he was enjoying himself at the Hills. The least he should have done was to have ordered the available ships of the Asiatic squadron to the scene of destruction without delay. That he failed to do so was not wholly his fault. On his arrival in China he found an American Consul at Tientsin whom he was bound to consider trustworthy, but that gentleman was an insolvent English merchant, and an employé of the Chinese government, and gave such a version of the massacre as to mislead the Minister. That this was the case we have a right to assume, inasmuch as in his communications to the newspapers he palliated, almost justified, the murder of the Sisters of Mercy, and lampooned the persecuted American missionaries. Confiding in such consular misrepresentations the Minister allowed himself to become a mere cipher at Pekin, and a cipher he will no doubt remain to the end of the chapter. Mr. Lowe is the only foreign representative at Pekin who did not repair to Tien-tsin to make personal investigation into the causes and character of the attempt that was made to exterminate the entire foreign community at that port.

The Action of the French Authorities in China—Execution of the Murderers—Departure of an Ambassador to France—His Antecedents—Rebuilding of the American Chapel—Movements of Mr. Seward—Amusements at Shanghae.

SHANGHAE, Nov. 13, 1870.

The communications from the HERALD'S "Own" in Europe must be of such absorbing interest that a correspondent in China can hardly hope for a hearing. Perhaps, however, the fact that the fall of imperialism in France has moulded and directed the course of Chinese history may secure for us a degree of consideration by persons materially affected by the result of the Franco-Prussian conflict.

The mission of Imperial France in China was religious propagandism. Republican France, on the other hand, is likely to regard the Chinese question from a purely political standpoint, and thus it has come to pass that the revolution which we in China thought would be effected by France in avenging the Tien-tsin massacre is postponed *sine die*.

Prince Kung, the Chinese Secretary of State, and M. Rochechouart, French Chargé d'Affaires, aware of the changes which Von Moltke's strategy have effected in France, have negotiated accordingly, and according to present prospects the Tein-tsin tragedy will lead to no great disaster to China. Money will be the basis of the amicable arrangement that is now proposed. A public circular addressed by M. Rochechouart to the French consuls in China gives us accurate and recent information respecting the action of the Pekin government in relation to the massacre of the French community at Tein-tsin. We there see what the Chinese will not do and what they have done to expiate that offence.

They will not behead the three officials who are mainly responsible for that ghastly outrage. One of these guilty men, the most culpable of the trio, is fully exonerated from blame, much to the chagrin of the foreigners at Tein tsin, who have no doubt of his having plotted the assassination. The other two have been degraded and banished to the Amour—Chinese Siberia. It may be well doubted if even that mild punishment will be carried out.

Life for life being a fundamental maxim of the criminal code, twenty heads have been taken off that France may see that China can act on the square on an emergency. Some of the men thus executed were, no doubt, really guilty of murdering Frenchmen, but the majority were evidently paid to personate the assassins. It is none of the foreigner's business, argue the Chinese, whom we behead if we give life for life. Thirty taels is sometimes sufficient to procure a substitute for a condemned criminal. Five hundred was the liberal amount which was awarded by the government to each of the twenty men who were beheaded to appease the wrath of France. Besides this, they were treated as patriots who were immortalizing themselves for the public weal. Their several heads were carefully sewed to their shoulders; they had an honorary interment, and are likely to have a temple erected to them, in which they will receive divine honors—*pour encourager les autres!* In the next place the sum of 250,000 taels is offered as an indemnity for the lives lost and 210,000 taels compensation for property destroyed. Finally, an ambassador has been despatched to France, whose principal duty will be to show that the beheading of the inculpated mandarins would cause great embarrassment to China. This reads well enough; but when one learns that Chung-How has been designated to that mission one is astounded. Chung-How! the Governor, the civil and military commander at Tien-tsin at the time of the massacre, who was importuned by the English Consul three different times to correct the misrepresentations which were exasperating the people to madness, and yet allowed the excitement to continue until it culminated in a Bartholomew's day; who was present when the French Consul was slain; who witnessed the indescribable sufferings of the Sisters, and who suffered the slaying and burning to proceed without summoning a constable or soldier to suppress the rising! The selection of such a man as Ambassador to France is wholly inexplicable, and the more difficult to comprehend as the French Chargé d'Affaires informs us it was at his request that that appointment was made. I regret to add that yesterday, on his arrival, he was rudely assaulted by foreigners here; his appearance at an earlier date would have cost him his life, so strong is the feeling against him. Shanghae has not a very good name abroad, and this occurrence is likely to do us great discredit. Certainly the Ambassador must have felt that we at least are barbarians. The French Chargé d'Affairs writes in reference to the action of the Chinese government that he "neither approves nor disapproves of this programme," which, however, has been carried into effect, and, pending the issue of the Chinese mission to France, cannot prejudge the final action of his government.

We cannot discover what advantage can accrue to France by this change of venue from Pekin to Paris. To us in China the change appears to be in the way of self-stultification. He believes, however, that "there is no danger of having a renewal in other parts of China of the fearful events at Pekin." Were he at some of the principal cities his belief would be different. No doubt the Pekin mandarins would do much to avert sanguinary outbreaks, as they know that punishment of some kind is sure to follow; but the populace have yet to be convinced that foreigners cannot be slain with impunity. Life is less secure now than it was before the massacre, and thus we have little to thank diplomacy for.

The American and English Legations at Pekin have endured much obloquy for alleged supineness touching the Tien-tsin affair, but the French representative testifies that all the heads of the Legations loyally co-operated with him in all his attempts to obtain redress.

The chapel of the American Mission is being rebuilt at the expense of the Chinese government, and the edifices of the English missionaries, also destroyed in the riot, will soon be restored. The re-erection of the Catholic cathedral will be delayed until the French government effects a final arrangement of pending questions with China.

The poor native Christians who were slain or plundered because of their connection with foreigners are not thought of in these proceedings of the Chinese authorities. They were Chinese, and the government holds that it may do what it lists with its own.

By our last advices from the North, we learn that Mr. Seward and party left Tien-tsin *en route* for Pekin on the 27th ult. The presence of so large a party, and especially the music discoursed by the Colorodas band, quite enlivened that quiet little place. They will be received at the Russian Legation, the accommodations of the American Legation being far beneath the requirements of the occasion. Balls and rumors of balls are on the tapis at Pekin, which for a few weeks will be very gay; but all who do not mean to hybernate at the capital must soon quit it to evade the ice blockade, which will quickly set in.

Among the amusements in which we at Shanghae indulge are rowing and sailing. The yearly regatta of the rowing club took place a few days ago, and, as usual, there was a good deal of rivalry between American and English rowers. Although on four previous occasions Americans were victors three times, our English friends undertook to dispute our aquatic supremacy, but again the Americans came in ahead. Then followed our races, in which Englishmen excel. We have also athletic sports, in some of which John Chinaman bears off the palm—for instance, in racing with wheelbarrows. Wheelbarrows are the hacks of this settlement, the streets being thronged with them, having one, two or three passengers on them. In racing our sailors are allowed to take a ride, and it is amusing to see how often the wheelbarrows capsize, spilling the tars and placing their carriers in the rear.

JAPANESE PROGRESS.

[From the Japanese Gazette, Nov. 24.]

The government is continuing its efforts at consolidation; and, notwithstanding doubts expressed in many quarters, we believe successfully. The affairs in which foreigners are more particularly interested are all progressing apace. The railway works are beginning to make quite a show at several points between Jeddo and Yokohama, and we are informed that the Engineer-in-Chief has been instructed by the government to proceed with the preparatory surveys of the more extended line. At Osaka the Mint is nearly completed, and is a remarkably handsome and solid freestone building—the first of its class ever built in Japan. The machinery will soon be in complete working order, but it is hazardous to say when it will commence work. The lighthouses are being pushed forward with all the speed possible, and they are of a quality as to construction and lights that would do credit to any country. Altogether there will be eighteen lights on the Japanese coast, two being lightships. Three of the lighthouses are under the superintendence of a French engineer, M. Verny, chief of the arsenal at Yokoska; the remainder under Mr. Brunton, engaged for the government of Japan by her Britannic Majesty's government for this particular work, but who, since his arrival in Japan, has done the community and government good service in a variety of ways in which his engineering skill could be useful. It is under his advice and supervision that the settlement of Yokohama is being drained and the streets made. He has also presented a scheme for lighting the settlement, which the government have professed themselves willing to carry out so far as the provision of lamp posts is concerned; but the tardiness with which the community agrees as to the means of raising funds for the illumination delays this most desirable and really necessary work. There are fears on the part of many, and we confess that they are apparently well founded, that the issue of an unlimited quantity of kinsats (paper money), while it enables the government to show a great amount of spirit outwardly, must be acting injuriously on the financial prospects of the empire; for it is generally understood that neither themselves nor any other persons have an exact knowledge as to the quantity issued, and the worst consequences might be apprehended if the public lost confidence in their ruler and his ministers. At present the people of Jeddo and Yokohama like paper just as well as silver money.

A FULL-BLOODED BORDER RUFFIAN.

Wholesale Murder in Wyoming Territory—Martin L. Eastwood, of Rochester, N. Y., One of the Victims.

[From the Cheyenne (Wyoming Territory) Tribune, Dec. 19.]

Mr. William Parks, in partnership with Mr. Edward Creighton, of Omaha, purchased last fall some 3,500 head of stock cattle at Schuyler, Neb., and, bringing them by way of Pine Bluff, reached Horse Creek on the 5th of November. Here he had built a large corral and comfortable cabin, and intended to establish himself in the stock business, and was making arrangements to return to Omaha to spend the approaching holidays. He had with him eleven men, consisting of one foreman, John Brackpool, one cook and nine herdsmen. Among the latter was the murderer, Herbert Filmore Nourse. On Tuesday morning, the day the murders were committed, the foreman directed six of the herdsmen, Nourse among them, to take their ponies and look after the cattle as usual. Nourse complained of not feeling well and was left in camp, the foreman taking his place. The remaining three herdsmen were directed to dig a well near the cabin. During the morning Nourse occupied his bunk most of the time, taking the opportunity, when all were out, to secure all the guns and pistols in the cabin, which he secreted in his bunk. He had thus secured five revolvers and two Henry rifles. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon Mr. Parks, Nourse and three of the other men were in the cabin. Nourse had been talking of a settlement, had made his own statements, which Mr. Parks said were correct, after which he went to his bunk and Parks turned to the table, where he was writing with his back towards Nourse, who then levelled a revolver without being seen, and shot Parks through the head. He died instantly. The other men seeing what had been done, one of them, Seymour Robb, sprang for his revolver and found it gone, at which Nourse fired at him and missed him. Another man, H. F. Tilley, not comprehending the state of affairs, attempted to assist Mr. Parks, who had fallen to the floor, when Nourse snapped a revolver at him, not five feet from his head. The three men finding their position rather critical, being without arms, beat a hasty retreat out of the house, closely followed by Nourse, who fired at Tilley immediately after reaching the door. Tilley saved his life this time by dodging behind a cart that stood near by, which received the ball. The two men that were working in the well, hearing the firing, came out and started for the house. Nourse fired at the one in advance, Andrew Mattice, the ball taking effect in the left breast above the heart, and coming out below the shoulder blade. Mattice and his companion, Martin Lee Eastwood, then turned to run, when Nourse fired at Eastwood, striking him in the small of the back, inflicting a wound that proved fatal in about four hours. Nourse then went into the house, and after some time had elapsed, Tilley, who had already miraculously escaped, having been shot at once and snapped at once, with more pluck than discretion, entered the house where Nourse seemed to be engaged in examining Mr. Parks' pockets. Nourse arose from behind the corpse and snapped a revolver at Tilley, and followed him out of the house. He succeeded in eluding Nourse by closing the door after him. Turning quickly round the corner of the house, Nourse with two revolvers started up the creek in the direction the other men were known to be. One of the men followed him, and when some four miles away from the house, Nourse met one of the herdsmen, Atlas Parsons, and fired at him. Parsons being on horseback easily made his escape. Nourse returned to the house after several hours, during which time the foreman, Mr. John Brackpool, had returned. As Nourse approached the house Brackpool presented a carbine, and would have shot him, but he threw up his hands and begged for his life, saying that he was guilty and that he had no pistols. The men took him into the house, tied and watched him until the Sheriff arrived and took him into custody.

Mr. William Parks was a bachelor, about thirty-six years old, and a native of Indiana. Martin Lee Eastwood, who died about four hours after he was shot, was a native of Rochester, N. Y. He had no family, and but little was known of his history. Andrew Mattice, a youth nineteen years old, was shot through the chest, inflicting a very dangerous and painful wound, but bids fair to recover. He is from Montgomery county, Iowa, where his parents reside.

The Rochester *Democrat* says:—The Martin Lee Eastwood, alluded to in the above, is the same person who murdered a drover named Brairton, nearly fourteen years ago, near Deep Hollow. If we remember rightly, he struck Brairton on the head with a club, and he died shortly afterwards from the injuries he received. Eastwood was arrested and had two different trials for murder, but was convicted of manslaughter. On his first conviction his counsel, Mr. Hovey, demanded a new trial, on the ground that one of the jurymen left the juryroom for the purpose of taking a drink. The second trial was granted and he was again convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to Auburn State Prison for the term of seven years. After serving out his term he returned to this city and then went West.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Next Presidency—The Northwest on Hoffman.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, organ of the democracy of the Northwest, gives the following in its leading editorial columns without comment:—

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in commenting on the article in the New York *Leader* in regard to the "next Presidency," says:—"If the disavowal of Presidential aspirations, made by the friends of Governor Hoffman in his behalf, is official, we may regard it as an act of wisdom. Governor Hoffman is too young a man to risk a doubtful scramble for the democratic nomination, and it should be his care to keep out of the way until he can see a sure thing in the White House. Tammany is not as strong as it is thought to be. It has been made to seem stronger than it is by the radicals, who think it is unpopular, and, therefore, wish to place it in the ascendant as a democratic element. Their intrigue has been obvious all along; but, nevertheless, it will be prudent for Governor Hoffman to hold off for a while yet."

Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President.

Referring to the suggestion that ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, be placed on the democratic ticket for Vice President, the Augusta *Chronicle* of the 24th inst. says:—

We believe that Governor Johnson would give strength to the ticket in the West, where he is most favorably known as a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Douglas. The friends of the latter who were drawn into the republican party by the force of the war current which swept over the West in 1861-62 would be glad to have a bridge over which they could quietly and honorably return to the old fold. The name of Governor Johnson on the democratic ticket for Vice President would enable thousands of the Douglas war democrats to renew their allegiance to their old party without a sacrifice of feeling. They know that Governor Johnson opposed, with the whole weight of his powerful intellect and personal influence, the unfortunate split at Charleston, and that he sacrificed himself in accepting the second place on the Douglas ticket in 1861. They also know that he strenuously opposed the secession movement in the South, and, as a member of the Georgia State Convention, was active and zealous in his efforts to prevent the passage of the secession ordinance.

The name of Governor Johnson, it is hardly necessary to add, will give universal satisfaction to all the Southern States. Indeed, his candidacy would arouse and stimulate an enthusiasm among our people which has not been witnessed since the memorable canvass of Polk and Clay in 1844. He is the choice of the entire South, and, we believe, will be entirely acceptable to the democracy of the Middle and Eastern States.

What a Republican Organ Wants to Know.

[From the New Orleans Republican, Dec. 23.]

SHALL WE HOLD OUR OWN?

Governor Hoffman, of New York, is run by Jim Fisk, Boss Tweed and Alderman Sweeny. This trio controls Tammany Hall, of which Tweed is the sachem and Fisk the factotum, and Tammany Hall controls New York. The South will be invited to invest this noble band of New York democrats with the full control of the United States government at the next election, and after that we shall be fed on promises and theories, while the drift of all national legislation will be to assist Tammany and its schemes. The pool is almost made up, and the game only waits for the South to put herself in opposition to the West, with which she is identified in interest, when the result will be announced as a grand national demand for Hoffman.

CUSTOM HOUSE POLITICS.

Gossip of the Rotunda—A Clerk Comments on Cabinet Changes—Murphy Master of the Situation in New York.

Of all the federal offices in this city the Custom House possesses the greatest attractions for impecunious republicans. It is the alpha and omega of local republican endeavor, the bright and shining light that illumines the path of those who step to the "music of the Union" party and those who march with them in the campaign against the metropolitan powers that be. It is the focus of hope for the politically destitute, the city of refuge for the disappointed of the party, who at present control it. Cabinets may split into fragments; the policy of the President may appear inscrutable; but while a friend of the administration holds the position of Collector

THE DARK CORRIDORS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE

will surely be blocked by the friends and adherents of rival factions.

Cognizant of these facts, which, by the way, hold good with reference to all other federal offices, a HERALD reporter yesterday visited the Custom House for the purpose of interrogating Collector Murphy on certain matters. The Collector was not to be seen, but certain of his subordinates were found to be ready and willing to disclose their views on men and measures. It is due to them, however, to state that they were not aware that their opinions would be given to the public.

Entering by a side door the reporter bowed himself into the good graces of several officials, and being well known was introduced to a number of expectant office-holders, friends and supporters of the rival Senators. After some few remarks on the condition of the thermometer, fully agreed to by the waiting politicians, the conversation turned on the disruption of the republican party, as indicated in late Washington despatches. The young, confident, shock headed and somewhat perverse radical office-holder who was for the time being the reporter's own particular meat, declined to say in what manner he would upset the pretensions of the leading men of the country, and waxed wildly abusive and gently sarcastic in response to meekest questions. Being closely interrogated; however, he said that it was the opinion of his party (Twenty-third street and Twenty-second street) and his own opinion also, that everything was all O. K. The pet schemes of the

NEW YORK TRIBULATION

were sure to come to grief; its wails in politics, its howls for protection, its rank abuse in superfluous adjectives of everybody not long haired; its condemnation of everything not foul, strange or unnatural, had disgusted the entire party, he said, and it could not now influence anybody in Washington or here to regard its mandates. The Tribulation, said that fine specimen of radicalism, is powerless here, and its suggestions are the burden of all the sarcastic wit heard within these halls.

There is no news whatever here. We are all hard at work doing our business, the Collector is respected by every one with whom he is brought in contact through business relations, and, relieved from the impertinent interference of professional politicians I think we can get on very well. "Now look here," said this auburn-haired office-holder, as the reporter, conscious that he had gained no information, and that there was

NO NEWS

to glean, was moving towards the door, "Fenton and Conkling may fight, and local republican leaders worry about the Custom House, but as long as Grant is President and Murphy is Collector the machinery of the customs is bound to run smoothly, and the revenue is sure to be collected."

PERSONAL NOTES.

General Burnside is in Boston.

Two heroes of the war of 1812 reside in Winneshiek county, Iowa—William and Cyrus Smith.

J. J. Wright, colored, has been re-elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

During the three years of Mayor Shurtleff's administration in Boston he has never been absent from the city except on official business.

Hon. Oscar Turner, of Paducah, Ky., has positively declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the democratic nomination for Governor.

Mayor Aguilar, of Los Angeles, California, is a Spaniard, and does not speak or write the English language. He sends his messages to the Common Council in Spanish, and has them read by an interpreter.

The Rev. William A. Drew is the oldest clergyman in Augusta, having been in the ministry fifty years, and the oldest editor in Maine, having occupied the chair editorial thirty-two years.

It is reported that the Rev. J. A. M. Chapman will next spring exchange his Boston pastorate for one in Brooklyn, and that the Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Wilmington, Del., will succeed him in Grace Church.

The Machias *Republican* says Mrs. Clara H. Nash, of Columbia Falls, Washington county, Me., has been appointed a justice of the peace and quorum. Mrs. Nash has been studying law for some time, and report says she is intending to practice in connection with her husband, F. C. Nash, Esq., of that place.

The Rev. Mr. Strong, who was seriously injured, with Rev. Mr. Stone, at Hartford, on Friday evening last, and was reported to have died of his injuries the same night, we are most happy to be able to report, to-day, "hopefully convalescent." The report was current on Friday night in Hartford that Mr. Strong was dead, and was believed because it came directly from the Asylum, where he was. But it seems that it was the effects of chloroform, which were mistaken for death, and that there is now good reason to hope that he may entirely recover.

THE JOHNSON HOMICIDE.

The Fatal Negro Affray in Broome Street on the Day of the Farragut Obsequies.

Testimony for the Prosecution—Statement of the Alleged Murderer—Summing Up of Counsel and Verdict.

Thomas Sentenced to be Hanged on the 17th of February Next.

The trial of John Thomas, accused of the murder of Walter Johnson on the 30th of September last, was commenced yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardozo sitting on the bench. There was only a slim attendance in the court room, and very many of those colored people, drawn there through special interest in the trial, both the murdered man and the alleged murderer being colored men. The prisoner, a stalwart mulatto, with low forehead and beetle brows, and yet a general expression not altogether displeasing, was seated by Mr. John A. Goodlet, his counsel.

EMPANNELLING A JURY.

Nearly an hour and a half was consumed in empanelling a jury. The following were the jurors finally selected:—Henry Arden, Stephen Bogart, William Alexander Smith, Henry Queripel, Jr., Horatio D. Van Syckle, Morris Brainard, Titus M. Lent, George W. Walker, James Bryce, Jr., Henry V. Ryder, Horace Doty and Alphonso J. Lafarge. The jurors were all white men.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Garvin, the District Attorney, in his usual clear and comprehensive manner, gave the jury a succinct statement of the facts of the killing. He insisted the killing was a clear case of deliberate and unprovoked murder, and believed that the evidence would fully sustain the indictment. Next followed hearing the

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

Harrison Halsey was the first witness called, and, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—I reside at No. 51 Watts street; I was at work on the day of the killing of Walter Johnson; the deceased caught me around the neck and said, "I am going to kill Thomas and then blow my brains out;" I told him he had better go home; this was about six o'clock in the evening; I went into a barber shop, and while there heard a pistol shot; I went out into the street, but did not see who fired the pistol; the deceased was a cook; this was on the night of the 30th of September last.

Cross-examination—When the prisoner told me he was going to kill Johnson I told him he had better go home; the prisoner was in a passion; he did not tell me what put him in a passion; I cannot tell whether he was drunk; I have known the prisoner fifteen years; I have never had any difficulty with him and have no unfriendly feelings toward him; I never heard of his being a great fighter or kicker; the deceased was about six feet tall; I am not sure whether I saw Walter Johnson that day; I had drunk nothing that day; I did not see the prisoner before six o'clock in the evening, as far as I remember; this is all I know of this matter; I asked the prisoner why he was going to kill the deceased, and he would not tell me; we talked about five minutes; the prisoner was crying, but did not halloo; I had always thought him a mild-tempered man; I had never known him to be in a quarrel.

TESTIMONY OF NELSON CRAWFORD.

Nelson Crawford, sworn—I was acquainted with the deceased, but only knew the prisoner by sight; between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of the 30th of September, as I was passing the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, I heard the prisoner using very threatening language; he said to the deceased, "You followed me all last night, for you mean to murder me;" afterwards the deceased said, "I will fight you if you want to;" two or three minutes afterwards I heard the report of a pistol, and then saw Johnson lying on his back; I saw no pistol in the prisoner's hands; he died in less than five minutes; blood came from his breast, and, I think, from his mouth.

Cross-examination—My attention was first called to the parties in Brome street; I heard the threatening language; I was directly opposite them, across the street; the prisoner said, "I heard that you followed me all night with a knife;" this threatening language I know was uttered by the prisoner; the deceased said, "If you want to fight me do so, but take your hands out of your pocket;" I told a man named Church "he means mischief;" the deceased said, "I will pay for a room if you will fight me, but you must take your hands out of your pocket;" I had known the deceased about six years, and the prisoner about a year; I was not intimate with the deceased; I have no unfriendly feelings towards the prisoner; I noticed that the prisoner had one hand in his pocket; I know Church was acquainted with the deceased; the prisoner was not crying; I never heard of the deceased kicking men's hats off their heads for wagers; I did not hear the deceased tell the prisoner he would shoot him.

John Church, sworn—On the evening of the killing of Johnson I was in Lynch's liquor store and heard the prisoner and deceased talking in a loud voice; Johnson said to Thomas, "Take your hands out of your pocket; I am willing to fight you, only keep your hands out of your pocket;" the previous witness asked me to take Johnson away; very soon the prisoner stepped back several feet, and, drawing a pistol, shot the deceased; I saw him draw the pistol, saw the flash, heard the report and saw the deceased fall; a little while after this the prisoner was arrested.

Cross-examination—This was on the evening of the day of the Farragut procession; I first met the deceased in the morning; we took two drinks together and then separated; I made no arrangements to meet him that night; I cannot say that either the prisoner or deceased was under the influence of liquor; I was an acquaintance of the deceased, and nothing more; the shooting was opposite the liquor saloon No. 511 Broome street; I did not see the deceased make any motion to strike the prisoner.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. BURTON.

Wm. E. Burton, sworn—I knew the deceased and also know the prisoner; I have been the shipmate of both of them; about half-past eight o'clock on the evening of September 30 I was in Lynch's liquor saloon, corner of Broome and Thompson street; the prisoner came in and asked if I had seen Walter Johnson; he said he had been looking for him; I told him I had been with Walter seeing the procession, and left him up town, in the Twentieth ward, he did not appear to be particularly excited; I went away about half an hour, and when I came back the prisoner and the deceased were having an altercation in the street; soon the prisoner drew a pistol and shot the deceased; after firing the pistol the prisoner ran off in the direction of Laurens street; Johnson did not speak after he fell; he bled a little from the mouth; I did not see Church.

Cross-examined—I was about eight feet away when the firing took place; I do not know what the trouble between them was.

MISS THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

Grace Ann Thompson, sworn—I slightly knew the deceased; on the night in question I saw the deceased and the prisoner talking loudly at one another at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets; Johnson said "You know about the umbrella;" Thomas said, "You have got my umbrella;" Johnson said, "We will settle it now;" Thomas said, "I hear you have been following me all night;" pretty soon Thomas fired and Johnson fell; I saw nothing in Johnson's hands.

Edward Harnett sworn—I am a member of the police force; I arrested the prisoner on the night of the homicide; as I laid my hand on his shoulder he flung a pistol away; I gave him in charge of officer Cornell and went in search of the pistol, which I found; I identify the pistol produced as the one; I put two marks on it; three chambers are still loaded and three have been discharged; I took the prisoner to the station house and turned him over to Captain McDermott; Sergeant Maloney searched him.

Cross-examined—A colored man called my attention to the shooting; I found the pistol in a vacant building, where the prisoner threw it.

CAPTAIN M'DERMOTT'S TESTIMONY.

Captain McDermott, sworn—I told the prisoner this shooting was an unfortunate affair for him; he said it was not unfortunate for him, he had shot no one; this was the evening of his arrest; the next morning he told me he did shoot the accused, but did it in self-defence; I asked him if the deceased assaulted him, and he said "No, but he expected he would."

Dr. William Shine, sworn—I made a post-mortem examination of the deceased; the ball passed through the heart and lodged in the spinal column; a very slight thing will deflect the course of the ball.

The prosecution here rested.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

John Thomas, the prisoner, sworn—I was born in Hayti; I have lived in New York about twenty-five years; I followed the sea for a living, acting in the capacity of cook; after the procession I went to see a friend, and then, coming up Broome street, I met Halsey; I told Halsey that I did not like to be kicked and cuffed about by Johnson; I then went into Lynch's and there met Burton, and had about the same conversation with him; after this I met an old shipmate up the street, and after talking with him a while went down to opposite Lynch's and there met Johnson; said Johnson to me, "I have been told you have been looking for me all day;" I said, "That's a lie;" he put both his hands into his pockets and said, "I'll shoot you and give you a d—d licking any way," and then struck at me; I dodged the blow and jumped away from him; Johnson then made a move for a pistol, as I thought, and I drew a pistol with my left hand and shot him; I had no intention of killing him; I had been last employed on the yacht Silvia; I have a wife and family.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—After I fired the shot I did not see him fall, but ran away; I was excited and threw the pistol away, and directly after was arrested by a policeman; I was under great excitement when I made my statement before the Coroner; I have long been in the habit of carrying a pistol; Johnson did not strike me, only at me; he did not kick me.

SUMMING UP.

With the above statement of the prisoner the defence rested their case, and thereupon the prisoner's counsel proceeded to sum up. His strongest point was that the prisoner thought his life in jeopardy, and in a frenzy of fear and excitement shot the unfortunate deceased. He urged that there was no intent to kill, and in the absence of such intent that a murder, as defined by the law, had not been committed. He defined murder, and then insisted that the present killing was either justifiable homicide, murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the third degree.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE CHARGE AND VERDICT.

Judge Cardoza very briefly charged the jury, who, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of guilty; and the Court, warning the prisoner that he had been justly tried, that his counsel had done their duty by him, and to throw away all hope of reprieve, sentenced him to be hanged on the 17th of February next.

HANLON, THE MURDERER.

The Day Fixed for His Execution.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 28.]

On Monday Sheriff Leeds received from Governor Geary the death warrant which fixes the date of John Hanlon's execution. The warrant is dated December 24, and, after reciting the conviction, &c., it declares:—

"Now, therefore, this is to authorize and require you, the said William R. Leeds, High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, as aforesaid, to cause the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be executed upon the said John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, Wednesday, the 1st day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the manner directed by the seventy-sixth section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the thirty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' relating to penal proceedings and pleading, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant."

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Gilpin, his counsel, and Mr. P. Carroll, one of the counsel for Hanlon, visited Moyamensing Prison, for the purpose of reading the warrant to the condemned. Since his sentence Hanlon has occupied the cell which was assigned to Probst, Winnemore and Williams, but in response to his earnest request the irons which were at first placed on him have been removed and his limbs are free. His relatives and friends are allowed to see and converse with him, but are not permitted to enter the cell, all communications being through the small latticed window in the cell door and in the presence of a keeper.

The fate of Berger and Twitchell has made the prison authorities unusually cautious, and this will explain the complaints made by Hanlon in his interview with the Sheriff and Mr. Perkins and others yesterday. When the Sheriff and those who accompanied him entered Hanlon's cell the prisoner was standing by a small table upon which a crucifix was placed. He was apparently indifferent to the interruption, although evidently aware of its purpose, and the only indication of emotion was the more rapid mastication of the tobacco he held in his mouth and the frequent ejection of the saliva. He greeted his visitors quietly, and then listened as Sheriff Leeds read the warrant, no emotion being perceptible in Hanlon, although the Sheriff's voice trembled, and all who were present as spectators were visibly affected. The same stolid look of unconcern noticeable during the trial was still observable, and the utter callousness of one standing so near the edge of the grave produced a greater effect upon all who were in the cell than if there had been an exhibition of dread at the approaching doom.

The reading of the warrant was followed by a profound silence, no one caring to speak, and all watching the immovable features of Hanlon as he stood before the group.

Mr. Gilpin was the first to speak. He said, "John, that is the death warrant of Governor Geary, fixing the date of your execution."

"Yes," said Hanlon, quietly; "that's the 1st of February."

Sheriff Leeds remarked, after a pause, "That is time enough, isn't it?"

Hanlon—Why, that's less than thirty days.

Sheriff Leeds—That's five weeks, or a little less.

Hanlon—Why, I understood they always allowed thirty days after a man has been ——

The sentence was not completed.

Sheriff Leeds—Do you have all that you desire?

Hanlon—Oh, yes, I have no cause for complaint; but I desire that I should see my wife more frequently.

Mr. Perkins remarked that Hanlon's wife was allowed to see him every ten days, and that the prison inspectors would not, after the experience of the past, make any exception to the rule, and he added to Hanlon, "You see your wife every time she comes."

Hanlon—Oh, yes; but——

Mr. Perkins—Why, she sees you.

Hanlon—Yes, at the door.

Mr. Perkins—Well, I cannot help it.

Mr. Perkins, addressing himself to Sheriff Leeds, said, "The prisoner is in my custody, and I am responsible for him until the day of execution. I then hand him over to you."

Hanlon—Well, I am no Eaton nor a Twitchell either.

Sheriff Leeds—I mean, do you have all you want? I am desirous that you should receive all the comforts you need.

Hanlon—Oh, that's all right, but I want my wife to see me every day. All I ask is that she be allowed to visit me in my cell.

Mr. Perkins—Why, she does see you.

Hanlon—Oh, yes! at the door; but that's not the thing.

Mr. Perkins—Such is the rule of the inspectors, and we cannot help it. She ought to be allowed here once in ten days, but they have strained a point and grant her the privilege once a week. I don't think they will permit her any oftener.

Hanlon—Well, the privilege has been allowed to Eaton and Twitchell and Probst, and I don't think I am any worse than they; I only want her; I don't ask for anybody else to come in here, and I think they might grant me the same privilege that they granted to Eaton and Twitchell. They had their friends to call on them whenever they desired, and there was no trouble about it.

Mr. Perkins—John, you are mistaken.

Hanlon—No, I am not.

Mr. Perkins—Well, that matter rests with the inspectors.

Hanlon—I don't think I ask too much. Eaton's friends were allowed to see him whenever they came.

Sheriff Leeds—Well, I'll speak to the inspectors about it.

Mr. Perkins—Why, John, you see your relatives as often as any of the others who have been condemned to death.

Hanlon—No I don't.

Mr. Perkins—(Emphatically)—Yes you do.

Hanlon—Why, you wouldn't allow my sisters to come in this morning! I am no Twitchell—you needn't be afraid of me.

Here Mr. Carroll, his counsel, said, "The Twitchell matter has been settled; Twitchell committed suicide, you know."

Hanlon—Well—Oh! I'm no Twitchell; I'm not on suicide.

Sheriff Leeds—I'll see the inspectors about this matter.

Hanlon said he thought he should be allowed to see his wife when he willed, and see her alone. He wanted no one else in his cell.

Sheriff Leeds—John, there is a short time for you to prepare for death.

Hanlon—Oh! I am prepared. I've got plenty of time, but I see no reason why my wife cannot be allowed in here.

Mr. Perkins then explained that whenever any of his friends called they were allowed to see him through the grating of his cell, and he could make no distinction for this prisoner.

This ended the interview. Some of the party then approached Hanlon and shook hands with him. Sheriff Leeds said to him, "I'll do all I can for you."

Father Barry, of the Church of Annunciation, is attending Hanlon nearly every day and ministering to his spiritual wants. During his residence in his present cell Hanlon has carved upon the sill of his window the names "John Hanlon, Charles Hanlon." How he became possessed of the knife is not known.

It should not be forgotten that the fixing of the day of execution does not effect the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court upon the writ of error.

THE INDIANS ON THE ELKHORN RIVER.

A Lively Fight—Five Redskins Killed and Five Wounded.

[Correspondence of the Omaha Herald.]

WHETSTONE AGENCY, Dec. 21, 1870.

Some two weeks ago a party of trappers encamped on the headwaters of the Elkhorn river had quite a skirmish with a small band of Sioux Indians, supposed to belong to Spotted Tail's band, but it has been discovered beyond a doubt that they were Yankton Sioux, whose agency is located fifteen miles below Fort Randall. Five were killed and five badly wounded (three shot through the bowels) by the trappers. The wounded have reached their agency.

The Pun-kas are having a lively time. Their agency is located at the mouth of the Running Water. The Medicine Bull's band of Lower Brule, located at the mouth of White river, and Spotted Tail's young braves have been raiding these poor Pun-kas almost weekly for the past two years. They number, all told, seven hundred souls. A combined force of fifty braves from the above two camps dashed in at the Pun-kas last week and three of them were shot—one dead and the others mortally wounded. No Pun-kas lost.

Last week the Santee Sioux caught a Brule Sioux near their agency making off with some stock. He was captured, put in irons and taken to Randall and turned over to the military. This is the first instance of the kind where a wild Indian has been imprisoned for stealing; they are generally feasted. The friends of the incarcerated Indian threaten to capture the post unless he is liberated forthwith.

Spotted Tail is slowly recovering from his long indisposition.

Forty young men of the Lower Brule Sioux band have been out on the warpath. They have gone towards the Platte and will strike low down.

Todd Randall has been appointed by Major Washington sub-agent for Spotted Tail's band, on White river, above the mouth.

Under Major Washington's administration things are working exceedingly well at Whetstone. The whiskey traffic, to a great extent, has been suppressed.

Hon. A. E. Buck, member of Congress from Alabama, was in Augusta on Friday. He will spend the holidays in Maine—his native State.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE PERIOD.

How the Remains of an Old Actor Were Treated in Madison Avenue—Conscientious Scruples About His Funeral.

[From the Evening Telegram.]

A few days since the mortal remains of the old and well known actor, George Holland, passed through that gloomy portal which is one day to open for us all. Mr. Holland was known by the profession to which he added no mean lustre, and by those with whom he came in contact outside as a mild and unobtrusive Christian gentleman. During the long and laborious life in which he followed the theatrical profession no single act can be remembered by the many with whom he had become acquainted as calling for a blush of shame or dishonor. All knew him as the same affable, kind Christian. It is true that Mr. Holland walked the stage boards for a livelihood; but we have yet to learn whether, by supplying the highest sources of intellectual enjoyment to his fellows, he had forfeited their admiration and respect as a believer in the same religion and a humble follower in the footsteps of our great common Master. More than that, we have yet to learn whether it be not far below the dignity of the man who profes:es to be the faithful minister of Christ—nay, whether it be not even criminal of him—to put forth as an excuse why the last ceremonies of religion should not be performed over the remains of the aged and well-respected George Holland because, forsooth, he

HAD BEEN AN ACTOR,

and the conscientious scruples of a congregation must be respected and their feelings not outraged by the introduction into their church of their deceased brother. And yet it appears that in these days of civilization and refinement a clergyman is found so true a follower of the all-merciful Redeemer and a congregation such true believers in the great doctrines of charity and mercy which He taught as to shut the doors of the church of God against the remains of one who, by the testimony of all who knew him, was a devoted adherent of that church and a faithful observer of its laws and ceremonies. Yes, when George Holland had played his last act in the drama of life, and the curtain fell, and those who had been his audience for the four score years which he labored hard for their pleasure—the best and most innocent, we repeat, of all pleasures—when it was all over, and his real life began, then, and then only, was the voice of the minister of religion (!) raised against him, and then, and then only, was the

DOOR OF GOD'S HOUSE

shut against him. Through life, when he was a living, active member of the congregation there was no objection to him, but when he was gone and the congregation or church could benefit no more by his presence, then he ceased to be a member, even in that holy communion which Christ himself teaches us exists between the living on Earth and the blessed in Heaven. When the old actor had died his friends, who were actors, too, by the by, thought it only fit that his body should be taken to the church of which he had been

SO FAITHFUL A MEMBER;

and these actors, who for the future have grave reason to doubt whether they themselves shall receive the rights of Christian burial when they die—those benighted men, who are unfit to have a place in God's house, which God tells us is open to all who shall enter, and that He is in waiting to receive us all—these men set about procuring for their deceased brother those last rites to which we all look forward with veneration and awe—that mysterious introduction into another and a better life than this, "where blindness shall be no more and wayside begging no more, and where we shall see the Lord in his true glory through all the days that the Lord shall be."

Two of the sorrowing friends of Mr. George Holland waited on the Rev. Dr. Sabine, whose church is situated at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, to make arrangements for having his funeral service read at that church. The gentlemen who waited on the reverend doctor regarding this charitable and, in the opinion of the latter, very unactorly work, were Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of Booth's theatre, and Mr. Edward Holland, the son of the deceased. When these gentlemen stated that they had come on this errand he at once politely informed them "that really his congregation had conscientious scruples about having the funeral service performed in the church, as Mr. Holland had belonged to the theatrical profession; but, however, there was a church round the corner where they usually did these things, and where he was sure, from the practice of the minister, that no

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES,

either on his part or on the part of the congregation, would interfere with the performance of the ceremony."

Having received this polite answer, the gentlemen quietly withdrew, and another clergyman was found to introduce to God his old and faithful servant. We wonder if any of the Rev. Dr. Sabine's congregation ever went to see Mr. Holland play. We are *curious to know*, if they ever did, how far their conscientious scruples interfered with them on these occasions? We wonder whether the delicate conscience of the reverend gentleman was at all affected when actors subscribed to his church. It is curious with what facility these "conscientious scruples" can at times be dispensed with, and we very much question whether, in that allusion to the "church round the corner," an impartial observer would not say that, to speak a little profanely, the reverend doctor was not inclined "to blind the devil in the dark."

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Why the Females Should Club Together—The Brooklyn Organization.

Why shouldn't there be a woman's club? Is there any law prohibiting the dear creatures from clubbing together if they like each other well enough? Are men to have magnificent club houses where they can go all alone by themselves—the selfish wretches—and find the new magazines, the freshest novels, the latest reviews and the spiciest critiques, in conjunction with dainty cookery and most fragrant cigars, while the ladies stay meekly at home and execute elaborate dogs' heads on superfluous ottomans? No, indeed!

THAT SORT OF THING WON'T GO DOWN

in this enlightened age. That would do once, long, long ago, when Miss Anthony was playing with dolls, but just now there's a different state of affairs. In the dark ages that preceded the proclamation of the gospel for woman the gentle sex were supposed to be quite satisfied if they had bread and butter, tea, a cat and some knitting work. If to this stock of delights was added a man, with shirts always buttonless and stockings that required constant midnight attentions, why then they were getting their heaven as they went along, and had no reason to complain if they were annihilated somewhere about middle life. But the agitators have done their work.

NO MORE TEA AND CATS;

nothing less than a real club will do now. There is in Brooklyn a real club of wide-awake, bright-eyed, graceful women, with the brightest of all presiding at a cosey little table. The club rooms are as fresh and attractive as rooms can be, with delicately tinted walls, soft carpets, lovely engravings, pretty decorations of gray mosses and autumn leaves, and various little articles that tasteful hands construct to fill the place of ornaments that scanty purses cannot buy—for, be it known, a woman's club is

A POOR CONCERN

pecuniarily. The members don't have half as much money as they want, and would be everlastingly grateful for half of the sum that vanishes in smoke at every meeting of similar masculine organizations. However, these Brooklyn divinities have persevered till they have pretty rooms of their own, with convenient arrangements for readings, parlor theatricals, sociables and the like, and here once in two weeks they assemble to discuss the

GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE TIMES

(so it is supposed), to consider the best ways by which their suffering sisters may be further removed from tea and cats, to get acquainted with each other, help each other and be happy. But precisely what they say you will never know, O anxious brother; for

THIS CRUEL CLUB

has taken a solemn oath that it will never, never, never admit a reporter. The sight of the reportorial pencil is too much for the nerves of the ladies; and so when you sit in your chimney corner with your wife, who doesn't go to clubs, and your baby, who never shall go to clubs, you will have to dispense with the incendiary doings of the women who do go to clubs.

A FAITHLESS COLORED BELLE.

She Befools Her Intended and Weds Another Colored Man.

[From the Orleans (N. Y.) Democrat, Dec. 24.]

Near Holley, Orleans county, there is a settlement of colored people. Among them is a belle who was the object of admiration among the other sex. She was betrothed to a young man who was extremely jealous as well as ardent and confiding. A young colored man from Rochester made his appearance just before the day of the wedding and aroused the suspicions of the young man who was pledged and accepted. The girl proposed to visit some friends in Rochester before her marriage, and her betrothed gave her twenty dollars to buy trinkets for the wedding. She went to Rochester. From that city she wrote to her lover for ten dollars to enable her to go to Syracuse and visit a sick aunt. From Syracuse she wrote a few days later that she would return if she had money to pay her fare. The still confiding lover sent her fifteen dollars, with an injunction to return by next train. He repaired to the Holley depot and watched the trains. No bride came and he began to despair in doubt. In a few days he received a letter from the faithless female stating that she had married "the gayest man in Syracuse." Annexed was a request that he would send her twenty dollars with which she could purchase a chain for a present to her husband. This time the jilted lover did not respond. He gives it up and declares that he will have nothing more to do with colored girls.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 DEPAU ROW (162 BLEECKER ST).—A RESPECTable woman as cook; no objection to a respectable boarding house or restaurant; is a good order cook; respectable references.

10 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—TWO girls, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, other as waitress and chambermaid; good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

60 LAIGHT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands soups, meats, pastry, game, &c.; low wages; a respectable home more of an object. Good city reference.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastries and creams; a good baker of bread and cake; good city reference. Can be seen for the week if not engaged.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Scotch woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; good reference.

149 EAST 28TH ST.—AS THOROUGH COOK, IN THE city or country; understands meats, poultry, game and fancy dishes; best city reference. Call or address.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference.

227 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman and daughter; one as plain cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

257 WEST 12TH ST.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing; good city references. Call or address.

320 EAST 24TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging; have the best city references.

348 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

407 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV., SECOND floor.—A Danish woman, immediately or by the first, as plain cook, washer and ironer.

492 9TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Two young women; one as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or waitress; best city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Call two days.

868 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

37 ALLEN ST., NEAR HESTER.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or general servant. Call for two days.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 17TH STS.—As first class chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or as nurse or seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

122 EAST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS either chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Call at her present employer's.

138 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chambermaid or waitress; good references.

213 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress; can speak French; could sleep home. Address Mrs. E. ROBERTS.

218 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do general housework; willing and obliging; best city reference.

393 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH Protestant as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a private family; no washing; unexceptionable references. Call or address until engaged.

707 6TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable Protestant girl as first class chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable young woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

38 BLEECKER ST., WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECtive Union.—A competent seamstress wishes to sew in a family by the day, or to assist a dressmaker; can give good references.

46 VANDAM ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER in a first class house, or would go out by the day; highest references. Call or address DRESSMAKER.

109 WEST 33D ST.—SUISSE DRESSES, $4 AND $5; dressmaking and trimming in superior style; operators and hand sewers to go out by the day. Mrs. TRACY.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit; terms $1 50.

227 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid.

274 7TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS FIRST CLASS dressmaker to go out by the day or week in private families. Call or address.

302 8TH AV., OVER THE BAKERY.—A FASHIONable dressmaker would like to engage by the week or month, with or without machine.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

492 9TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—A young woman as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machine; best city reference; no objection to chamberwork.

510 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and trim in the latest style and do all kinds of family sewing; has her own machine.

A FRENCH LADY, LATELY FROM PARIS, WISHES a situation as seamstress in a private family; he is a first class dressmaker; can cut and trim in every style. Address in French M. M., box 123 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

127 NORFOLK ST.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call on M. HILD.

136 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a private family.

207 6TH ST., REAR, NEAR THE BOWERY.—AN English Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

254 WEST 17TH ST.—A WOMAN, LATELY LANDed, as general servant in a small family.

349 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do kitchen work or assist in waiting.

Housekeepers, &c.

11 1ST ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a respectable family; best city reference.

145 EAST 16TH ST.—WANTED, A RE ENGAGEMENT as housekeeper in hotel; thoroughly experienced. Address A. R. P.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper in a widower's family; good home rather than high wages; city or country. Call or address for one week.

356½ BLEECKER ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY AS housekeeper; willing to make herself useful. Can be seen all the week. Call or address.

455 WEST 51ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper or sick nurse, or would take care of an invalid; good city reference; can leave the city if required. Call or address.

459 6TH AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST., SECOND floor.—A highly competent working housekeeper and first class cook.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by an American woman, who has practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

Laundresses, &c.

57 HENRY ST.—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK, washing and ironing in a Jewish family; good reference can be given.

144 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow wishes washing at her house, or would go out by the day.

151 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Washing and ironing wanted, by the month or otherwise; fluting all i pu ling neatly done.

158 EAST 40TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron; can do fluting and polishing. Can show the best city city reference.

230 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day to wash and iron, or to take it home; can be well recommended. Call or address.

Nurses, &c.

8 WEST 51ST ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse or ladies' maid; will be disengaged January; unexceptionable reference. Call at present employer's.

25 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as child's nurse; can furnish best recommendations. Apply at present employer's.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of growing children; is a good embroiderer and plain sewer; best city reference.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or to bring it up on the bottle at her own house; has no children of her own.

320 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS wet nurse. Call for two days.

407 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; her own two weeks old; is a good seamstress; will assist in sewing. Can come well recommended.

426 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, second floor, front.—A young married woman as wet nurse; good fresh breast of milk. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Nurses, &c.

465 SMITH ST., CORNER OF FROST, WILLIAMSburg.—As wet nurse by a respectable, healthy married woman; has just lost her baby.

772 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman an infant to wet nurse.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A GOOD HEALTHY breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house, where there is no other child. Call for three days, or address Mrs. EDWARD MULIGAN, Benson st., Melrose, Westchester county.

YOUNG CHILDREN REQUIRING A MOTHER'S CARE and protection can obtain such, with instruction in English, German, French and music, by addressing MOTHER, box 132 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

122 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR.—An English girl to wait on an elderly lady or to do housework for two or three ladies; city preferred.

346 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress in a private family. Has the best city reference from last place.

468 4TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS waitress; good references. Can be seen for one day.

Miscellaneous.

139 WEST 26TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS companion and assistant in an American family; without children preferred; can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; an agreeable and comfortable home more of an object than pay. Call on or address Mrs. HARPER.

159 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG MUSICAL LADY, who speaks French, German and English, as companion; the South or California preferred. Address L. V.

213 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY as saleswoman; can speak French; good reference. Address Mrs. E. ROBERTS.

455 WEST 51ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper or sick nurse, or would take care of an invalid; good city reference; can leave the city if required. Call or address.

A PUPIL OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN WILL GIVE lessons in painting and drawing in schools or private families. Address A. H., box 1,122 Post office.

A MOTHERLY WOMAN OF MIDDLE AGE OR OVER, who would like a steady home on a farm near the city for the consideration of doing the work of a family of two (one an invalid) and small wages, can address J. HARVEY, Woodside, Long Island.

A FRENCH WIDOW OF REFINEMENT AND MEANS desires a position of trust in the household of a gentleman of wealth. A pleasant home and agreeable society desired; references exchanged. Address PARIS, box 104 Herald office.

A FRENCH WIDOW LADY, TEACHING FRENCH AND German, wishes a situation as nursery governess; willing to make herself useful. Address T. C., box 233 Herald office.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH LESsons, translations and correspondence; also drawing and painting taught, by a superior foreign lady, at her own or pupils' residences. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 133 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement; English thoroughly, French, drawing, music and singing without the aid of masters. Address SIGMA, box 116 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, HAVing some hours unoccupied, could devote special attention to English literature, music and French. Highest references. Address BETA, box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SALESWOMAN OR INstructress, with some sewing machine company or agent (in New York or Brooklyn), by a lady who has had five years' experience at the business and can furnish first class reference as to character, ability, &c. Address H. A. S., box 3,026 New York Post office.

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Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 263 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A SALESWOMAN WANTED.—NONE BUT AN EXPErienced one need apply at 210 6th av., corner of 14th st.

A—LUCRATIVE, LIGHT, GENTEEL AND RESPECTable employment for ladies or gentlemen; city or country; $5 to $10 daily easily made. Enclose three cent stamp or call on S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman capable of being child's nurse, to take charge of an infant at Washington city for the winter; must have good recommendation as to character, &c. Apply between 12 and 5 o'clock to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, room 23, 115 Nassau st.

GENERAL SERVANT AND NURSE WANTED—IN AN English family; good references required. Apply after 12 M. at 67 West 45th st.

NURSE WANTED—FOR CHILD THREE YEARS OLD; must be neat, tidy and perfectly accustomed to child care, and good sewer; French preferred; city reference positively required. Call 25 East 9th st., between 8 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, TO assist in washing. Apply at 244 East 23d st.

WANTED—AT 45 WEST 16TH ST., A GIRL TO DO light housework and take care of a baby.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, with first class city reference. Apply at 80 East 4th st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT, CLEAN GIRL as waitress and to assist in the chamberwork; the best city references required. 141 West 44th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid. Apply, with city references, from 10 to 12 o'clock this morning, at 48 West 26th st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF COMPETENT SEWING hands, spanglers and operators on Singer's machine. 295 West 24th st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a boarding house. Call at 43 East 13th street.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; to assist in washing and ironing; must have city reference. 249 West 52d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS AND FLUTER. One who can bring city reference may apply, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 5 East 45th st.

WANTED—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, A FIRST RATE cook, washer and ironer; terms low, but steady work. Apply at 226 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing, with good references. Apply at 63 West 49th st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small private family. Apply at 573 Broome street. Best city reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR a small family in the country; good reference required. Apply at 51 East 19th st.

WANTED—AT 204 MADISON AV., IN A PRIVATE family, a first class cook who thoroughly understands her business; must be temperate and cleanly, with the best city references. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress in a very small family; must be a good seamstress and have best city reference; German or English preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 at 244 East 13th st., apartment B.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family; to a reliable person, either German or Scotch, good wages and a permanent place will be given. Apply at 130 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and do the down stairs work in a family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two children; must be a good plain cook, excellent laundress and understand fluting; all conveniences for work; liberal wages to a competent person, and no other need apply; best city references required. Apply at 143 West 11th st., three doors from 6th av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL TO DO general housework; must come well recommended. Call at 103 West 18th st.

246 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Wanted, a woman for general housework; one that can wash and iron. Apply, with good reference, at 10 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

69 SULLIVAN ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, COLored, as light porter or to drive a wagon. Address A. WHITE.

88 KING ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE colored man and wife; one as experienced waiter; the other as chambermaid or cook; excellent city references.

100 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple (English); man as first class waiter, wife as cook; can be highly recommended. Address A. B.

395 6TH AV.—A MAN COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily or restaurant; understands all kinds of pastry; good references. Address or call on EUGENE, for three days.

ANY PARTY WISHING THE ASSISTANCE OF A REliable business man desiring employment, with moderate salary, may address EMPLOYMENT, Herald office.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANT SITUATIONS AS waiter and lady's maid; speak French, German and English; would remain in the city or travel. Address H. H., box 110 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, IN ALL RESPECTS FAMILIAR with the German, English and French languages, desires a situation in an insurance company or some similar capacity; best references given. Address G. E. F., box 193 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER.—BY A COLORED man that understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address WAITER, box 127 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO HAS BEEN IN the glass trade preferred. Address box 5,508 Post office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PARTY THOROUGHLY competent and of large city experience to take charge of their retail lace department. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and 10th st.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY POSTed in the tea trade, extensive State and Western acquaintance, desires to make an engagement with a first class house. Address ENERGY, box 112 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—BEST OF REFERENCE REquired. Address box 24 Post office, Jersey City.

HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE.—WANTED, A few steady, active young men to learn the above business. Apply at E. D. BASSFORD'S Housefurnishing Store, Cooper Institute.

TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSES.—A YOUNG man who is well posted, and has held a position in a first class house for ten years past as a white goods buyer, desires the same position in a good house (new or old) by the 1st of January; or February next; first class references from present employers and other good firms in the city. Address for three days H. D. S., Herald office.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—AN ENGLISHMAN seeks employment in a banking establishment or insurance office. Address C., box 148 Herald office.

TEA CLERK—ONE FULLY COMPETENT. Apply at 162 1st av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS VARNISH SALESMAN. Address box 3,557 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A REtail fur store; also a good turrier for repairing; also a boy from 16 to 18 years old. Apply at 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN IN A wholesale clothing house. None but those who can come well recommended need apply at 355 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman or entry clerk; am fully posted in single and double entry; have no objection to go to any city; can produce satisfactory references. Address F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH 8½ YEARS' experience, a situation as assistant bookkeeper or general clerk; willing to work; can give highest references. Address M. G., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale millinery house; have a good, prompt paying, Western trade; references given, including present employer. Address S. A., box 111, Station A.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER, thoroughly competent, to open and take charge of a set of double entry books for a machinery manufacturing house, at their factory, on the New York Central Railroad. Address box 735 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LIQUOR JOBBING salesman, with 14 years' experience and good paying, safe trade; understands the business thoroughly; also bookkeeping; interview desired. Address JOBBER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL VARNISH TRAVELLER. Only such as know the business thoroughly need address MAYER & LOEWENSTEIN, box 3,873 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SALESMEN TO travel for a white goods importing house; none but experienced men need apply. Address LACES, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, as groom or coachman. Address S. N., Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address B., box 102 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on R. J. ANDERSON, 110 and 112 West 50th st.

A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE situations; one as coachman and groom and the other as seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker; both thoroughly competent; unexceptionable references. Address J. N., at the harness store 1,380 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address J. H., 131 West 18th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; can milk and is willing; best references. Address E. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young man, single; perfectly understands his business; has first class reference that will certify to the above; no objections to town or country; is a Protestant. Call on or address for two days J. D., No. 9 East 29th st., private stable.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal gardener in all the branches, green-house, hot and cold graperies, plants, fruits and vegetables; also, the management of a farm, horses, cows and carriages; is practical in all the above branches; has been foreman for many years in Westchester county; is well recommended; is married; no family. Address ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, seed store, 876 Broadway, N. Y., for gardener, Richard O'Rielly.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE, TO attend to farm duties. Apply at 290 Spring st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, a situation as coachman. Call on or address G. T. COLEMAN, harness store, 1,252 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address M. D. C., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; is willing and obliging; has the best references. Can be seen at 156 East 26th st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady young man of experience, who is willing to make himself useful; excellent recommendations from last places. Address J. S., box 4,655 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver, and can furnish references from first class places; his present employer giving up horses the cause of his being out of a place. Address M. O., box 209 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED. APPLY AT EARL'S oyster house, 316 8th av., near 28th st.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 to 16 years old, to wait on table and make himself generally useful; references required. Call at 19 5th av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE FOR family use; large profits; no capital required; also a salesman for the wholesale trade. 545 West 24th st., 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AGENTS.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE MOST attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner 25th st.—A healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, aged about 30; must be well recommended.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $30. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 IS WANTED IN AN OFFICE; must show a good school education (Protestant), and give references or security; pay $5 to $6 per week. Address box 123 Herald office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT USHERS AND SALESmen of talent and large city experience for all the departments of their retail establishment. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and 10th st.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; WAGES $2 PER week. Address, in own handwriting, CIRCULARS, Herald office.

LIGHT PORTER TO PACK AND CARRY BOXES; must write a good hand and be strictly honest; $7 per week. Address MARKEY, Herald office.

VARNISH AGENTS.—FIRST CLASS MEN, WITH GOOD business connections, required. None others need address box 4,959 New York Post office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $225, TO JOIN ME IN BUYing an old established Bar and Oyster Saloon; I will invest same amount. Inquire at 309 Broome st., basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS waiting and driving; good city reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. at 115 East 30th street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD CITY reference, to attend a grocery store. Apply at 262 7th avenue, corner of 25th street.

WAITER WANTED—AT THE CLINTON PLACE House, 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.; one who is willing to make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A COOK FOR CHOPS, STEAKS AND oysters; one speaking English preferred. Inquire at 1,431 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts. Also a boy as waiter.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER; MUST thoroughly understand his business; none other need apply. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 71 Canal st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, WHO WRITES A good hand and is quick at figures; must have good references. Address, in own handwriting, OFFICE, box 2,905 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT man as travelling agent for railroad supplies, &c. State business you have been in and references, addressing J. H. BARNHILL, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, A RESPECTable boy, who resides with his parents. Salary for first year $100. Apply, in own handwriting, to box 1,570 Post office.

THE TRADES.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN MAKE fine and accurate shop plans, &c., for machinery. Apply, with references, at 261 Broadway, room No. 4, from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAW MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HAND, TO smith and block large circulars. Address box 1,470 Post office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—WANTed, a situation as custom cutter in a good house; city preferred; can give satisfactory reference. Address FORREST, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD PLUMBERS, ACcustomed to use the blowpipe and build vitriol chambers; constant employment. Address, stating wages required, JACKSON SMELTING COMPANY, Jackson, Mich.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE WELDER WANTED.—ADdress IRON, box 118 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD STEAM FITTER, at VAN HORN & WELCH'S, 431 East 10th st. None but first class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A GLASS PACKER; ONE WHO THOroughly understands packing glassware and lamps. Apply at 33 Park place, between 9 and 12 o'clock.
H. RUSSELL & CO.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PACKER for plated ware business, to go in the country. Address C. C., box 119 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

L'ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE QUI peut servir a table; elle doit etre bonne couturiere et fournir de bonnes references de ville. S'adresser entre 10 heures et midi au 244 East 13th st., apparteme t B.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE OU ALLEmande pour soigner deux enfans ages de trois et de sept ans; il faut qu'elle sache bien coudre. S'adresser avec references au 45 West 16th st.

FOR SALE.

A KINDLING WOOD FACTORY, IN COMPLETE running order, consisting of one 8-horse Engine, one 20-horse Boiler, double Splitters, Bundling Machines, Belting, Shafting and Saw, &c., with Buildings covering the same, Stables and Office, two Horses and Wagons and about 200 cords Virginia Pine Wood, will be sold a bargain as the owner has other business that occupies his entire time. Address FACTORY, Herald office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE AND TO LET, the Fixtures, with or without the Stock, of fancy store 745 Third avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; good location, good appartments and good reasons for selling out.

A COAL YARD FOR SALE.—INQUIRE IN THE office, 40 Prince street, New York city, for two days.

A LOT OF SAFES, BEST CITY MAKERS, NEW AND second hand, at very low prices. Safes exchanged.
O. C. QUIRK, No. 8 Park place.

A.—FOR SALE—ENGLISH ALE HOUSES, CORNER Liquor Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Restaurants, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Groceries, Meat Markets, Market Stands, Cigar Stores, Billiard Saloons.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY FOR SALE—A splendid New Year's present; sure fortune for some one. Call immediately at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—IN A BUSIness locality down town. Inquire of ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE.—INQUIRE ON THE premises, 210 Eighth avenue.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—CAN BE HAD AT A BARgain if sold before January 1. Apply at 63 Fourth av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, AND THREE years' Lease. Apply to BRANDNER, 335 Pearl street, corner of Park.

FOR SALE—A NEW DRUG STORE, FIRST CLASS business, situated in St. Peter, Minn. Mr. D. J. Shaw, the present owner, is obliged to sell out the business on account of his health. For further particulars inquire of Mr. WM. SCHENCK, proprietor Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, or L. S. RUCE, 344 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BAKERY, ON A thickly populated street down town, baking 12 barrels per week; will sell cheap. Apply immediately to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER HOUSE, on the Third avenue; ill health the cause of selling. For particulars apply to J. W. BOYLE, oyster barge, foot of Broome street, East river.

FOR SALE—$700—FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND Cigar Store; three years' lease and cheap rent; good reasons will be given. Inquire on the premises, 218 Second avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF LIQUOR Store 943 Third avenue, with or without Stock, very reasonably. Inquire on premises from 9 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—AT A SACRIFICE, A neatly fitted up Restaurant and Lunch Room; splendid place for oyster business; good reason for selling. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine street, near Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND NEWS DEPOT. CALL AT 115 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—LEASE of a Corner Liquor Store in the best part of Eighth avenue; rent only $650.
EINSTEIN'S Agency, 120 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE PAPER COLLAR FACTORY, in perfect running order, at one third its original cost. Apply at once. GEO. L. CUMMINGS, 130 Centre street.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND OFFICE FURNITURE, Stoves, Carpets, Showcases, Drug Drawers, Railings, Partitions, Desks, Counters, Signs, Copying Presses, Sash, Shelving; must be sold. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry street, to JAMES HODGE.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A WELL established house. Apply at 51 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF a small Cigar Store; well established and doing a good business; will be sold cheap; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 321 Canal street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BROADWAY RESTAURANT, doing good business, for cash or for city or Jersey property. None need apply who have not the cash or good property. Terms easy. Present owner engaging in wholesale business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE BAKERY. ADdress or apply at 62 Third street, corner Hoyt, Brooklyn.

MAC KINLEY'S HOTEL, OPPOSITE FULTON FERry.—For sale, the Restaurant Business attached to the above hotel, 92 South street. The proprietor not being willing to give the requisite time and attention to the business, and objecting to a partner, is now willing to dispose of the same at a reasonable price. This is an opportunity seldom offered to obtain an established and now profitable business and this public notice of sale is made to give the many who have heretofore sought to purchase a chance to buy, as the same will be positively sold this week. Applications will only be received from responsible parties and after 3 P. M.

STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT for sale—Situated in Bridgeport, Conn.; doing a good business; will be sold for half its value if applied for soon, as the owner has other business that demands his attention; a good chance for a practical dyer. Call on or address E. N. PERRY, box 528 Bridgeport (Conn.) Post office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CIGAR STORE FOR sale. Store to let. It would make a nice sample room. 445 Fourth avenue.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SEVEN HORSE ERICSSON Caloric Engine, in running order, at 470 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A DROP PRESS, SAFE, HAND ROLLS, Lathe, Shafting, Anvils, Vices, &c. Apply at 19 Greene street. McLAUGHLIN, COLES & CO.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL MODERN Adams presses; state sizes and prices, and condition. Address FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FLOOR OR PART OF HOUSE IN GOOD LOCAtion, suitable for housekeeping, below Seventeenth street, wanted by respectable and genteel Scotch family. Address, stating terms, W. G., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN UNFURNISHED House, located between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Sixth and Ninth avenues; price between $1,200 and $1,500. Address box 3,557 New York Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SMALL FURNISHED House or a Floor of five or six rooms, partially furnished, between Eighth and Forty-second streets, Third and Eighth avenues. Rent must be moderate. Address F. W. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE WINter, in a good location, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address S., Herald office, stating price per month and particulars.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES, WELL SITUated, for two first class private families; responsibility undoubted. JAS. R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty third street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED without delay,
"ONE YEAR,"
by Mary Frances Peard.
N. N. & T. W. CARTER,
Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS CURED—50 CENTS EACH; BUNIONS, BAD nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton, and 242 Fulton street, corner Clark, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c.; 50 cents.

DIVORCES.—LEGAL DIVORCES OBTAINED WITHout publicity. Apply to WM. B. HARPER, Attorney, &c., 309 Broadway, near Duane street, personally or by letter. Advice free of charge.

WANTED—SAMPLES, FROM A MANUFACTURER OF lace goods, to sell on commission to New York State trade. Address lock box 897, Binghamton, Conn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 29 and 30, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH STREET, PEREMPTORY SALE of fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, Flemish and Belgian schools, comprising the entire balance of invoices of Messrs. D. D'HUYVETTER, of ANTWERP, and P. A VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, consigned to us direct, and fully equalling, if not excelling those sold in our last sale of the 21st and 22d inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and much esteemed artists, and are represented by highly finished and characteristic pictures, viz.,
HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, of ANTWERP.
The famous picture of the "Battle of the Walcherson," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.
DAVID COL.
Interior and figures; painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this city.
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN.
A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.
Also works of

F. R. Claes,	Th. Gerard,	G. Wintz,
David de Noter,	T. Carolus,	Kuwasseg,
L. Robbe,	E. Bidau,	Koek Koek,
Porteilje,	Laurent de Beul,	Plateel,
J. P. Kruseman,	F. Von Seben,	C. Leickert,
H. De Vos,	La Porte,	Henry De Beul,
Speldern,	Kerkelhaysen,	Schellont,
Dansebroder,	J. Beelin,	Everson,

and many others of excellency.
Also a number of fine American Pictures, the productions of well known resident artists.
The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after Monday, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE until sale.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., continuation sale of
Rare Old Wines, Brandies, &c.,
consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry; Rutherford, Duery & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsley, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn Bourbon, 1858; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. Binninger & Co., consisting of very old Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Bornano and Portillo Sherries, Rortz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30,
At 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
SHERIFF'S SALE OF A LARGE AND SUPERB STOCK of Elegant Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires and other Precious Stones, mounted in the latest and most artistic styles; fine Gold Hunting and open face Watches, of the most celebrated makers; Gold Chains, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a well known dealer, comprising as follows:—Diamond, Necklaces, Solitaire and Cluster Brooches, Earrings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Rings, set with Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, Pearls and Amethysts, Cut Stone Cameos, Ladies' Opera Chains, Gentlemen's Vest and Neck Chains, rich solid 18 carat plain gold Jewelry, gilt Scarf Pins, Shawl Pins, Handkerchief Rings, &c., &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Gold Hunting Case Stem Winding, 18 carat, Watches, made by Jurgenson, Nardin, Cooper, Tobias and other celebrated makers; ditto open-face Silver Hunting, and open-faced ditto plain; Gold Stud and Sleeve Buttons, Amethyst Diamond encrusted and other Rings in variety; Bracelets, plain, engraved and set with precious stones; Coral Sets of beautiful workmanship, Diamond Set and Enamelled Lockets, &c.
The above is probably one of the most valuable and desirable stocks of fine jewelry ever offered at auction in this city; was all manufactured for first class city custom trade and will be sold without reserve. By order of
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. McKNIGHT, Deputy.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FURS. FURS. FURS. FURS.
ROBES. ROBES. ROBES. ROBES.
THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, this day, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Furs, Mink and Sable Cuffs, Collars, Muffs; also a large line of fine Robes, Bear, Wolf, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Some superbly Bound and Illustrated.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine assortment of Illustrated and Miscellaneous Books, Standard Works, &c.
ALSO 400 VOLUMES JUVENILE WORKS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THE STOCK, Fixtures and Lease of a retail dry goods store in Fulton street, Brooklyn, doing an excellent business, will be disposed of much below the cost of the goods. The stock is well selected, location good and rent reasonable. Address, for particulars, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, Assignee, box 168 Post office, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND DIAmonds.
On WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, at 11 o'clock,
AT SALESROOMS, 78 READE STREET,
By HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.
The sale of the entire balance of this elegant stock of rich Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., valued at over $250,000, will take place as above, offering a rare chance to purchase useful and valuable Holiday Presents at a great sacrifice. Sale positively without any reserve. By order of JAMES H. TORRANCE, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

A. B. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.
An immense variety of
Fine Oil Paintings,
by European and American artists, at auction, for absolute sale, at an
Enormous Sacrifice.
Every day this week, at 2 o'clock, and evening, at 7½ o'clock. Friends, customers, strangers and residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine them at Artist Gallery,
No. 597 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE. This day (THURSDAY), December 29, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
over 400 lots and $10,000 worth of first class city made Household Furniture contained in brown stone mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh st., near Sixth av.—Rich rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, by celebrated city maker, cost $700; 4 rich Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Mirrors, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, in lots. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. Office, 450 Sixth avenue.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles;
Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte,
this (Thursday) morning December 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place. Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, near Houston street, up stairs, offers at private sale, AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, on which he has made advances,
Parlor, Library and Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads and Bureaus, Desks, Sideboards,
Bookcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, &c.
Call, examine and be convinced.

AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale.—Magnificent Household Furniture. this day (Thursday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel, richest description; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Encoignures, Etageres, Bookcase, Canterbury, Jardinieres, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Ormolu Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Silverware, Linens, Glassware; Furniture servants' apartments; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; over 500 lots, valued $21,000

A.—HOBBS, VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL, 10½ o'clock, at 401 Canal street, Fixtures and Furniture of Photograph Gallery; Showcases, fine Paintings, &c. Sale positive. Buyers invited.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 168 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Imported Fancy Goods.
This day, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will include in their sale this day Bronze, Ormolu and Marble Clocks; Bronze, Parian and Bisque Figures and Groups; Bob Glass in all shapes, fine Cutlery and Plated Ware, Toys, Dolls, Puzzles, Games, Albums, Bon Bon Boxes, &c., being our last sale this fall. Also 15 dozen patent Mops, 6 dozen patent Broilers.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—SELLS this day, commencing at 2 o'clock, in lots, positively, Contents, Fixtures, Furniture, &c., of Dining Saloon 762 Seventh avenue, corner Fifty-first street. Counters, Tables, Mirrors, Steam Tables, Ranges, Bakers, Stoves, Chairs, Plated Ware, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Ironware, Furniture, Bedsteads, Cots, Sofas, Washstands, Ice Box, &c. Buyers invited.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE CLOSING out sale of all kinds and description of goods, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, 6 or 8 Suits of Parlor Furniture; several rich Carpets; French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Sideboards, Buffets, Centre and Extension Tables, Sofa and Sofa Beds, Plimpton do., Curtains, Cornices, Hair Mattresses, two Pianos, Fancy Goods, Silver Plated do., 150 Chairs, &c. Also a large lot of Druggists' Goods and Perfumeries, the whole to close up consignments for the year of 1870.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, comprising some eight or ten fine Parlor Suits, in various coverings; rosewood and walnut marble top Chamber Suits, several pillar and claw and plain Extension Tables, Turkish Lounges and Chairs, marble top Centre and Fancy Tables, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Oil Paintings, &c.; also a large assortment of second hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Refrigerators, Curled Hair Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Gas Fixtures, &c., all to be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Also 20 strings of sleigh Bells.

BY THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 9 CHAMbers street—Sells this day, at 11 o'clock, the splendidly fitted Cigar Store 271 Bridge street, Brooklyn; stock fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, fine Show Cases, Counters, &c., together or in lots. Positively.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS to-morrow (Friday), 59 Cherry street (Distillery), Liquor Store doing excellent business; sure fortune; bargain, privately, this day.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 354 Bowery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—CONTINUATION sale of elegant Paris Fancy Goods this day, at 60 Liberty street, at 11 o'clock.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—FRIDAY, DEcember 30, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 45 Dey street, fourth floor, I will sell a large lot of Gas and Fluid Stoves, together with a lot of Tools, Work Benches and a large quantity of Fancy Articles, Cutting Machines and other Goods.

SALES AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 631 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RARE STUFFED BIRDS,
Preserved by Mr. C. S. Galbraith, Taxidermist.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, DEC. 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
631 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING,
a large collection of rare Stuffed Birds, among which are many exceedingly choice American specimens; also a variety of Humming and other gay plumaged Birds from the Tropics, neatly arranged under glass shades. Catalogues now ready and Birds on view.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 1,248 BROADWAY,
between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.
Comprising a large stock of rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suites, Cabinets, Easels, Pedestals, Buffets, Wardrobes; Centre, Side and Card Tables; rich French Clocks, Bronzes, Brackets, Mirrors, Ladies' Escretoires, Flower Stands, &c., all of which were made for first class city trade. Catalogues will be ready and goods on exhibition on Thursday. The sale will positively be without any reserve for the benefit of the creditors. By order of
P. J. HECKER, Assignee.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 99 CHURCH street.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURS, ROBES, &C.,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT SALESROOMS 99 CHURCH STREET,
a fine stock of Russia Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, fine dark Mink and other sets; Muffs, Collars, Boas, &c.; also Wolf, Fox, Fear, Buffalo and other Carriage, Sleigh and Lap Robes, the stock of a city retail furrier; all made up for first class retail trade; to be sold without any reserve to close an estate, by order of assignee. Goods on view early on Friday morning.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale, Friday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, at southwest corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, the Lease, Furniture and Fixtures of a Barroom, Dining Saloon, and Furniture of house, Cooking Utensils, &c. By order of the mortgagee.
FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Marshal's sale, barrels Ale, Counters, Beer Pumps, Lager Kegs, Liquor, &c. R. P. BARKER, Marshal.
SATURDAY, Dec. 31,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Iron Safes, Dishes, Fancy Goods.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at 488 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, the Stock of a Crockery and Lamp Store and Glassware at public sale, in lots to suit the trade. Also Store Fixtures and Lease. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 515 WASHington street. Stock of Grocery and Liquor Store, Fixtures, Horse and Wagon, this day, at 10½ o'clock, of store 245 Greenwich street; about 10 bbls. double extra family Flour, 11 chests Green and Black Teas, bags green Coffee, Sugars, Candles, Potatoes, Hams, Bacon, Butter and other general articles; Bar and Fixtures, Beer Pumps, Ales, Liquors, &c. Sale peremptory. Money loaned on general merchandise.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER. By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered I will expose at public sale, this day, at 3 o'clock, at 729 First avenue, the Contents of a Butcher Shop.
WILLIAM ALT, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—12 BOWERY—J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, sells this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, Kid Gloves, Watches and Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., &c. By order of S. Shiels, City Marshal.
Also, at the same time, a lot of Holiday Goods, Pocketbooks, Knives, Pipes, &c., &c.
J. S. WEINBERGER, 12 Bowery.
Also, on Friday, December 30, a large Stock of Liquors.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Closing sale of French Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c., Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 29 and 30, 7 o'clock, at 1,225 Broadway, Wood's Museum. BARKER & HAMLIN, Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, by JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots women's choice Winter Clothing, Bedding and other valuable goods. By order of H. McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Mrs. B. Costello, 16 Mott street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings, Opera Glasses, Pistols, Musical Instruments, at 1 o'clock; a large assortment of Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Beds, Quilts, &c. This sale will be continued on Friday. By order of M. Rinaldo, 100 Catharine street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF CLOTHING, Piece Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., this day (Thursday), December 29, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery. A lot of ready made Clothing, consisting of Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, Pieces and Remnants Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Also a general assortment of Hosiery and Woollen Goods. Sale positive in lots to suit dealers.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE OF Household Furniture from a ladies' boarding house this day (Thursday), December 30, at 10½ o'clock, at 32 Bayard street, near Bowery, viz:—Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Stoves, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Oilcloth, &c. By order of CHRISTOPHER FLECKE, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagee and City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE—FANCY GOODS, AND SEWING Machines.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a lot of Fancy Goods; also a lot of Sewing Machines, in perfect order. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCtioneer, will sell at auction on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the yard of Colman, Fairchild & Co., corner Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, a large stock of Tools, comprising Drills, Crowbars, Sledges, Striking Hammers, Chains, Blacksmith Tools, Derricks, both hand and horse power; four good work Horses, Carts, Harness, Trucks, covered Wagon and Harness, and many other things suitable for public works. No postponement on account of the weather.

THE STOCK OF A JEWELRY STORE, CONSISTING OF Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Plated Ware, &c., &c., offered at 40 per cent less than wholesale prices. This stock must be sold this week, as the owners are retiring from business and wind up by the 1st of January. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. 469 Broadway, next to the corner of Grand.
A. CRISTALAR & CO.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE the greatest opportunity for disposing of their Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. I need them to fill orders of $60,000, which must be delivered in short notice. I also guarantee to pay more than any other dealer. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 245 Seventh avenue, one door above Twenty-fourth street.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 169 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. We will pay for Dresses from $10 to $40; Coats, from $4 to $10; Pants, $3 to $6. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT 436 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SEVENTH street, G. MORRIS will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing; Pants, $3 to $6; Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $50; Carpets, Furniture, Bedding. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Morris.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gents will be astonished at the high prices B. MINTZ pays in cash for Silks and Woollen Dresses, Coats, Pants, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry. Call on or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 23 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

136 THIRD AVENUE.—MADAME WIDGER, MEDIcal, business Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; femal restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all private diseases immediately; manhood restored, &c.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF A PARLOR AND Bedroom, to let, with or without private table, at 279 Fourth avenue, house adjoining Calvary church.

1.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without Board, fourth floor, 35 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue; table and attendance first class; terms moderate; references.

1 OR TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SECond floor front, to let, with or without Board; no other boarders; one-half block from Bible House. Apply at 33 Stuyvesant street.

2 NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With Board; first class, substantial table; all modern conveniences. 68 East Fourth street, near Second avenue.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL FURNISHED, with or without private table; also large, well furnished Room for two, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street. References exchanged.

3D HOUSE EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, 53 ELEVENTH street.—Extra large Extension Room, three windows, elegantly furnished, to let, with first class Board; brown stone house; location unexceptionable.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 70), CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Upper Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; also a front hall Bedroom, with first class Board.

5TH AVENUE, 251, CORNER OF TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—One Suite of three or four Rooms on third floor; private table; also one single Room for a gentleman; French man cook.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, with Board (private table if desired), in the first class house 15 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board; Rooms to let with or without Board; Board per day, $1 50; lodgings, 50c.; at Dupont House, 156 Hudson street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, suitable for families and single persons at 180 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $12 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, GOOD table, and central location; table board, $5 per week. Apply at 172 Bleecker street, second door west of Sullivan street.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first class Board, at 176 Bleecker street. A free weekly lyceum for the boarders in the house.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN MACdougal street and Sixth avenue.—To let, a fine Suit of Rooms, with first class Board. Location splendid and convenient to cars.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Large, elegantly furnished Room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also Hall Room, with first class Board; references.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second and Parlor Floor, with or without private table; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

10 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, LEROY STREET, NEAR Hudson.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and a pleasant home.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 300 AND 302.—Front double Rooms, handsomely furnished, with enclosed bedsteads, pantries, hot and cold water, to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—ELEgant Rooms to let, with Board; house and location strictly first class and unusually desirable. References.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board, in a social private family, where every home comfort can be had; single and connecting Rooms.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To rent, with Board, a Suit of Rooms on second floor and one Room on fourth floor.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway.—Very pleasant large and single Rooms; table unexceptionable; dinner 1 P. M. Terms reasonable.

24TH STREET (51 WEST).—A SMALL FAMILY WILL let handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with Board; also third story back and hall Room; terms reasonable.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A FEW gentlemen or gentleman and wife can be accommodated, with or without Board, at a reduced price, on second or third floor; references.

39 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back Parlor, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first class Board, at a reasonable price. References exchanged.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A private family, having recently taken this house, have Rooms en suite on third floor and single Rooms on fourth, with Board.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, LARGE and small, with first class Board. References exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; entire floor; private table if desired.

48 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, in a first class private family. Private table if desired. Highest references given and required. Call on Thursday or Friday.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms, single or en suite, second and fourth floors; excellent table; terms reasonable.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER SEVENTEENTH street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor, with Bedroom adjoining, or with two Bedrooms if desired, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

52 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—FAMILY ROOMS, SECOND floor, fronting south; also single Rooms, with Board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—SECOND STORY front Room, handsomely furnished and having every convenience; also double Hall Room suitable for two gentlemen. Table and location first class.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms on second and third floors, and hall Bedroom, with Board for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

100 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER OF Fourth avenue.—A pleasant Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife, and one for single gentlemen; location convenient to cars.

103 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let one or two well furnished Rooms, with or without partial Board, at moderate terms, to respectable persons.

113 THIRD AVENUE.—A LADY, LIVING IN A quiet place and having more room than she requires, will let two neatly furnished square Rooms, to gentlemen and their wives; Board for the ladies only; terms reasonable.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—A private family will let two Suits, three rooms each, with every convenience, and private tables; reference exchanged.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Third story hall Room and fourth floor Room, for two gentlemen, southerly exposure, with first class Board; references exchanged.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, in a French family, where all opportunity is given to learn and practise the French language. References required.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Floor of Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen; references required.

137 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—A handsomely furnished Room, on second floor, to let, with Board, to one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; also a few boarders taken. References.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Pleasant, well furnished Rooms, on third floor, to let, with good Table; unexceptionable references given and required.

145 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife, with Board for lady.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A SECOND Floor to let; also Rooms on third floor, for gentlemen, with or without private table; hot and cold water in rooms; house and table first class.

182 SIXTH AVENUE, RING FIRST BELL.—A young widow lady has a neatly furnished front Parlor to let, to a lady or gentleman, with or without Board, where a pleasant home can be enjoyed. Call for two days.

191 GRAND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Bowery.—A few respectable gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and furnished Rooms; terms moderate.

209 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A SOUTHERN lady and family, occupying their own house, has two well furnished Rooms over parlor; all improvements, large closets, use of parlor and piano, to let, with or without Board; family private; terms $15 for two; board, fire, gas, attendance, &c. References.

213 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family would be pleased to give two gentlemen and their wives a choice of Rooms and Board for the winter on moderate terms; private table if desired; or would accommodate a few single gentlemen.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A large front Room and Bedroom, on second floor, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen.

245 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Room, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house first class; convenient to four lines of cars. Terms moderate.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board to families or single gentlemen; house just changed hands; terms reasonable; reference given.

308 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PARTY of adults or three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board. Terms moderate.

337 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—GOOD BOARD, nicely furnished Rooms, with large closets, a pleasant home for the winter, with private family, on very reasonable terms.

459 SIXTH AVENUE, FIRST FLOOR.—A WIDOW lady will let a neatly furnished front Room to a gentleman and wife or a gentleman; Board, if required; no other boarders; terms moderate.

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEAsant home previous to and during confinement may call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have large Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; house first class. Apply at 28 Lamartine place (357 West Twenty-ninth street).

A SUIT OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHROOM, CLOSETS, &c., to let to a family, with private table; references. Apply at 36 East Twentieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, near Lexington avenue, will let, with Board, a second story front Room; third story, back; all nicely furnished. Address J. A. R., box 120 Herald office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH gas, fire, warm bath and good Board, to let, to two gentlemen, at $6 each, at 53 King street.

A LADY HAS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, all conveniences, to let to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady. 117 East Thirty-first street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND THE COMFORTS of home in the family of a regular physician during confinement. Dr. WILLETT, 34 West Forty-fourth street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

BOARD.—ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, WITH rich walnut furniture; family small and table first class. Apply at 233 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, NICELY FURnished Rooms, from $4 to $10 per week; location near Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, between Ninth and Twentieth streets, Broadway and Sixth avenue. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D., box 3,236 Post office.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—WITH Board, for gentleman, wife and nurse, child two years; private family preferred, in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue; terms not to exceed $36 a week; best references given and required. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A ROOM IN a private house, or where there are but few boarders, with full or partial board; location on or near Fifth avenue; between Fourteenth and Thirty-second streets. Address, with full particulars and price, which must be moderate, BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD AND use of parlor, in a strictly private family; a residence combining comfort and elegance will secure a liberal and permanent occupant. Address, stating full particulars, MAJOR GENERAL, box 108 Herald office.
DATED NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1870.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST class Board and one or two large well furnished Rooms; location up town; references unexceptionable; terms reasonable. Address box 4,688 Post office.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND EUropean plan; Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets; superior accommodation; the only economical first class hotel for transient parties.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—The cheapest and most comfortable in New York; lodging, 50 cents; Rooms by the week, $2 to $8; restaurant, bar, &c.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms 50 and 75 cents a day; $2 to $5 a week; family Rooms $1 and $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week. With or without Board.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night, $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

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97 NASSAU STREET.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT FORDHAM.—SEVEN MINUTES TO DEpot, forty to city; 20 trains daily, horse cars every five minutes; house modern, heated by furnace; rooms large, with hot and cold water; bath and water closet; good stabling; excellent table. Terms $6 to $7. Inquire at 175 Fifth avenue.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH.—TWO OR THREE PERsons can have comfortable Rooms and good Board; terms $8 to $12 per week; location unexceptionable; four minutes from depot; references. Address M. J. R., 71 West Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE TO LET—ON FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn; an excellent stand for a dry goods store or any business. Address FULTON STREET, box 189 Herald office.

A SHOP TO LET—FOR BUTCHER, BLACKSMITH, carpenter or any business; two doors from Canal street; great thoroughfare. 205 Hudson street.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—STORE, Basement and 5 lofts, each 25x90, will be let together or separately; also No. 260 Canal street, store 25x90, with two Basements, each 50x90. Apply to A. TUSKA, No. 260 Canal street.

LET—STORE AND CELLAR 48 HUDSON STREET, ENtrance from two streets; good advertisement; can paint sign is round building to be seen from Greenwich, Duane, Church, Thomas and West Broadway.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE granite Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, fronting East river and rear street, adjoining Hamilton ferry. Would be let for $2,400 or sold together for $26,000. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, A few doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, 90 and 92 White street.

TO LET—STORE, ROOM AND BEDROOMS, WITH FIXtures; 525 West Twenty-seventh street; suitable for liquor store or grocery; rent low. Inquire at 523 West Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—NO. 543 PEARL STREET, FIVE DOORS from Broadway, Store, Basement and Cellar, 100 by 25 feet; also Part of third Loft.
ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

12 ROOM HOUSE—$100 PER MONTH; GOOD FOR boarders; immediate possession; near Broadway and Fourth street; also one in Sixth avenue; immediate possession; good for boarders; 565 Seventh avenue, near Broadway. OWNER.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO RENT—ON FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue, a very desirable four story high stoop brown stone House, fully furnished and in complete order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO LET—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, open 10 to 12, modern improvements, $125; House to let on Bank street, water and gas, $142. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BROWN stone front Building, northeast corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue will be rented for one or more years to a responsible tenant in separate part, or together, viz.:—Basement, extensively vaulted, would make a fine trunk store or barber and bathing establishment; store, with new plate glass front; upper part contains 27 rooms and cellar, each room airy and light. The location being in proximity to the new Central Railroad and Harlem and New York and New Haven Railroad depot, makes it desirable for any business. Owner, on premises.

TO LET—A SMALL FRAME HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, No. 204 West Thirty-seventh street; rent $500. Apply at 202, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LET—A THREE STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, 233 East fifty-fifth street; rent low to a respectable family.
JNO FETTRETCH & CO., 454 Third avenue.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A VERY DEsirable Property on Mercer street, between Broome and Spring streets, 25x100 feet, with a three story and basement brick dwelling house thereon. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM to let for $5 per week, with every convenience for housekeeping, or gentlemen, at 419 West Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, would let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen a handsomely furnished front Room and Bedroom; house and every appointment first class; location near Dr. Chapin's church. Address Mrs. R. STERLING, station G, city.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A YOUNG WIDOW HAS A NEATLY FURNISHED Room to let. Apply at 400 Sixth avenue.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET—RENT $80; HOT AND cold water, gas; or will let a front Room and Bedroom furnished or unfurnished; rent $18. 243 Bleecker street, near Tenth street.

A LIGHT FRONT SITTING AND BEDROOM NEATLY furnished; rent low. Mrs. HOWELL, northeast corner Twentieth street and Third avenue. Ring third bell.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED; ALSO Office on parlor floor, suitable for dentist or doctor. No. 29 East Fifteenth street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—BATH, HOT and cold water; terms reasonable. 154 East Thirtieth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, consisting of three rooms, $5 per week, or floors through, six rooms, at $6 per week. Apply to A. C. GREENLEAF, 431 Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ROOMS, without board, for single gentlemen, in a French private family. 44 West Eleventh street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom; also single Room for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A BACK PARLOR AND EXtension; also a small Bedroom; family private. Apply at 62 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; rent moderate; handy to all west side cars. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

$7.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath; stationary tubs and every comfort. 228 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

10TH STREET, NO. 32, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Two Suits, handsomely furnished, suitable and only for one or two gentlemen each; small private family. References exchanged.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Two gentlemen can find superior Accommodations for the winter; no meals. 13 Bond street, only six doors from Broadway.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to rent, without board. References.

71 ELEVENTH STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Fifth avenue.—Gentlemen may find neatly furnished Rooms, without board, in private family; bath, gas, &c. References exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN PRIvate house 222 West Thirteenth street; bath and gas; rent $30 per month.

FIRST CLASS APARTMENTS TO LET.—A FAMILY about to vacate a very desirable Suit of Apartments desire to rent the same. For particulars apply at the drug store, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue.

FLOOR TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE 222 EAST Twenty-third street, near Third avenue.—Three Rooms, with bathroom, gas and water; good location; rent low to a small family.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET.—ALSO A SUIT of Rooms on the front; rent moderate. 811 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, A HOUSE, IN A DESIRABLE location in the Ninth ward; new idea; each floor contains all the modern improvements, gas, bath, water closet, &c.; a Store and Part of a House, 508 Canal street; Part of a House in Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Apply at 603 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR IN EAST FORTIETH street; rent low. Apply to C. R. TOWNSEND, 191 West street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR; GAS AND WATER; PRIvate house; rent $20; to a small family. 254 West Seventeenth street.

TO LET—IN HOUSE WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, A Suit, consisting of three rooms, large closets, water, gas, &c., suitable for light housekeeping. 435 Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street. Rent $40.

104 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A SUIT OF pleasant Rooms, second floor; house and appointments first class. A desirable party will find a pleasant home. B. BARNARD.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 239 Eighteenth street, west of Second avenue, for sale cheap; is in first rate order; contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed. Address A. TUSKA, 260 Canal street.

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR A BAKERY OR ANY other kind of business, 45 Third avenue, corner Tenth street, a three story store and basement, 25x70, for sale; a good baker's oven is under the sidewalk; rented for $2,400; is a Stuyvesant leasehold. Address A. TUSKA, 260 Canal st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND 139 East Sixteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue, 40 feet front and 92 deep. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELLing, with all improvements, in Second avenue, near Tenth street and the Baptist church; terms low. Apply to H. G. GORDAN, 86 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

PEARL STREET, NO. 456, 25X120, INCLUDING FOUR Bowling Alleys, Bar and Saloon Fixtures; Lexington avenue, No. 183, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, four story E. b. b. s. House, 20x50x70; Henry street, No. 22, near Catharine street, three story, b. s. b. House, 23x ... Apply to A. TUSKA, 260 Canal street.

West Side.

ABOUT 40 LOTS AND BULKHEAD, WITH 300 FEET front on North river, below Fourteenth street; also 74 Lots and Bulkhead, near Sixtieth street, for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE HIGH STOOP DWELLING, WITH ALL modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low; between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Ninth street; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY; LOCATION very best; immediate possession. Address ONE-FOURTH CASH, box 131 Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A LARGE NEW FACTORY TO LET—ALL OR IN part, at Greenpoint, one block from ferry, containing 30,000 square feet floors, 100 horse engine, new boiler. Apply to or address F. N. GOVE, No. 98 Noble street, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

IN WILLIAMSBURG—143 SKILLMAN STREET.—A TWO story and basement frame House, 12 rooms, water on each floor; two Lots, each 25x100; 15 minutes from ferries, three minutes from four lines of cars; easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JAMES HENERY, on the premises.

MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, Property, 55 by 100, 198 and 200 Water street, Brooklyn; walls standing from late fire; price $10,000; $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN A. LOCKWOOD, 25 Walker street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A 50 ACRE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM AT A bargain, near White Plains.—Fine location. Price $9,000. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

AT YONKERS.—TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, or will sell furniture at a bargain, a two story and attic House, with one third of an acre of ground fronting on river; five minutes' walk from depot; possession immediately; will be let low to a desirable tenant. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers; or ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, 215 Church street, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A PLOT OF 30 ACRES, WITH GOOD BUILDINGS, surrounding and including the Kensico depot, Harlem Railroad, 26 miles from New York, three miles from White Plains; exchanged for city property.
G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR EXCHANGING PROperty.—10 well located Brooklyn Houses; 100 Brooklyn Lots, finely situated; 20 Farms, and 1,000 lots and villa plots near the city; also a variety of other Real Estate and some mortgages for exchange; full commissions paid to brokers. Address, stating nature of property and real name, GERMANIA, Herald office.

ONE OF THE FINEST TENEMENT PROPERTIES IN the city, free from encumbrance, to exchange for Lots and some cash; price $25,000.
D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE LOTS IN ONE OF THE most prosperous Southern cities for a cosey Summer Home or small Farm. Address HENRY, 824 Ninth avenue, New York.

WANTED—A SMALL UNENCUMBERED HOUSE, IN a good location in New York or Brooklyn, in exchange for Western Farming Lands and cash. Address BARTER, station G.

WANTED—TWO LOTS OR A SMALL HOUSE, IN EXchange for a very fine black Horse; can trot in 2:40 or better; lots or house from $2,000 to $3,000. Also new Road Wagon and top Wagon, used but once, and one used for a short time, Robes, &c. Address S. WHITEHORN, box 151 Herald office.

WOULD EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property.—One hundred acres Land, without buildings, just south of Peekskill, overlooking delightful section of Hudson river; desirable for country seat. Address H. B. CROSSETT, 383 West street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PRIVATE HOUSES WANTED TO BUY, WHERE PART payment would be taken in French window glass, at 3 Warren street.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE LOTS, FRONTING MORNingside Park. Parties wishing to sell cheap will find a purchaser by applying to G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine st.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28, 1870.
Notice is hereby given to the members of Tammany Hall General Committee to assemble this evening, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Tammany Hall.
Punctual attendance is requested.
By order
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
JOHN HOGHTALING, WM. HITCHMAN, } Secretaries.

15TH WARD WILLIAM M. TWEED ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 4 East Ninth street.
MARCUS HANLON, President.
ALFRED EVANS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
This evening will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs.
8:35—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Pauline Markham's beautiful song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Marrietta Bonfanti and the full Corps de Ballet.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace, with the Grand Candelabra Ballet.
9:53—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Folie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:9—The Parisienne Matelo' Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.
Saturday—THIRD BLACK CROOK MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
DOORS OPEN at 7¼; COMMENCE at 8 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING (THURSDAY),
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
of
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S NEW
GRAND PANTOMIME
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
Decidedly the best entertainment
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, afterwards Clown. } ....MR. GEO. L. FOX
Pantaloon........Mr. Geo. Beane
Harlequin........Mr. R. Honeywood
Columbine........Miss Fanny Beane
and the charming
LITTLE BLONDE, JENNY YEAMANS. EVERY EVENING, and WED'Y and SAT'Y MATINEES at 2.
Seats should be secured considerably in advance, as CROWDS ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN SEATS AT THE DOOR.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. XMAS WEEK.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. XMAS WEEK.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
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NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. A
MORNING WITH
MORNING WITH
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
JOSH HART........as........WM. F. HOWE
G. L. STOUTE........as........JUDGE DOWLING
Concluding every evening with the new piece, entitled
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JOHN HART........as........Jim Crow
ADD RYMAN........as........Snuff and Tobacco
MASTER BARNEY,
MASTER BARNEY,
in his Dutch Songs, and Mrs. O'Harris.
HARRIGAN and RICKEY.
WILSON BROTHERS, JENNIE BENSON,
J. H. MILBURN.
COSTA'S GRAND BALLET—FIFTY YOUNG LADIES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
The last great sensation,
FERNANDE.
With Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and a great cast.

DAN BRYANT'S 23D ST.,
NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST.,
23D ST. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST.,
MERRY CHRISTMAS. HOLIDAY WEEK.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | DAN BRYANT.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | J. W. MCANDREWS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | NELSE SEYMOUR,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | DAVE REED,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | TOMMY SULLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | LITTLE MAC as the
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | Monkey and Frog.
Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Alberte, Foster, Carter and Warren's
BRYANT'S BLACK BRIGANDS,
with the laughing, whispering and carbineers' choruses.
DAN BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET. DAN BRYANT'S.
On Saturday, Dec. 31, special Matinee at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. BRYANT'S

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Miss JULIA ESMOND will sing "Killarney."
BRYAN O'LYNN in his great Songs and Dances.
Brilliant Descriptive Lecture by Barry Aylmer.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
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Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 737 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FIRST CLASS Pianos, at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Call before you decide elsewhere.

A STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A seven octave rosewood, four round corners, overstrung bass Piano for $150 cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—HANDSOME SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $200; an elegant rosewood, over-strung bass, carved legs, &c., at a sacrifice; a handsome holiday present.
PEEK & SON, 145 Bleecker street.

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In compliance with the many applications at the box office for a few more representations of
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Mr. Wallack begs to announce the following programme:—
Thursday, Dec. 29—Last time this season, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
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Saturday night, Dec. 31—Last time this season, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Monday, Jan. 2—Last time—THE RIVALS.
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NEW PLAYS,
commencing with Mr. F. W. Robertson's
WAR.

WALLACK'S.
In consequence of the necessary rehearsals of Mr. F. W. Robertson's play, "WAR," the USUAL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, will not take place.

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135th to 142d time.
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JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
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MR. EDWIN BOOTH
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THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA (her original role)........Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO........Mlle. PERSINE
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 30 and 31, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2,
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BOULOTTE........Mlle. AIMEE
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GRAND NEW YEAR MATINEE, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
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THE SHIPPING BOYS AND LIVELY POLICEMAN.
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LA DUCHESSE........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Friday and Saturday, December 30 and 31,
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FIORELLA........Mlle. LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO........Mlle. ELISE PERSINE
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LA DUCHESSE........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
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THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. FRANK B. FOSTER WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Women's Institute (Physiological and Sanitary), at the Mott Memorial Rooms, 64 Madison avenue, on Thursday, December 29, at 2½ P. M. Subject—"The Dietetic Management of Children." Mothers specially invited.
DR. ANNA DENSMORE, President.

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UNIVERSITY COURSE
OF
HISTORICAL LECTURES FOR LADIES,
ON
THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.
The Rev. JOHN LORD, LL.D., author of the "Old Roman World," proposes to deliver, in Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, a course of twenty-five Lectures on the Men and Women who, for the last five hundred years, are most identified with the progress of society, commencing on Thursday, January 5, at 11½ A. M., and continued on successive Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour.
Terms—$15, in advance, for the course; $1 single lecture. Tickets to be had at Putnam's book store, Association Building, with reserved seats without extra charge.
We, the undersigned, in view of Dr. Lord's proposed course of lectures, would express our cordial and hearty sympathy for this effort to enlarge the circle of historical knowledge in our community; and we cannot but hope that the opportunity thus presented of studying, under a master, the progress of society for the last three hundred years, will be embraced by a large class of both ladies and gentlemen, who have the leisure and the desire to cultivate their minds amid so many absorbing frivolities. The lecturer is well known for his eloquent delineation of characters, his able grouping of events, and his broad and catholic spirit; and we wish him a continuation of the success he has so fairly earned by his enthusiasm in this noble field of labor for thirty years.
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WM. M. EVARTS, S. I. PRIME,
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MR. TRENOR'S classes meet on Tuesdays and Fridays,
AFTERNOON at 4 and EVENING at 8 o'clock.
A MATINEE DANSANTE will be given on
FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., from 7 to 11 o'clock.
Open to former pupils and their friends.

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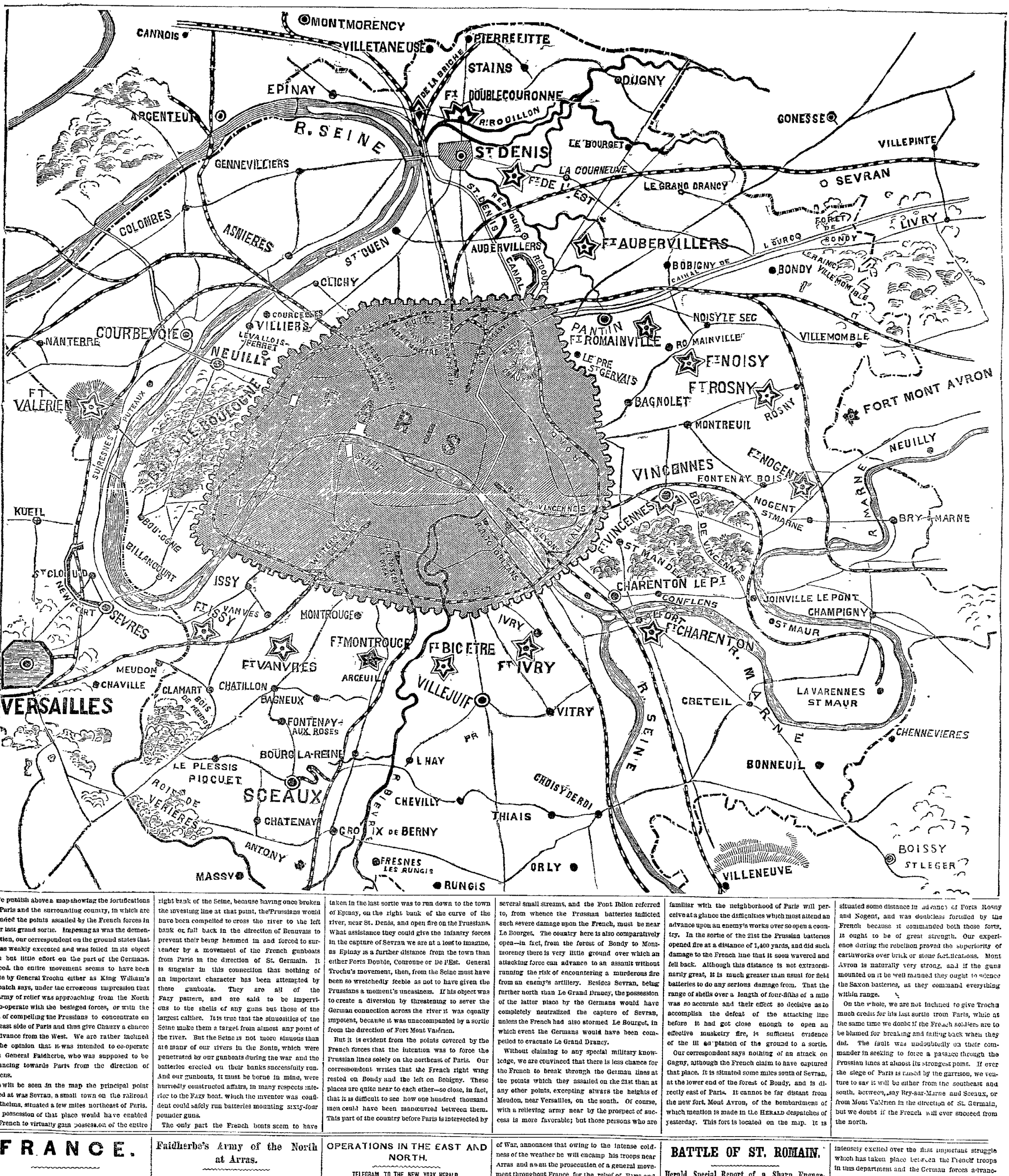
THE LAST GRAND SORTIE FROM PARIS.

Advance of the French from North and East of the City---Situations of Bobigny, Bondy, Sevran and Le Grand Drancy---Location of Fort Mont Avron.



We publish above a map showing the fortifications of Paris and the surrounding country, in which are included the points assailed by the French forces in their last grand sortie. Impressing as was the demonstration, our correspondent on the ground states that it was weakly executed and was foiled in its object with but little effort on the part of the Germans. Indeed, the entire movement seems to have been made by General Trochu either as King William's despatch says, under the erroneous impression that an army of relief was approaching from the North to co-operate with the besieged forces, or with the idea of compelling the Prussians to concentrate on the east side of Paris and thus give Chanzy a chance to advance from the West. We are rather inclined to the opinion that it was intended to co-operate with General Faidherbe, who was supposed to be advancing towards Paris from the direction of Amiens.

As will be seen in the map the principal point aimed at was Sevran, a small town on the railroad to Rheims, situated a few miles northeast of Paris. The possession of that place would have enabled the French to virtually gain possession of the entire right bank of the Seine, because having once broken the investing line at that point, the Prussians would have been compelled to cross the river to the left bank or fall back in the direction of Beauvais to prevent their being hemmed in and forced to surrender by a movement of the French gunboats from Paris in the direction of St. Germain. It is singular in this connection that nothing of an important character has been attempted by these gunboats. They are all of the Fazy pattern, and are said to be impervious to the shells of any guns but those of the largest calibre. It is true that the sinuosities of the Seine make them a target from almost any point of the river. But the Seine is not more sinuous than are many of our rivers in the South, which were penetrated by our gunboats during the war and the batteries erected on their banks successfully run. And our gunboats, it must be borne in mind, were hurriedly constructed affairs, in many respects inferior to the Fazy boat, which the inventor was confident could safely run batteries mounting sixty-four pounder guns.

The only part the French boats seem to have taken in the last sortie was to run down to the town of Epinay, on the right bank of the curve of the river, near St. Denis, and open fire on the Prussians. What assistance they could give the infantry forces in the capture of Sevran we are at a loss to imagine, as Epinay is a further distance from the town than either Forts Double, Couronne or De l'Est. General Trochu's movement, then, from the Seine must have been so wretchedly feeble as not to have given the Prussians a moment's uneasiness. If his object was to create a diversion by threatening to sever the German connection across the river it was equally impotent, because it was unaccompanied by a sortie from the direction of Fort Mont Valérien.

But it is evident from the points covered by the French forces that the intention was to force the Prussian lines solely on the northeast of Paris. Our correspondent writes that the French right wing rested on Bondy and the left on Bobigny. These places are quite near to each other—so close, in fact, that it is difficult to see how one hundred thousand men could have been manœuvred between them. This part of the country before Paris is intersected by several small streams, and the Pont Iblon referred to, from whence the Prussian batteries inflicted such severe damage upon the French, must be near Le Bourget. The country here is also comparatively open—in fact, from the forest of Bondy to Montmorency there is very little ground over which an attacking force can advance to an assault without running the risk of encountering a murderous fire from an enemy's artillery. Besides Sevran, being further north than Le Grand Drancy, the possession of the latter place by the Germans would have completely neutralized the capture of Sevran, unless the French had also stormed Le Bourget, in which event the Germans would have been compelled to evacuate Le Grand Drancy.

Without claiming to any special military knowledge, we are convinced that there is less chance for the French to break through the German lines at the points which they assailed on the 21st than at any other points, excepting always the heights of Meudon, near Versailles, on the south. Of course, with a relieving army near by the prospect of success is more favorable; but those persons who are familiar with the neighborhood of Paris will perceive at a glance the difficulties which must attend an advance upon an enemy's works over so open a country. In the sortie of the 21st the Prussian batteries opened fire at a distance of 1,400 yards, and did such damage to the French line that it soon wavered and fell back. Although this distance is not extraordinarily great, it is much greater than usual for field batteries to do any serious damage from. That the range of shells over a length of four-fifths of a mile was so accurate and their effect so decisive as to accomplish the defeat of the attacking line before it had got close enough to open an effective musketry fire, is sufficient evidence of the ill adaptation of the ground to a sortie.

Our correspondent says nothing of an attack on Gagny, although the French claim to have captured that place. It is situated some miles south of Sevran, at the lower end of the forest of Bondy, and is directly east of Paris. It cannot be far distant from the new fort, Mont Avron, of the bombardment of which mention is made in the HERALD despatches of yesterday. This fort is located on the map. It is situated some distance in advance of Forts Rosny and Nogent, and was doubtless fortified by the French because it commanded both those forts. It ought to be of great strength. Our experience during the rebellion proved the superiority of earthworks over brick or stone fortifications. Mont Avron is naturally very strong, and if the guns mounted on it be well manned they ought to silence the Saxon batteries, as they command everything within range.

On the whole, we are not inclined to give Trochu much credit for his last sortie from Paris, while at the same time we doubt if the French soldiers are to be blamed for breaking and falling back when they did. The fault was undoubtedly on their commander in seeking to force a passage through the Prussian lines at almost its strongest point. If ever the siege of Paris is raised by the garrison, we venture to say it will be either from the southeast and south, between, say Bry-sur-Marne and Sceaux, or from Mont Valérien in the direction of St. Germain, but we doubt if the French will ever succeed from the north.

FRANCE.

Belligerent Batteries Pounding Away at Each Other Before Paris.

Fort Mont Avron and the Saxon Siege Guns in a Spirited Duel.

Berlin in Ecstacies Over the Bombardment.

Bourbaki Reported Advancing on Von Werder.

Faidherbe's Army of the North at Arras.

Chanzy Protests Against Prussian Inhumanity.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment of Fort Avron Continued—Berlin in Ecstacies.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

A telegram from Versailles dated to-day states that the bombardment of Fort Avron continues. The French reply with vigor, but their fire is ineffective.

BERLIN DELIGHTED.

A Berlin telegram of to-day's date states that the news of the opening of fire on the fortifications of Paris was received there with public rejoicings

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST AND NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bourbaki Advancing on Von Werder—The Army of the North at Arras.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

It is said that General Bourbaki is moving with his army to the eastern portion of France, to operate against General Werder.

The French Army of the North has concentrated around Arras. The health of the troops is excellent.

FRENCH REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Cold Weather in France—Faidherbe's Army Near Arras—Protest of Chanzy Against Prussian Atrocities.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 28, 1870.

The weather in southern France is intensely cold. General Faidherbe, in a despatch to the Minister of War, announces that owing to the intense coldness of the weather he will encamp his troops near Arras and await the prosecution of a general movement throughout France for the relief of Paris and deliverance of France.

PROTEST OF CHANZY AGAINST PRUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

The Prussians cannonaded the town of St. Calais on the 25th and then entered the place, where they committed many disorders. General Chanzy sent a formal protest to the Prussian General and subsequently issued an order of the day to his troops, in which he says:—"I have warned the Prussians against the further perpetration of such horrible actions as they have committed against unarmed places and people who merit better treatment from the enemy, because of their extreme humanity to the Prussian sick and wounded." The General adds that it is evident that France is not combatting loyal enemies, but devastating hordes; but she will continue the struggle to preserve her honor and independence.

BATTLE OF ST. ROMAIN.

Herald Special Report of a Sharp Engagement near Havre.

The French on the Offensive—Counter Advance of the Prussians—Splendid Handling of the French Artillery—Three Cavalry Charges Repulsed—Attempt to Flank the French—They Retire to Harfleur.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Havre, writing under date of December 26, gives the following particulars of an engagement fought near that city between the French and Prussian forces. Your correspondent writes:—

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR HAVRE.

Since last Saturday evening the city has been intensely excited over the first important struggle which has taken place between the French troops in this department and the German forces advancing upon Havre. The engagement took place on Saturday morning, commencing at daybreak. For several days previous we were expecting a fight. It has come at last, and although without decisive results it is regarded as valuable in proving the efficiency of the French artillery and the ability of the Gardes Mobiles and Francs-tireurs to successfully encounter the regular troops of the German army in the open field.

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.

After a number of petty engagements and skirmishes with the Uhlans and the Saxon troops the people of Havre became clamorous for a grand sortie upon the advancing army. The military authorities yielded to the popular demand, and accordingly on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the present month a column of French troops, estimated at five thou-

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

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SHOPLIFTING.

THE RECENT ARRESTS AT MACY'S.

What the Storekeepers Think of the "Kleptomania" Business—The Danger of Leaving Goods Exposed As at a Fair.

The shopkeepers of this gay and festive city are just now in a "terrible stew," if such a term be pardonable. A question discussed everywhere among them is, "Was Macy right or wrong in having several ladies arrested on a charge of theft?"

A HERALD reporter called at Macy's, on Sixth avenue, and found the store pretty well crowded with customers. Lots of pretty girls were in waiting behind the counters, and on the counters heaps of goods were spread out for the edification of visitors.

After walking back through the store the reporter discovered a desk with a high railing, behind which a pretty and graceful woman, with black eyes and hair, habited in black velvet, sat. This was the superintendent of the establishment, Mrs. Laforge. Within six feet of her sat a young and good looking gentleman of that peculiarly blonde complexion which is only found in the middle district of Long Island. This was Mr. Laforge, husband to the graceful Mrs. Laforge, who holds the responsible position of general superintendent outside of the store and attends to all Custom House business. On stating his business to Mrs. Laforge, that lady desired him very politely to

TAKE A SEAT WITHIN THE RAILING,

which he did.

"Now," said Mrs. Laforge, "I suppose you are in search of information in regard to the arrest of Mrs. Phelps?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the reporter.

"Well, then, I will tell you all I know," replied the lady. "I suppose we have lost as much as ten thousand dollars' worth of goods in a year by

THIS NEFARIOUS BUSINESS.

Some of the most respectable ladies in the city, as far as appearance goes, have been caught in this store while in the act of carrying away Mr. Macy's property, and for two years past we have let them off; but the evil became too glaring, and in the case of Mrs. Phelps we were compelled to make the arrest.

One very respectable looking lady had on her person one day when caught

FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS' WORTH

of black thread lace. Mrs. Phelps when arrested had a package of candy valued at twenty-two cents, and it was large enough to have obviated any mistake on her part, I think. She was stopped by the girl and brought to this desk, and she sat down in this very chair. I asked her address, which she gave to me, and I found it correct in the Directory. The young lady, Miss Grotty, stated blankly that she saw her take the package and conceal it on her person. Mrs. Phelps was then taken below stairs and searched.

SHE DID NOT AT ANY TIME DENY

taking the candy, you will observe, not even in court. She answered my question by saying to Miss Grotty, 'Oh, my child, there must be some mistake,' and in court she answered Judge Dowling, who asked her, 'Did you take the candy, Mrs. Phelps?' 'To the best of my recollection I know nothing about the matter.' This, of course, was not a denial. Before the trial young Miss Phelps brought Horace Greeley here, and I never saw a man who wanted to get out of a thing worse than

POOR MR. GREELEY

did out of that business. They are always getting the poor man into scrapes. Miss Phelps had a paper drawn up which she wanted Mr. Macy to sign, in which Mrs. Phelps was to be exonerated of the charge. Mr. Macy blankly refused Mr. Greeley. He would not on any account break his honor in that fashion. There has been a great deal of trouble made about this case in the newspapers, because, I suppose, Mrs. Phelps knows a lot of literary people, and she has sent her friends to all the newspapers to get statements in. Besides she is, I believe, a member of the 'Sorosis' club, and that influence has been no doubt brought to bear. One of the ladies, a member of this 'Sorosis' club, who, I think, was a president or some high dignitary in the association at one time—I think it was 'Jennie June'—formerly

WROTE FASHION ARTICLES

about our store in the *Sunday Courier*.

"Miss Grotty and Miss Bowyer, the two young ladies who made the charges, are still retained in our employment, and instead of censuring them for attending to their duties in this matter, we think that they deserve honor and credit for their bravery. I had no alternative, as superintendent, but to make the charge. Justice Dowling told me that justice should always be tempered with mercy. Mrs. Phelps had David Dudley Field engaged, and the case came on at ten o'clock in the morning, while the subpoena was only served on Miss B. and Mr. Macy at twenty minutes to ten, and David Dudley Field was

HAMMERING AWAY AT MISS GROTTY

when we reached the court; he cross-examined her, but he could not shake her an inch. It would have been a great triumph to have had Mr. Macy and myself arrive late at the court, after the prisoner had been discharged by reason of the non-appearance of the complainant, to whom only twenty minutes' notice was given on the morning of the trial."

"Where does your detective come from, Mrs. Laforge?" asked the reporter.

"Mr. Macy applied at the police headquarters for a detective to stop the thieving, and he was sent to our store from the special service squad, and he stays in the store, being detailed, and a policeman's salary is paid to him by Mr. Macy, just as if he were attached to the force in uniform. There was

A VERY BRUTAL ARTICLE—

it was full of brutality, besides being untrue and illogical—in the Sunday edition of a daily paper last Sunday. Great efforts have been made to hush up and misrepresent the case of Mrs. Phelps, I believe. If Mrs. Phelps is not guilty why should all this trouble be taken in her behalf? I know what kleptomania is; it is a disease of the brain, and I think that there are many very respectable ladies in this city afflicted with the disease. But I know a lady who came in here and was apprehended picking pockets, also very respectable. Now, she was not a kleptomaniac. She was

MORALLY, NOT MENTALLY, WRONG.

"A well known firm in this city wrote to Mr. Macy before the trial of Mrs. Phelps desiring to have us ascertain if she was the same Mrs. Phelps who had before been arrested for shoplifting and who had stolen a velvet cloak from their store, and if so they were desirous of assisting in prosecuting her. Our girls here are truthful and honest, and if they were not we would not keep them in the store. Mr. Macy has done everything in his power to have this matter sifted."

At this juncture a Mr. Bryant, who is in the law book business, and whose wife was arrested some time since at Macy's, entered the store. Mr. Bryant resides in Fifteenth street, and while in the store he

INTERVIEWED THE DETECTIVE,

Lewis Hill, in a very excited manner.

The reporter next paid a visit to the house of Arnold & Constable, in Broadway, being desirous of knowing whether large drygoods stores were much infested by female thieves. He asked a beautiful looking clerk, whose hair was parted in the middle, if Mr. Robert Johnson, the superintendent of the establishment, could be seen. The beautiful young man pointed to a gentleman whose head was slightly bald and said, "That's him."

The reporter approached this personage, who was in conversation, and said to him, "Are you Mr. Johnson?" to which he answered, "I am; but I am not Mr. Johnson, the superintendent. He is out to dinner," and then the other Mr. Johnson ran away, after pointing to a counter where he told the reporter he might stand until the second Mr. Johnson came in. Soon the superintendent, a tall, magnificent looking man with

COLDSTREAM GUARD'S WHISKERS,

came in and in answer to the reporter's inquiries spoke as follows:—

"We are not troubled with thieves here, sir. Arnold & Constable's people know all their old customers, and when we see any strange or suspicious person in the store we quietly inform them to walk out. We are our own detectives and know all the suspicious persons much better than the detectives themselves. Besides, we do not allow our goods to lie on the counters, as in a fair or bazaar. We have 'stock boys' especially to place the goods back on the shelves as soon as they have been inspected. Leaving goods spread out loose on the counter is

OFFERING TEMPTATIONS

to those who are only partially dishonest. It is possible that there are some so-called 'respectable ladies' who are in the habit of stealing in stores. If so, we don't have them here, and Arnold & Constable do not know them. 'Good evening, sir.'"

The next place visited was the store of Lord & Taylor, one block above Arnold & Constable's. The reporter found Mr. Warrin, the assistant superintendent, whose courtesy was very marked to the HERALD reporter. Mr. Warrin said:—

"I have been in the detective business, and was of the detective firm of Warrin & Whipple.

I KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON,

and none of those shoplifters can come in here without I know them. I don't think there are any virtuous ladies in the shoplifting line, but there are women who come in here wearing moire antique and camel's hair shawls, but they never get a chance to

'WORK' THE COUNTERS.

"I saw a little woman come in one day, nicely dressed, and ask for some cloth. I went up to her and I said, 'You don't want any cloth—get out.' It was little Annie Tayler, an old thief. She got right out, I tell you. Another woman came in and tried to work the hosiery and silk counters, but I piped her off and she had to travel. Its nonsense to have clerks attend to their own business and watch thieves. A regular professional, as soon as she sees a clerk 'gawking' at her, will drop to it right away. I let them work and then work them. Its

HOW TO KNOW ALL THE THIEVES;

and even the best men at the Central Office are sometimes at fault with the new faces all the time coming up. Then how can clerks be expected to know the honest from the dishonest person? Here we have no trouble. Ladies come here like a family and walk around the store and up stairs and look at everything just as if they were at home."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. R. H. Macy, the Sixth avenue storekeeper, makes a very lame apology for the recent outrageous arrests at his store in his communication to the HERALD of this morning. These cases, judged upon their merits, show a system that puts in peril the rights and personal liberty of every person who may enter his store. A detective system that is no clearer in its perceptions than the one shown would not be tolerated in the State, and much less should it be in a shop.

But the point to which I desire to direct attention is that Mr. Macy's clerks have long been committing offenses of incivility and wrong towards his customers. A case of this kind came under my observation some time since.

A lady went to the store and purchased a small infant's brush, and a few moments after leaving discovered that the one wrapped up for her was soiled and worthless. On taking it back the shop girl pertly denied that any brush that she had sold was soiled, and refused to make an exchange. The language used was impertinent in the extreme. Subsequently the husband of the lady brought the matter to the attention of one of the male superintendents. He too seemed to doubt the statement of the lady, and stated that explicit reliance might be placed on the word of the shop girl. Finding that he was likely to have trouble he finally made an exchange. Now this case and many others prove that Mr. Macy's female clerks are by no means the civil and reliable persons that he states them to be.

His rule seems to be a reverse of the maxim of law that a person is innocent until proved guilty. For the sake of the public generally it is to be hoped that his recent experience will suggest to him a little more reliance in sound wisdom and law, and not so much in the pert young females behind his counters. TRUTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As a lady and an occasional shopper, will you permit me to express my indignation at the outrage which has been recently committed by Mr. Macy, of Sixth avenue, and his employes, in causing the arrest and imprisonment, for a supposed theft of candy valued at twenty-two cents, of a lady of position and well known respectability of character residing in Twenty-third street; and later, the arrest of two other ladies of similar antecedents upon equally trifling suppositions? Because one person may be found whose kleptomaniac propensities are disguised in the refinements of dress and good breeding is it a fair suggestion that all who wear the garb of wealth and social distinction are also to be distrusted as having the same dishonest intentions? For myself, and others who are cognizant of the over zealous watchfulness of Mr. Macy and assistants, it is our determination never again to enter his store, feeling not only that the good name of every lady who approaches his counters is at stake, but that should she desire to examine an article before purchasing, in so doing she lays herself open to the accusation of kleptomania. E. S. C.

MODERN PHILANTHROPY.

Mr. John Hecker's Theory for Reclaiming the Young—A New Mission Dedicated.

Mr. John Hecker is a gentleman whose heart has often softened at the appearance of the ragged poor in the streets. Fourteen years ago he established the mission school at No. 25? Madison street, and yearly he has expended from $8,000 to $10,000 upon the poor children of the ward, many of whom, it is believed, through his bounty have been led to a knowledge of Jesus and rescued from a life of crime and indolence.

MR. HECKER'S LAST EFFORT

is the establishment of a mission school at No. 53 Rutgers street, where it is intended all the poor children of the ward shall be gathered from the highways, garrets and cellars, educated, fed and clothed, and directed in the right way.

Yesterday morning the new mission school at No. 53 Rutgers street was dedicated to the service of God, in the presence of about 300 children and many ladies and gentlemen of the ward who take an interest in the welfare of the youth of the neighborhood. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, pastor, who delivered an impressive sermon, in which he referred to the *noble charity of Mr. Hecker*, and invited all the children to come and partake of the hospitalities of the mission. The musical selections were of a superior order, and were under the direction of Mr. Thomas and a surpliced choir from the Protestant Episcopal church. The school is known as the

CATHOLIC MISSION,

and is conducted in the Puseyite form of worship. In the afternoon the children were invited to

A CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL,

when Christmas trees and a collation were provided by the pastor. The services were very impressive, and the youngsters left with smiling faces and hearts overflowing with gratitude to the philanthropic gentlemen whose bounty had made their happiness complete—for one day at least. It is the intention of the founder and pastor of this mission to make it

AN INVITING RESORT

for the poor of the ward. In addition to the religious services, which will be held twice a day and three times on Wednesdays and Fridays, it is Mr. Hecker's intention to set apart the upper floors of the mission as

A SCHOOL AND HOME

for all who choose to come in and partake of the hospitalities provided. But free education and spiritual knowledge are not the only things to be provided. The founder of the mission contemplates at an early day to provide sleeping apartments, a dining room and clothing, where all deserving children of both sexes can be fed, clothed and lodged. The best feature of the mission is that its privileges are not restricted to any particular sect or creed. There all can congregate on one common level and enjoy the temporal and spiritual blessings so generously provided.

The following extract from a letter published in the HERALD of Tuesday will more fully explain Mr. Hecker's idea of what constitutes

TRUE BENEVOLENCE:—

We deal with the matured fruit; we ignore the germ. We punish the man; we neglect the child. Take from the infectious neighborhood this candidate for the penitentiary, anticipate his wants, clothe him, feed him, sympathize with him, take from him the brand of caste, educate him, make him a peer among peers. The deadly atmosphere breathed by his parents will be oppressive to him; he will seek the pure air of the school. A mother's love will follow him there; it will expand; it will receive new life; it will be purified. Reform will have commenced. There is a mawkish sentimentality abroad—a condolence with misery, but a shrinking from contact with squalor. We would believe, but delicacy forbids that we touch; we minister to the evil when we would apply the remedy.

Some years ago I purchased the Rutgers Mansion and twenty lots, intending to set the whole apart as a free school, in which the children were to be educated in accordance with the scheme here proposed. General prostration of business rendered the undertaking impracticable. I have, however, decided to carry out the idea on a more limited scale at 53 Rutgers street. Here a school of 250 children will be cared for as above stated. My views on education will be utilized, my theory of reform tested. Chief among the instrumentalities will be provision for the moral and religious development, simultaneously with the physical and intellectual training. A chapel is now in preparation, and will be ready for divine service on Wednesday, 28th inst.—Holy Innocents' Day—at half-past ten, morning. Here children of all creeds and nationalities are united. Here will be found true catholicity.

Should the Board of Commissioners wish to strengthen my hands by their co-operation the Rutgers property is at their disposal. Let them put the grounds in order, and appoint teachers whose training for the peculiar work shall be under my direction, together with a supervisionary power over the establishment. Reform—social, political and educational—will soon give evidence that my most sanguine anticipations are based upon reality. The poor, the deserted, the unwashed, the uneducated, those children of penury for some inscrutable purpose of Providence, those victims of crime by the austerities of society and the weakness of their own fallen nature, ask of us bread and we give them a stone, they ask our sympathy and we mete out to them the severities of the law. Their necessities pressing upon them, and society holding them under a ban, they array themselves against their oppressor in a war of opposition. Made to feel that there are no ties in common between them and the favored sons of wealth, they question the sincerity of all direct efforts at reconciliation. By indirect means we must reach them. Love for their children is as strong as that which sways the heart of the noble. Gain the love of the child and every throb in the parent's bosom will be a plea for the sympathizer. That plea will draw together the conflicting elements in the harmony of reform.

BOSTON SMUGGLERS.

Trial of the Boston Smuggling Cases—Novel Method of Defrauding the Revenue—New England Deluged with Nova Scotia Whiskey.

BOSTON, Dec. 28, 1870.

In the trial of Dexter T. Mills *et als*, charged with smuggling, before the United States Court to-day, Assistant District Attorney Dickinson opened the case for the government, briefly stating the *modus operandi* of the defendants in getting liquors from Nova Scotia, where, he alleged, they arranged with parties to ship the goods by one vessel and transfer them to a coaster at sea, which landed them at Boston and New York without suspicion of fraud, the latter vessel not coming under the entry rules of vessels engaged in trade with foreign ports upon landing. It was further alleged that the British customs marks were erased and United States revenue stamps supplied, and the goods transported, concealed and offered for sale by the defendants, who, as owners, agents, warehousemen, teamsters, &c., have their several parts in the business. The amount claimed as lost to the government by the several transactions alleged is $150,000. Collector Russell and other officers of the Customs in Boston were placed upon the stand and examined at some length. The case is likely to last for several days.

CARNIVAL OF FIRE.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

A Large Printing and Publishing House Damaged—Loss Thirty-five Thousand Dollars.

At six o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 107 Fulton street, the origin of which is as yet unknown. The first and second floors are vacant, with the exception of the room occupied by A. Henderson as a printing office, which is much damaged by water, and is insured for $5,000. The third floor is occupied by Farrell & Co., publishers, who sustain a loss of nearly $12,000 from fire and water. This loss is partially covered by an insurance of $5,000, distributed as follows:—Phenix and Queen Insurance Companies, $2,000 each, and Exchange Insurance Company, $1,000. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by Joseph Laing, lithographer, whose loss is $6,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The basements were occupied as store-rooms by F. W. Devoe & Co., and were filled with paints and oils. These are not much injured, and are fully insured for $8,000 in Buffalo companies. The top story was a leather bag manufactory, and was damaged to the amount of $1,500; insured for $800. The building is the property of A. C. Downing, and the damage will be no less than $12,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A Large Private Residence in Forty-ninth Street Burned—Loss Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the four story brown stone house No. 120 West Forty-ninth street, owned and occupied by Sigismund Stettheimer. The house is damaged to the amount of $10,000 and the furniture to the extent of $5,000. The loss is covered by an insurance of $25,000 in the Pacific and Excelsior Insurance companies.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEWBURG.

Immense Boiler Works and Plant Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

On Tuesday evening, as was stated in brief in the HERALD'S special despatch published yesterday, the little Highland city of Newburg was visited with one of the most destructive fires ever known there. One of the buildings burned was Alderman Cauldwell's extensive boiler works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, and was formerly part of the Washington Iron Works, which gave employment to 1,500 men during the war. This building was of wood, covered a large area and

BURNED SO RAPIDLY

and with such an intense heat that nothing could be removed from it. The other building destroyed was the paper machinery works formerly owned by John L. Seaverns, who was murdered in August last while sitting at the tea table by Robert Buffum. Mr. Seaverns had only a few months before the tragic event removed from Worcester, Mass., to Newburg, bringing with him the costly patterns used in his business—the accumulations of some forty years' toil in the business of manufacturing paper machinery. These patterns were valued by Mr. Seaverns during his life time, and were insured for the sum of $65,000. The property, however, passed into other hands since his death, and the insurance was reduced to the figure paid for it. The works have not been in operation for some weeks past, and were about to be sold to close the estate of Mr. Seaverns.

THE PATTERNS, MACHINERY, &C.,

were totally consumed with the building, and the space covered by the establishments destroyed, something over an acre, is covered with blackened ruins.

At the wharf, near the boiler works, were lying when the fire broke out two steamers—the M. Martin and the City of Newburg. They were quickly

COVERED WITH BURNING CINDERS,

and it was feared they would be destroyed; but fortunately the latter vessel had steam up and both were soon removed from the scene of danger. The progress of the flames was so rapid that two firemen on the roof of the boiler works narrowly escaped

BEING BURNED TO DEATH.

A ladder brought just in the nick of time was the means of rescuing them.

THE LOSSES

and insurance, so far as ascertained, are as follows:—Homer Ramsdell loses on buildings, of which he was the owner, $60,000; on heavy tools, engines, &c., in boiler works, $75,000; on patterns, &c., in paper machinery works, about $30,000—total, $165,000. Of this amount only $65,000 is covered by the insurance.

Alexander Cauldwell, on machinery, stock, manufactured work, boilers, among which were a large boiler for the propeller City of Newburg, &c., about $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. Whitehill, Wood & Co. lose about $?,000 on cotton press, boiler, &c., in the boiler works. Not insured. George L. Monell, brass finisher, occupied a shop in the boiler works. He loses tools, stock, machinery, &c., to the extent of $1,000. Partially insured.

Other losses will swell the amount of damage by this fire to over $250,000. The fire is supposed to have originated—as stated yesterday—in one of the rivet forges in the southern part of the boiler works. About 100 men are thrown out of employment by this conflagration.

The United States Hotel at Valatie Destroyed by Fire.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1870.

At four o'clock this morning fire broke out in the United States Hotel, in Valatie, owned by William E. Trafford. The weather being dry the flames swept through the large wooden structure, and it was soon completely enveloped. The flames communicated to the stables and outbuildings connected with the hotel, and thence to the adjoining buildings, occupied by Mr. Hewitt as a dwelling and saloon; Van Alstyne's dwelling and saloon, and the barns of Messrs. Paton, Sharp and Hewitt, which were all totally destroyed. Three valuable horses, belonging to Mr. Hewitt, were burned to death. The loss will exceed $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $11,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Burning of the Memphis Varieties Theatre.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1870.

Broom's Varieties, on Jefferson street, was burned early this morning. The building, wardrobe, scenery, &c., were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Large Fire in Fort Smith, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1870.

Advices from Fort Smith, Ark., state that the brick block in that city known as the officers' quarters was burned on the 20th inst. The buildings were occupied by Major Tilbout, commandant of the post, with his family, and the families of several other officers. The loss is $50,000.

Three Buildings Burned in Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 28, 1870.

A fire occurred here at midnight, destroying three frame buildings. The sufferers are:—Mrs. Hoischfield, dry goods; Mrs. A. Boyd, confectionery, and M. H. Lobby, cigars. The losses are estimated at $15,000.

Dwelling House in Glastonbury, Conn., Burned.

HARTFORD, Dec. 28, 1870.

The dwelling of Walter House, in Glastonbury, was burned, with all its contents, about three o'clock this morning. The family only escaped in their night clothes. Loss $8,000.

Fire in North Attleborough, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 28, 1870.

The jewelry manufactory of Ira Richards & Co., in North Attleborough, Mass., was damaged by fire this morning.

A Private House in Brooklyn Damaged by Fire—Loss $2,000.

An alarm of fire was given about half-past seven o'clock last evening, as flames were discovered issuing from the servants' department, on the third story of the brown stone front four story dwelling house, 318 Greene avenue. Before the fire was extinguished the furniture was damaged to the amount of $1,000. The house, which is owned by Anthony F. Campbell, is occupied by Mr. J. H. Whitney. The latter has an insurance of $2,000, but the name of the company could not be learned. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and was not insured. The origin of the conflagration was accidental.

The Rutherfurd Park Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As there seems to be a well grounded suspicion of incendiarism in connection with the burning of the Rutherfurd Park Hotel, do me the justice of saying through your journal that I had no interest whatever in the property, having disposed of the same to Mr. Knapp in October last. J. S. McPHERSON.

The body of James Doran, thirty years of age and born in Ireland, was yesterday found floating in the water and sent to the Morgue. Deceased fell into the dock at pier No. 11 North river Monday evening.

"DOCTOR" EVANS' BAIL.

The Story of Kennedy's Death and Evans' Wealth.

Charged with Murder, but Never Tried—Developments of the Deviltries of the Human Hound.

There lives in the rear of a two story brick house, painted a yellowish white color, at No. 36 Rose street, in this city, an honest man named Timothy Kennedy, who is a patrolman in the Fourth precinct police. Said Kennedy is a second cousin to John Kennedy, who was a partner of the infamous Lookup-Evans-Ward, of No. 94 Chatham street, and who died in the then premises of Evans-Lookup-Ward, at 116 Chatham street. As this bad man is, at the present time "moving heaven and Earth" to get loose from the punishment which is his due, a reporter of the HERALD called upon officer Kennedy at his residence, No. 36 Rose street, for the purpose of obtaining some information in regard to the

ANTECEDENTS OF THE MONSTER EVANS.

Officer Kennedy was just coming home as the reporter entered, and on stating his business the officer hospitably welcomed the reporter to his humble, but decent abode, and bade him take a chair. Officer Kennedy is a hale, hearty, ruddy-faced and broad-shouldered fellow, of fifty years of age, with a very honest look and a tearing voice. His story was brief and to the point, and is as follows:—

This man Evans was always known as Ward until after the 12th of January, 1868, when John Kennedy, his partner, who was a second cousin of mine, died. Ward was married to Kennedy's sister, or at least he lived with her for twelve years, and they lived comfortably enough when they were in Lispenard street, although

EVANS NEVER HAD ANY CLOTHES

but three pairs of stockings and a pair of India rubber shoes, which he used to wear over the three pairs of stockings in winter. Kennedy made a good deal of money in business, such as it was, with Evans. But let us come to the 12th of January, 1868. I was sent for by Kennedy that day, as he was very sick, and I never would go to their place in Chatham street, as I was afraid people would think I was going there for something else. When I got there Kennedy was in bed, suffering badly. There was a demijohn under the bed, and

OULD EVANS WAS RUBBING HIS HANDS TOGETHER

over the fire.

"Tim," says Kennedy from the bed, "I want to leave you a little piece of ground."

"Oh, don't be thinking of such things, man dear," sez I; "settle yer affairs, for I don't think ye have long to live. I have got enough meself to live, and I don't want ye to lave me any ground."

"What's he sayin?" sez the ould docther, rubbin' his hands.

"None of yer bizness," says

THE DYIN MAN;

"go out of the room," and so he did, and then he came back and took a dish of warm milk from the stove and he held a table knife over the milk and began shakin a white powder into it."

"What kind of a powder was it?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, I can't tell, excepting that it was fine grains and white. Evans gave it to him and I sez to him, 'What are ye givin that to the man for? sure he doesn't want such medicine as that.' Well he gave it to him and as soon as he swallowed it

POOR KENNEDY DOUBLED HIMSELF UP

and drew his shoulders up and stretched out his arms full length as if it was burnin' his innards. 'That's bad stuff,' says I to Evans, and then the ould docther gave him some liquor from the demijohn from under the bed and that cooled him. I left him then about eight o'clock in the night, and at seven o'clock the next morning I called and

POOR KENNEDY WAS STONE DEAD

and cold. He left no will and I knew he had houses and lots. I called day after day to go to the funeral and there was no funeral at all. Evans kept his body eight days, and there was no flesh on his body, as the man was all gone to nothing, although he was not over thirty-one years of age when he died. You see Evans could not get a certificate of Kennedy's death until I told the Coroner, Flynn, and he held an inquest. The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from

THE EFFECTS OF SLOW POISON

administered by Dr. Evans-Ward; so you see it was pretty strong; but the trial never came off; for the mortal villain got bail, and the trial was never heard of. Kennedy left three houses and lots; one at No. 191 Stanton street, in this city; one at 153 Adams street, and one at No. 100 Ninth street, in Brooklyn, and the whole of these lots and houses were valued at $32,500. Now, Peter Walsh, who used to be making pills for Evans in Chatham street, and Sarah Collins, who lives at 191 Stanton street, and who says she is a sister to Evans, have given

STRAW BAIL FOR $75,000.

for the Docther, and both of them are not worth a thraneen. They never owned an inch of ground in their lives, and this Sarah Collins is a poor ignorant creature, and is no more a sister to Evans than I am. Two weeks before Kennedy died a woman—a decent woman, named White—who lived in a part of the house at 191 Stanton street, went down to 116 Chatham street to ask Kennedy to reduce her rent and missed him at that time. She had receipts—and has them to-day—from Kennedy, who was

THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY,

as her landlord, for the rent she paid him from time to time. She asked Evans if he had anything to do with the property or could he reduce the rent, as she had heard that he was concerned in it some way. Old Evans told her, "I have nothing at all to do with it; its Kennedy's," and Kennedy also bought the property in Brooklyn for a man named Cassidy.

THIS GIRL COLLINS IS NOT MARRIED

at all, but she has a child by a man in Jersey, and it's four years old and never has said a word, although I believe it's beginning to mutther a bit. The nearest relation Kennedy had was a first cousin, named Mrs. Dwyer. She was Ryan before she was married, and she is dead now, and Dwyer and the children are alive and they are the next of kin, and I took out letters of administration in the children's names, and got papers of guardianship for the father, and the property of Kennedy that's gone belongs to the children of Dwyer.

THE BIGGEST SCRAPE THAT EVANS EVER GOT INTO

was seven years ago, when a porter in a Chambers street store treated a young girl badly and sent her to Evans to be confined. The mother lived, but the child died. It cost Evans $3,000 to get out of that scrape. I sued for the personal effects of Kennedy after he died and got them. They were worth fifty-nine dollars; but there was a silver watch and we couldn't value that, so it was thrown out. I have got an action now in the courts for the real estate of Kennedy that Sarah Collins and Peter Walsh, that was only getting

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR MAKING PILLS

for Evans, says belongs to them. There's two girls now in the House of Detention, and Evans is working night and day to get them out on bail, and then, may be, he'll send them off somewhere where they'll never be heard of, as then he'll have no witnesses against himself. Neither Walsh nor the girl Collins have a cent of their own, and Evans has merely transferred his own property and that of Kennedy that's worth $32,500 to both of

HIS CONNIVERS,

and that is what I call straw bail. He can get witnesses that will swear to anything—men and women that never went to church, mass or meeting house. The lawyers and I are goin' to fight Evans and his clan for the property that belongs to Dwyer's children be right.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

General Schenck's Instructions—Preparations for Sailing Completed—Secretary Moran to be Retained.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1870.

The *Journal* publishes the points of a letter written to its editor by General Schenck in reply to one asking for particulars concerning his mission:—

He is entrusted with the discussion of the Alabama claims and all other questions which have been withdrawn from the London mission. They all go back there now. We had never supposed that General Schenck would consent to appear at the English Court as a mere figure-head, or be satisfied with the empty dignity of the position. His letter confirms our opinion that all questions at issue between the governments of the United States and Great Britain are to be placed in his hands for discussion and negotiation, and that such an assurance was given with the tender of the mission.

The General writes that he will present his resignation as the Representative of the Third district on the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, and expects to sail for England on the 18th or 19th of January, though this has not been so definitely settled as to justify him in engaging his passage for either of those days. In regard to the contest General Butler will take charge of that in the absence of General Schenck.

In speaking of the English mission General Schenck says that the present Secretary of Legation, Mr. Moran, who has been connected with the mission for some twelve or fourteen years, is perfectly familiar with all its details and is a gentleman with whom he is well acquainted, will continue to occupy the position. This will serve as an answer to the applications which have been made for this important place. The General speaks of these applications as being "without number."

The General's daughter, Miss Sally, will accompany him. The two other daughters will follow in April.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Heir at Law" was given at this favorite resort of admirers of the sterling old comedies of the English stage on Tuesday evening. It is so full of human nature in general, as well as English nature in particular, that its very *naïvetés*, requiring *naïvetés* in acting to correspond, make it as perpetually delightful in New York as in London. It therefore happily inaugurates the series of old comedies which has been announced at Wallack's. The following was the cast:—Daniel Dowlas, alias Lord Duberly, Mr. J. Gilbert; Dick Dowlas, Mr. George Clarke; Dr. Pangloss, LL.D., A.S.S., Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Henry Moreland, Mr. Charles Rockwell; Steadfast, Mr. M. Lanagan; Zekiel Homespun, Mr. J. C. Williamson; Kenrick, Mr. E. M. Holland; Waiter at the "Blue Boar," Mr. J. Curran; Servant, Mr. W. Quigley; Deborah Dowlas, alias Lady Duberly, Mrs. John Sefton; Cicely Homespun, Mrs. Thomas Barry; Caroline Dormer, Miss Helen Tracy. Mr. Gilbert is, we all know, unapproachable in the *rôle* of Daniel Dowlas, alias Lord Duberly. Mr. Stoddart's rendering of that of Dr. Pangloss, LL.D., A.S.S., showed his thorough study of its traditional "ahems" and other whimsicalities. Mr. George Clarke dressed well and acted fairly as Dick Dowlas, "the Lord's son," who is transformed, but only temporarily, into a heartless dandy. Mr. J. C. Williamson personated to the very life the uncouth but manly and generous Zekiel Homespun, and Mrs. Barry made a good Cicely Homespun. Mrs. Sefton played her familiar *rôle* of Deborah Dowlas, alias Lady Duberly, as amusingly as ever. We cannot imagine why Miss Helen Tracy, as Caroline Dormer, "every one of whose friends is dead," shouldn't wear mourning. But, as a whole, the "Heir at Law" was performed with that careful attention, both to dressing and acting, which we have become accustomed to expect at Wallack's.

The same must be said of the "School for Scandal," which was brought out last evening with its usual unvarying success. Ninety-two years old, "it holds the stage yet with the loveliness and grace of youth." It is the masterpiece of Sheridan, whose unintermitted fire of epigrammatic witticisms, keen insight into the follies and weaknesses of society and great ingenuity in inventing whimsical situations, fully entitle him, according to the unanimous verdict of the critics, to be compared, in respect of literary skill, with the comic writers of Congreve's time. It is announced for the last time for the matinée of Saturday, December 31.

This evening, "The Road to Ruin;" to-morrow evening, "The Heir at Law," and Saturday evening "The Serious Family" will be given for the last time this season.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—To a not very large, but certainly a very appreciative, audience, the renowned "Fernande" was last night presented at this theatre—not the "Fernande" of the Fifth avenue exactly, but a fair representation of it. Mrs. Conway appeared as Countess Clothilde, Mr. Conway as Mons. Pomeral, and Miss Jennie Carroll as Fernande. Mr. Mark Bates made a fair Andre, and Mr. E. Lamb, as the Commander Jarbi, was excellent. The other parts in the piece were well represented. The audience testified its appreciation of the skill of the principal actors by frequent and hearty applause. Mrs. Conway deserves credit for her constant endeavors to afford the Brooklynites an opportunity of witnessing the newest and best plays, and there can be but little doubt that in presenting "Fernande" in the excellent manner in which it was put upon the stage last night it will prove to be a paying venture. The piece will doubtless hold the boards of the Park until after the holidays.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—ILLNESS OF MLLE. AIMEE.—This artist was announced to appear for the first time as Fiorella in "Les Brigands" last night, the *rôle* which has been already filled by Mlles. Persini, Silly and Montaland. Indisposition, however, interfered and compelled the management to postpone the occasion until this evening, when Mlle. Aimee will certainly appear. Montaland played Fiorella last evening.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Hamlet" will be produced at the Bowery theatre to-morrow (Friday) night, for the first time in a number of years, for the benefit of Mr. E. T. Stetson, who will assume the title *rôle*.

A grand sacred concert will be given on Sunday evening at St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, by the choir, under the direction of the accomplished organist Dr. William Berge, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. An excellent programme is promised.

On Wednesday next Mme. Rose Czillag, Le Franc, Reyna and Susini, forming an association of artists in a managerial capacity, will commence a season of Italian Opera at the Fourteenth street theatre. Mr. De Vivo is in charge of the enterprise.

The first concert of the Ninth regiment band, numbering one hundred musicians, under the leadership of Carlo Patti, D. L. Downing and J. Alexander, takes place at the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening next.

Madame Marie Seebach will commence her series of farewell performances in this city on January 10.

The Wallace Sisters' *Opera Bouffe*, Burlesque and Comedy troupe, under Frank Dobson's management, play three nights this week at Fort Wayne, Ind. The opening piece was "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Corinne D'Estaing will deliver her lecture, "Our Ruling Loves," at Mount Vernon on January 5 for the benefit of the Mission School children.

Theodore Thomas, Miss Anna Mehlig and the Symphony orchestra have returned to this city after a very successful tour in the West.

The "Twelve Temptations" in all their gorgeousness were unfolded to the admiring eyes of the enthusiastic Chicagoans last night.

Walter Montgomery is playing a round of Shakspearian characters at the Boston theatre.

Morlacchi is creating a furor in San Francisco by her dancing in "Monte Cristo."

After "Saratoga," the brilliant American comedy now on the boards of Mr. Daly's boudoir theatre, comes Boucicault's last and, as some say, his most powerful work, "Jezebel." The heroine, as one might judge from the title, is the wickedest woman on the stage, and a bigamist withal. The play is utterly unlike Boucicault, as it does not depend upon sensational efforts for success.

The Hanlon Brothers are at the London Alhambra.

The positive triumph of Christine Nilsson out West is of a character akin to that of her countrywoman, Jenny Lind. Column upon column of unstinted praise is poured forth by the Western critics, and we cull from the Chicago *Tribune* the following graceful and deserved tribute:—"Other singers have been here, in years gone by, who can excel her in some particular detail of vocalization, but this is no test of position; for in one detail, and that the most difficult of all—*pianissimo* of the middle voice—she excels all others. The test of the singer is her general excellence, in the combination of all details into one symmetrical whole. You may say that Parepa-Rosa did this thing better, and Carlotta Patti did that better, but did either of them charm you like Nilsson? Did either of them, or any of the great artists who have been here so charm you that you could not resist the fascination, although you could not explain the subtle cause of the fascination? Have any of them preserved their naturalness through their years of study and culture as she has? Have any of them attained so perfectly the art of concealing their art as to defy you to tell sometimes what is art and what is nature? Have any of them so completely set the critic at defiance who came to cavil and went away to praise, without knowing why he did so? No artist in our recollection, except Jenny Lind, has so thoroughly captivated her hearers as Nilsson, and this, too, in every style of singing—in the madness of the Ophelia scena and the passion of the Traviata, as well as in the seraphic beauty of the Handel aria and the touching pathos of 'Sweet Home.' Richly does she deserve to wear the laurel, for she sways all hearts and reigns triumphantly by the God-given right of song, which appeals alike to high and low. As a refined, benevolent, natural, good woman, she equally claims recognition, because this type is apt to be very scarce in the *genus* artist."

THE TWEED RELIEF FUND.

Mode of Distribution—List of the Articles Issued—Types of the Seventh Ward.

Yesterday afternoon the office appropriated for the distribution of the articles provided by the Tweed Relief Fund was crowded by applicants, whose names were registered by the assistants in the following manner:—

Each individual was required to state his or her residence, whether single or married, and in the latter case the number of the members of the family. No distribution of articles took place yesterday. The ward is divided into three districts, with an inspector for each, whose function it is to visit every party who applies for relief. To every applicant whose statement is found to be correct orders will be issued for fuel, provisions, clothing, medicine and other articles, according to their several necessities. The following articles will be distributed:—Flour, coal, wood, candles, coffee, tea, blankets, shoes, stockings, rice, ham, beef, pork, peas, cabbage and oatmeal. These articles will be issued from the office at 114 East Broadway, with the exception of fuel, which is to be delivered from the several yards.

The greater number of the applicants were women, many of them carrying babies in their arms. There were also mechanics who are out of employment, and many who had no employment, trade or profession whatever, and never meant to have any if they could help it. Here was an old gentleman in

SHABBY GENTEEL

attire, with coat buttoned up to the chin, whom a series of misfortunes and a partiality to strong drink had brought to such a pass that he was a dependant on the public charity; there a poor woman destitute of the most common necessaries because her husband was in the habit of investing his weekly earnings in the dramshop.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.

Sabbath School Children Celebrating the Season.

At the Colgate Mission.

The festival held last evening in the Sunday school of the Colgate Mission was a most delightful affair, and elicited the admiration of the large and fashionable assemblage that congregated to witness a really excellent display on the part of the children. The decorations were exceedingly tasteful, while a tempting Christmas tree proved to be one of the most attractive ornaments in the room. A well arranged programme, which included joyful songs, addresses and humorous recitations, was gone through with great credit, some of the young lady and infant students displaying marked ability. At the termination of the agreeable exercises Mr. William Kemp, the superintendent, to whose generosity and bountiful beneficence the worthy institution is indebted for its existence, invited the audience to partake of refreshments, and distributed a large supply of good things among the children present. Nearly 300 scholars attend the Sunday school, which is situated in East Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues. The arrangements and general preparation of the youthful scholars for the exhibition were entrusted to the care of Miss Byrdsall. As a Christmas festival it was in all respects successful, while the greatest harmony and enjoyment prevailed throughout the evening. Mr. Kemp and a few others were presented with beautiful bouquets by the children, and the proceedings closed with the benediction.

At St. John's Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Brooklyn.

The annual celebration of the Sabbath school of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, on Bedford avenue, in the Eastern District, was held on Tuesday evening. The spacious and beautiful edifice was thronged in every part, as the fame of these annual entertainments has become widely known. The interior of this elegant structure was tastefully festooned with silk banners of every hue, with evergreen and holly and appropriate Scriptural inscriptions. The platform of the church was enlarged so as to accommodate the primary department, and "the upturned faces" of the hundreds of beautiful children furnished a spectacle that never can be erased from the memory. Perhaps the most interesting part of the programme was the choruses, which were sung by the little ones under the guidance of Mrs. Knapp, the gifted and esteemed wife of the Superintendent, Mr. Joseph F. Knapp. The organist, Mr. Fox, performed an inspiring march as the school walked in procession from the Sabbath school hall—which is a gem of beauty—to take their places in the audience room of the church. The exercises consisted of solos by Miss Thursby and the Hess family, and choruses by the school. The entertainment was a grand success, and the children were delighted with the gifts which were distributed at its close.

At Mount Washington Valley Presbyterian Church.

The Christmas festival of the Mount Washington Valley Presbyterian church, at Inwood, was held in the church on Tuesday evening, 27th inst. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes by Messrs. Spinner, Riddle and Johnson. Two large trees were loaded with gifts of various kinds. The exercises consisted of addresses by Professor Merrill and Messrs. Dreckman and Cumming, and singing by the children; after which gifts were distributed to the school and refreshments partaken of by all present, to the number of 200.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	44	37	3 P. M.	52	37
6 A. M.	45	36	6 P. M.	45	37
9 A. M.	48	38	9 P. M.	43	35
12 M.	51	38	12 P. M.	43	33

Average temperature yesterday 36⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 46⅜

On New Year's Day Mayor Hall will receive his friends at the Mayor's office. Sheriff-elect Brennan and County Clerk Loew will receive their friends from eleven A. M. to one P. M., in the Sheriff's office.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at No. 250 West Nineteenth street on the body of Thomas Johnson, a man seventy years of age, who was almost instantly killed by falling down a flight of stairs.

Peter Murphy, a bricklayer, yesterday, while at work on a scaffold erected against the fourth story of premises corner of Fifty-fourth street and First avenue, slipped and fell to the pavement, crushing in his skull and causing death soon afterwards. The remains were removed to the Morgue.

Patrick Madden, Lawrence Walsh and Joseph McCabe, who were arrested some time since for breaking the windows of Patrick McCann's dry goods store, No. 561 Third avenue, were yesterday held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court by Justice Bixby. They gave bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday took some testimony in the case of Edward McDermott, who was fatally injured last Saturday evening by being run over by a Third avenue car near the corner of 120th street. While much under the influence of liquor deceased made an attempt to get on the front platform, and falling down, the wheel passed over his legs, crushing them badly.

The majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen got snow-bound in some out of the way place yesterday, and were not able to dig themselves out in time to meet in solemn and regular conclave at the City Hall in the afternoon, according to the intentions they expressed in a resolution last week; so the sprightly members who were on hand adjourned, after issuing a call for a meeting on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock.

Edward McCabe, a laborer, fifty years of age, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. Three weeks ago last Sunday deceased was acting as watchman at the building No. 1 Bond street, then being demolished, when a portion of the wall gave way and crushed his legs. Deceased has left a widow and eight children. He lived in Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

All the deputy marshals and supervisors who have not been paid by the chief deputies in the various Assembly districts will be paid at the United States Marshal's office, in Chambers street, on Thursday, December 29, between eleven A. M. and three P. M., and on Friday, between seven and nine P. M., on presenting proper credentials from the chief deputies of their respective Assembly districts, and surrendering their badges.

Miss Fanny Sears, residing at 54 West Houston street, was arrested at the instance of James White, of 113 Laurens street. The said James White met the seductive Fanny and accompanied her to the house. Miss Fanny, valuing "stamps" more than the society of her victim, "went for him" in the most approved style. Throwing her arms around him, she relieved him of his silver watch, some fifteen dollars in currency, and finding nothing else let him go. Miss Fanny was arrested by officer Henderson, of the Eighth precinct, brought before Judge Shandley and committed for trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Augustus Burkhard, of 125 White street, and John H. Miller, of 24 Elizabeth street, two alleged spurious detectives, and Mrs. Elizabeth Renter and her daughter, of No. 9 Forsyth street, were held in default of $1,000 bail each to answer on a charge of being jointly concerned in stealing from the store of A. Troll & Co., of 63 Nassau street, on the 22d inst., a quantity of gold chains, of the value of about $1,000. Mrs. Renter claims that the property was hers, and that Troll was only the ostensible owner of the establishment 63 Nassau street. The particulars of this case, which came up originally at the Tombs, before Justice Dowling, were fully reported in the HERALD.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Accident on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—One Man Killed and Seventeen Wounded.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Atlantic and Great Western mail train, bound west, this morning ran off the track about five miles west of Meadville, near Sutions. The hind car, which was filled with emigrants, was thrown down an embankment of thirty feet, turning over several times. One man, named Hopkins, was killed and two others were badly injured. One of them is not expected to recover. Fifteen others were slightly injured. The train was about two hours behind time, and running very rapidly when the accident occurred. The cause is not known, but it is supposed that it is to be ascribed to a poor rail, as one was found broken, and its ties were entirely broken off. The injured were brought to Meadville.

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